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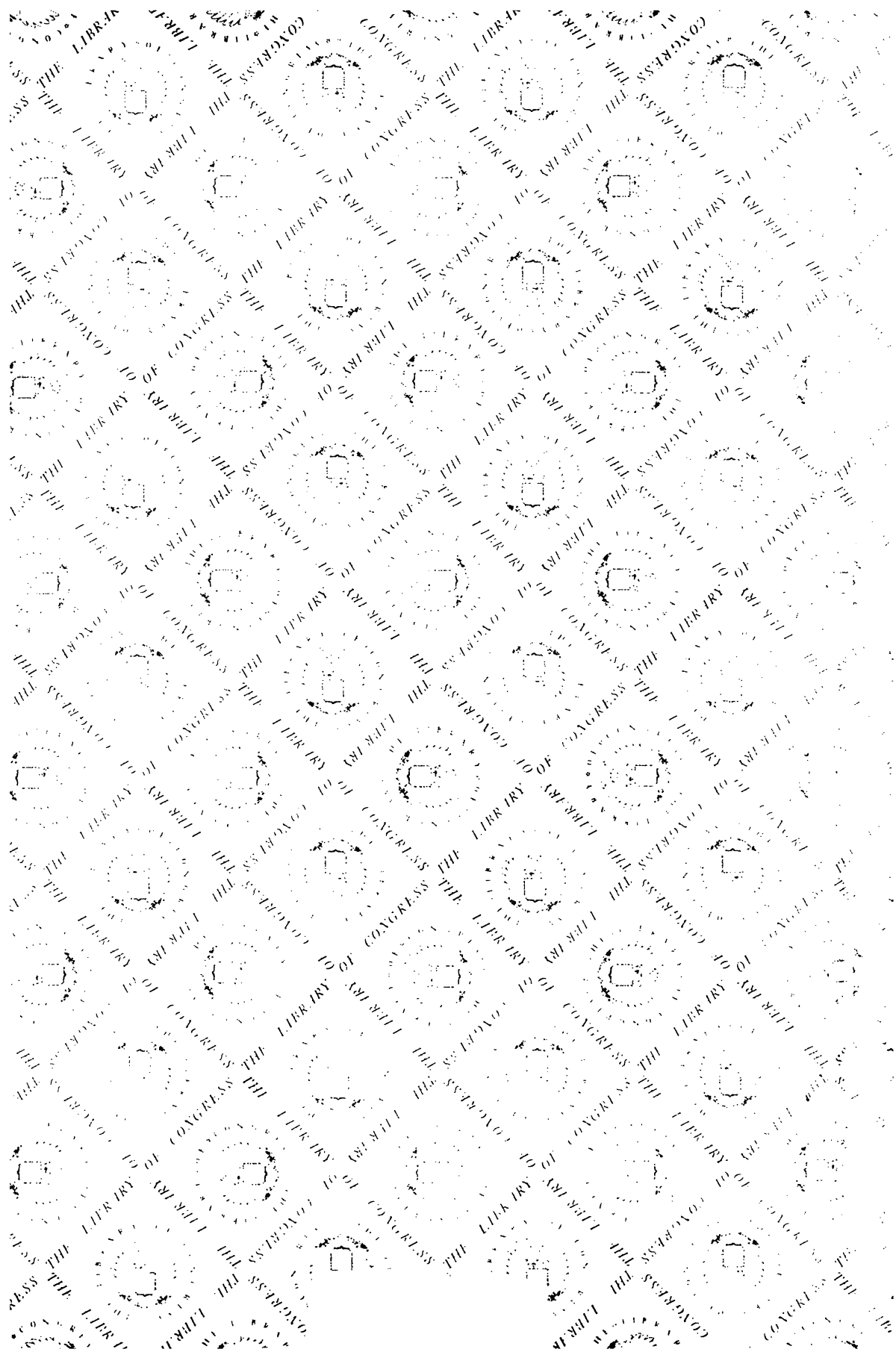
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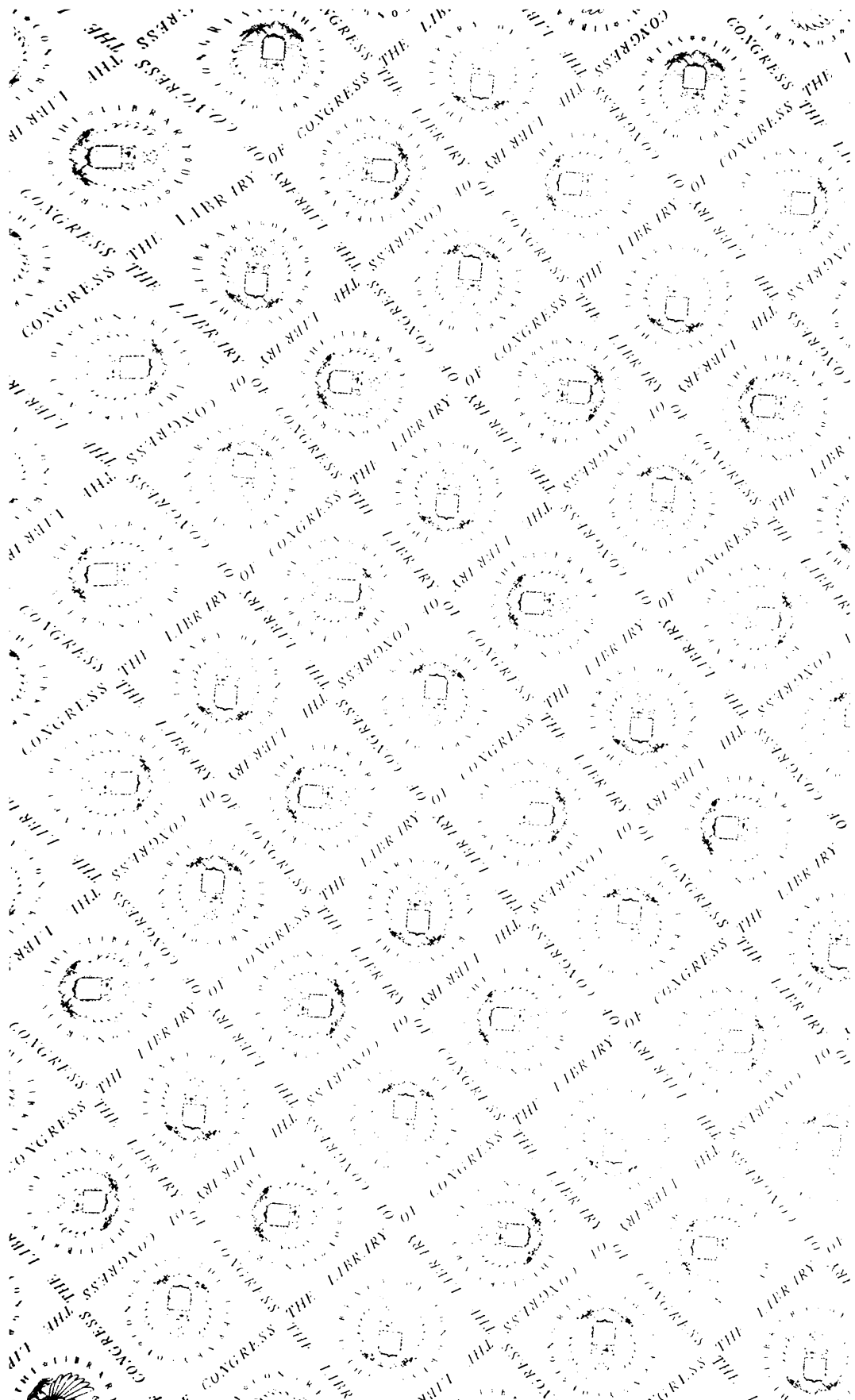
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THE
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A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL,

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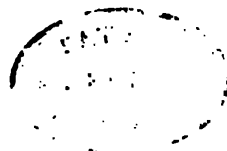
PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY:

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF

FARM BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, &c.

M. B. BATEHAM AND S. D. HARRIS, EDITORS.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

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A Plea for Agriculture.

The most splendid superstructure has its foundation either on the earth or beneath its surface. Though what is high, magnificent, and imposing may engross the whole attention and monopolize the entire thought, yet it is the humble foundation which sustains the mighty edifice. So all the splendor and glory of the United States, which extort the admiration of the world and constitute this the most desirable of a lands, are sustained by humble agriculture. The was once a city delivered from the invading forces of a powerful king by a poor wise man, and yet no one we are told in the sequel, thought of that poor wise man, but forgot him. Is it not something so with our government in regard to agriculture? Very little, even next to nothing, is done for this prime essential interest. The accumulated millions of our national revenue are mostly expended for the benefit and protection of commerce, and by that means almost directly to advance the manufacturing interest, while on a few hundred dollars, through the instrumentality of the Patent Office, are doled out as a pittance, or perhaps a peace-offering, to agriculture.

Now it may be asked in soberness, is this course wise? Is it the dictate of impartial justice? Is it a publican thus to neglect that interest which sustains all others?

Will not candor give a negative response to each and to all these interrogatories? The vast extent and exigencies of our country will constitute agriculture the greatest interest of the United States, until all vacant lands are brought into cultivation and made to enrich and feed the teeming millions who must eventually have their homes here; until every frontier section is occupied by a dense population, who will make these waste lands yield wealth to the nation, and be able to defend the borders in case of an invasion. Nor can a town, city, or village be built up and sustained otherwise than as rustic farmers become pioneers to provide them food. Neither does it require the eye of an Argus to perceive that by the neglect of agriculture our country has already sustained some serious detriment. Under governmental neglect, agriculture has either sunk or remained in disrepute. While commerce has been the chief pet of the government, it has, with all its appendages, been regarded as replete with honor. As a consequence, a vast number of our young men, possessing talent and enterprise, have turned from the disrepute of agriculture and resorted to mercantile employment. That department has been overcrowded, and thousands, after a few years spent in that pursuit, have failed, and become the most pitiable and most helpless of paupers. How much better would it have been for the country, for these men and their descendants, had they been contented to till the ground! While agriculture has been treated as a detected impostor and loaded with obloquy, the exclus-

patronage of the government upon commerce has operated as a lure to draw numerous thousands of young men of fine promise upon the fatal rock. Nor does this make up all the dimensions of the evil. One of the most useful and honorable of the learned professions stands intimately connected with commerce and the mercantile pursuit. As a consequence, that profession has been crowded to overflowing, and not a little out of repute. Thus, the evil of which we complain has, indirectly at least, blotted out and destroyed no small amount of the rising talent and promise of our country.

Nor is this neglect of agriculture in accordance with impartial justice. Our naval force has, with great propriety, been called the right arm of the nation. Agriculture nerves that arm and makes it strong: take away this aid, and that arm would become palsied and powerless. Not only so, but the agricultural class, more than any other, must defend our country, in case of an insurrection or invasion. Still further, in the State of New York, which is, probably, about a fair specimen of the other States, the agricultural interest pays near four-fifths of the taxes, and, of course, about that proportion indirectly towards the United States revenue. Is it republican thus to tax this interest, and then cast it off by neglect? Why should not the farming interest be allowed a bureau at the seat of government—an organ by which they might communicate with the councils of the nation, as their exigencies might demand? Might not a pittance of the nation's treasure be appropriated to establish and carry on an experimental farm in different States, where experiments, which exceed the means of nearly all the farmers, might be made with agriculture and with animals? The farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant are allies, and should be treated as such by the government, without partiality. These unitedly have rendered our country independent by its own resources, and safe against foreign foes. All America is united in the bonds of internal commerce. Our exchanges at home exceed our foreign traffic. Were our ships driven from the ocean-highways of the world, our country has become competent to sustain itself. We have less to fear from war than any other nation. The farmers have done their part towards securing this happy state of things. Now we may pursue our career, vindicate our rights, and put forth all our energies, in conscious security. While we rejoice in our strength, that joy should be tempered with gentleness, and evince a spirit of love for all; a love that shall perpetuate tranquility, and cause a continued development of the boundless resources of the country.—*Dr. Lee, in Patent Office Report.*

SHEEP IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—We understand that Dr. W. Chapline has just returned from the East having made a tour through portions of Vermont, Connecticut and New York for the purpose of purchasing some sheep as an addition to his justly celebrated flock. The Dr. has brought with him 31 head of Sax-
on Sheep, which for quality of wool, and weight of fleece are not surpassed by any fine woolled sheep in the country. The Buck, No. 65, of the Licluna flock, imported by Messrs. Smith, Catlin & Swift, is the best of the importation, and we are pleased to learn that he is included in the sheep brought by Dr. C. This sheep took the premium at the New York Institute his fall, and for actual weight of fleece is not excelled by any of the same weight of carcass. The Ewes are all from the stock of that skillful breeder, Thos. Swift of Dutchess City, N. Y., and many of them are descended from the aforesaid importation.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Mr. Yant's Experiment in Keeping accounts.

In February 1850, I purchased 58 acres and fifty-nine hundredths of good plain land, near the village of Bolivar at twenty dollars per acre; amounting to \$1173.80, about five and a half of which is not tillable being occupied by the Ohio Canal, leaving about 54 acres including fences occupied as follows. When I purchased the land, it was all in wheat, and much of it, for the third crop in succession, badly farmed and a poor crop for the season: In the latter part of March I sowed upon a fifty acre field in wheat, 4 1-2 bushels of Clover Seed. But little of it came up, or, was killed by the drought. I got possession of the land the 20th of August, pastured with sheep during the winter rented in the spring to be put in Corn, for two fifths rent delivered. The ground was plowed in March put out as usual and thirty-four hundred lbs of plaster sowed broadcast after the wheat was up. Nearly half of the field was badly worked and produced about 20 bushels per acre less than the balance. My accounts foot up as follows:

53 ACRES INCLUDING FENCES.			
1850	Dr.		
March,	To 4 1-2 Bushels Clover Seed	\$ 18.00	
"	To Sowing do	1.75	
May 25	To 34 hundred lbs. plaster, 5c.	17.00	
Oct.	Repairing fences	4.00	
"	Interest on purchase money		
	\$1173.80. 1 year ten months	129.11	
Nov. 21	Taxes for do.	4.50	
	Dr.	\$ 174.36	
1851	Cr.		
April	Pasturing 70 head of sheep during winter and fall	17.50	
Oct.	8 loads pumpkins	8.00	
Nov. 20	1994 Bushels ears of Corn Equal to 997 Shelled 35c.	348.95	
"	Use of stalks for pasturage during winter	25.00	
"	Wheat 17 bushels 57 c per	9.49	
	Cr.	\$ 408.94	
Nett profits			\$234.58

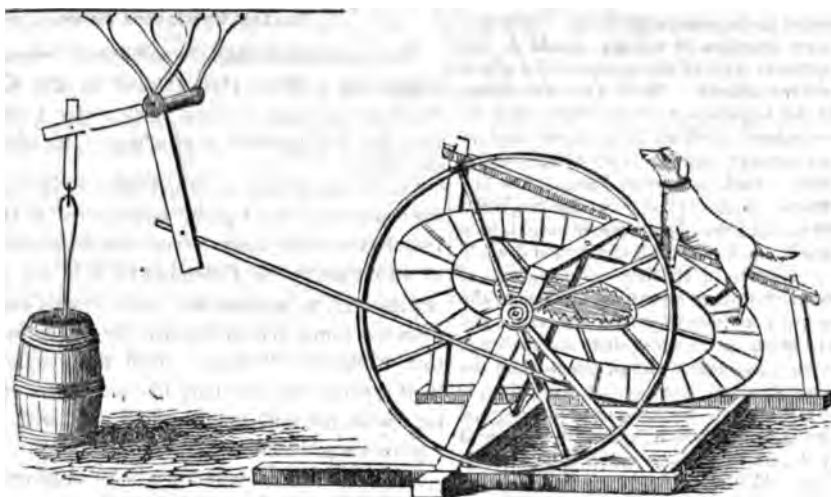
In this account, the profits have been decreased by a charge of nearly two years interest. But it still leaves within a fraction, of 26 per cent on the purchase money for one year, ending with the first of April next, adding the 6 per cent deducted. I have no doubt that some of your readers can do much better than this and we should like to hear from them. D. YANT.

IMPROVED STOCK.—The necessity of making a special effort for improving the stock of this county—particularly horses—has become so apparent, and imperative, that we hope the movement set on foot at the County fair will be prosecuted until it results in the accomplishment of the desired object.

A subscription has been started to raise \$1,200 to \$2,000 for the purchase of improved stock, to be introduced and kept in this county. The paper was headed with a subscription of Twenty Shares of stock—\$100—and was followed by several subscriptions of ten shares each, and by other smaller amounts. The shares are but \$5 each, and each share has one vote in determining what stock shall be purchased, in selecting the agent or agents to make the purchases, and in the transaction of all the business of the company.

It is the wish of the majority of those who have subscribed, that one FIRST RATE HORSE shall be obtained, and some varieties of cattle that have not been introduced here. It is not possible that money judiciously expended for good stock can fail to be of immense advantage to the farmers of this county.—*Ma-*

and cattle fair at Falmouth. The plan is to have a regular change of hands

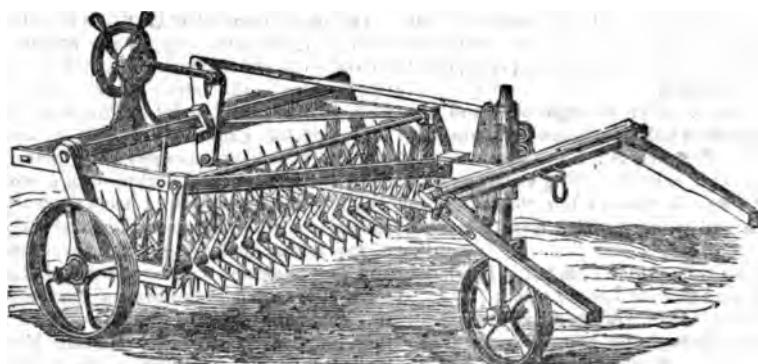


How to make a Dog-Power Churn.

EDS. O. CULT.—Can you inform me how to construct a dog power machine for churning with an ordinary dash churn? I wish to make such a machine but have not gumption enough for the purpose: and if you have given the desired information in the Cultivator, it has escaped my notice. Respectfully &c.,
 Jay co. Ia. W. H. MONTGOMERY.

REMARKS.—In the first number (p 9) of our last year's volume, we gave a cut and a brief description of a dog power machine, such as are most in use, we believe in the Eastern States, and can be purchased at the agricultural Stores there; but we do not suppose that many of our readers possess "gumption" enough to make one without a pattern to work by.

Above we have given a representation of a simpler kind of dog power machine which though less compact and portable than the other, is much approved of in some of the butter districts of New York, and can be made by any mechanic having a tolerable share of gumption. The tread wheel is about 8 ft. in diameter; fly wheel 5 to 6 ft. The latter may be of iron or wood; its shaft and pinion of iron. The mode of attaching the working rod to the arm of the fly wheel, and to the lever and churn, may be clearly seen from the engraving. We are not able to give the dimensions of all the various parts.



The Norwegian Harrow and Clod-Crusher.

This is another of the modern approved implements of English agriculture that we deem worthy the especial attention of the American farmers and mechanics. It is called the *Norwegian* harrow, because the principle was obtained from Norway; but in its present improved form, it is essentially an English machine. Like the "Serrated roller, or clod-clusher," described in our last paper, it is particularly adapted for clayey, or strong soils, and for the same reasons there stated, we think it will be found of even more advantage in this country than in England. Its use is mainly for pulverizing the soil, after plowing, crushing clods and tearing to pieces sods &c., preparatory to seeding, which it accomplishes in a more thorough manner, than can be done with any other implements, especially when the land is not dry enough for using the clod crusher, before described.

The Norwegian Harrow consists of a strong frame (of iron or wood) five or 6 feet long, and about 3 wide, having three iron shafts or spindles running through lengthwise, on which are fixed cast iron bosses or rowels having from 4 to 6 sharp teeth about 9 inches long, and so placed on the spindles that the teeth of the middle spindle shall pass between those of the other two when revolving; in that way the teeth of one roller or spindle clean the others from obstructions, and prevent clogging, at the same time the most thorough pulverization of the soil is effected.

As used in England, on smoothly plowed fields, and traversing lengthwise of the furrows, the machine is mounted on wheels, as shown in the above cut, and an apparatus is attached for regulating the depth of the work, or for raising the teeth off the ground when traveling; but these attachments, although valuable at times, are not essential to its efficiency, and as they add greatly to its cost, we think most farmers in

Cultivation of Cranberries.

a very high price which Cranberries bring in our markets of late years, and their desirable qualities for domestic use, often suggest the inquiry whether means cannot be devised for the successful production of this fruit by artificial or "upland" culture. has been done, it is claimed, to some consideration in Massachusetts, and many experiments of kind have been tried in Ohio, but none of the we believe have succeeded. Still we are not red to give it up as an impossibility; and if any readers can throw light on the subject, we hope will do so. In our vol. for 1847, p 50, we made suggestion that the presence of lime, or other alkali-substances in the soil, might be one cause of failure attempts to grow this fruit. Will persons who ear natural cranberry swamps. have the soil tested ard to this point? We notice that our friends of 'rairie Farmer regard this point as settled, and down upon the Massachusetts man rather severely is:

ome years since a good deal of interest was excited regard to the culture of the cranberry, a very ex- it fruit, and one for which there exists a market ut bounds. The question in the connection which ad most interest was whether the fruit could be n on dry uplands with such culture as corn and es receive; and a few hasty experiments being , which seemed to be successful, the announce- was widely spread, that cranberries would grow ever potatoes could be raised. Taking advantage s state of things, a man by the name of Sullivan , in the State of Massachusetts, commenced the of cranberry vines "grown on upland, and adapted land culture." How many he sold we do not ; but a few were disposed of in this region and ed with vines grown in the swamp. Some of the alleged to have been taken from the uplands was furnished us, and figured in our columns.

e tried the vines faithfully, as did others in this n, all with the same or similar success. Our vines row for a while, but they gradually got tired of it, ave out by degrees; but they never gave us any

They were plainly not at home; the soil, or of water, or something else, or many something did not suit. One of our neighbors showed us vines in rather wet grounds of his which bore few blossoms; and his expectations were strong rop of fruit; but on enquiring for the berries at roper time, we were told that *crickets had eaten all!* We hope they had a feast of it. That some succeeded better, and that a few berries may have gathered on cultivated ground is very likely, but re by no means sure of the fact. At all events, some inquirers called Mr. Bates to see his up- cranberries, they were unable to see either the or the vines, or where either had grown, but pointed to some swamps where both were plenty gh. The thing was plainly a humbug. Mr. Sul- Bates had no more grown the fruit on the up- than the rest of us; yet we are sorry to see his ircular going the rounds at this late day, as if the e were true and not as empty as a burst balloon. ose who are most familiar with the cranberry, af- that its roots require continual access to water. ther this be so or not, it will plainly refuse to flour- r soils which contain lime in any quantities, and y be that some lowlands, capable of being cul- may be found where it will produce fruit for one

season—or perhaps more. But the swamp is the home of this vine as plainly as the desert is the home of the ostrich. There it is found and nowhere else. Who ever found the wild cranberry vine on the dry lands? We have not heard of the man.

Nor will it flourish on all low or wet lands. Those of our sloughs which are filled with water in the winter and dry up in the summer, are nowise adapted to its growth. The lands must be such as are either *springy* or such as are continually fed from springs elsewhere.

Agriculture in Indiana.

By the following extract from the recent message of Gov. Wright, it will be seen that Indiana is waking up and following the example of Ohio in measures for promoting agricultural improvement:

The act of last session, entitled "an act for the encouragement of agriculture," approved Feb. 14th, has had a most healthy influence. About thirty county agricultural societies have been organized. Meetings, addresses, and fairs have been held in several of those counties. The proper spirit is aroused among our people. The farmers and mechanics of the country want the benefit of each others' experience and knowledge. The trials, tests, and experiments that are elicited by County and State agricultural fairs, are well calculated to bring forth all these. The State Board will be able to lay before you, during the session, a very interesting report. By publishing a sufficient number of these reports, you may aid the county societies to enlarge their list of premiums, by making a copy of the report of the State Board a part of the premiums awarded; and a number will be desirable to exchange with other States, that we may be able to have copies of the reports of our sister States in exchange therefor, to give as premiums at the contemplated State fair. In this way we may be able to communicate the knowledge of each State and county fair over every county in the State.

I recommend to you to make a liberal annual appropriation to the State Board of Agriculture.

DEEP PLOWING.—Among the most needful improvements which this paper has always advocated, and which we know it has been the means of introducing, to some degree at least, is deep plowing. We might fill pages with testimony on this point. Mr. Charles Ruggles, of West Vermilion, Ohio, has the following sensible remarks, in the Patent Office Report, on the production of wheat:

"The varieties most in use are the white kinds—such as the Soules, Hutchinson, Crate, white flint, &c., with some Illinois and Mediterranean. There is but little of the latter, as it is a poor variety, a little superior to rye in quality, while the yield is good. The average product per acre in this vicinity is 20 bushels. This year it has gone far above that. Taking one tier of farms on the lake shore, six miles in extent, 543 acres were sown, from which 20,317 bushels were harvested and *measured*, being an average of 27½ bushels per acre. Little or no pains are taken in the preparation of seed, further than to clean it well. On strong lands, two bushels are sown per acre; the usual amount, 1½.

"Summer fallows are not often ploughed more than twice, and from 5 to 7 inches deep; but a few run a second plow in the furrow made by the first, and the two turn the soil from 12 to 15 inches. The result is *one-third more wheat per acre*. I think the yield steadily on the increase."

Value of Poultry Manure.

It is lamentable, and disgusting even, to see what a waste is going on in this country of the richest and most valuable manure ever known. We are importing shipload after shipload of guano, (sea bird manure) while hundreds of tons of poultry manure which is asserted to be equal in value—is suffered to go to waste, in the United States. Each farmer's poultry yard, produces so little that it is generally thought a matter of no importance, so it is suffered to go to waste, and thus the country loses over a million dollars annually.

How to save it.—Having learned the value of poultry manure, we suppose now, our readers would like to know what is the best method to save it.

First, build you a poultry house, if it be no more than a rough scaffolding of poles or slabs, laid upon crotches, forming a double pitch roof, with end boards in winter, to keep out the wind and driving storms. Under this, place parallel roosts; and the manure in the night, then, will all drop down into a narrow row beneath. Here place a light loam about a foot deep, rather wider and longer than the roost, and give it a sprinkling of Plaster of Paris an inch thick. When this is covered with manure an inch deep, give it a layer of loam four inches deep, and another sprinkling of an inch of plaster and so continue. In the spring, mix all well together, keep it free from the rain, and use it at the rate of one pint to a hill of corn, or in a corresponding quantity for cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, strawberries or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, requiring rich manure, and our word for it, you will have a crop of a superior quality. Thus you will become one out of the many who is desirous to benefit himself, and assist in saving more than a million of dollars annually to the country. *American Agriculturist.*

Kentucky Agricultural Society.

We understand that a meeting of the farmers of Kentucky is shortly to be called at Frankfort, for the purpose of procuring the appointment by the Legislature of a State Board of Agriculture, and for the organization of a State Agricultural Society upon a permanent basis.

If we would keep pace with our sister States in Agricultural improvement, such an organization is absolutely demanded. The interests of every class of citizens as well as those of the farmer, will be subserved by it. It is upon the success and prosperity of the farming interests of the State that all other branches of business in a great degree depend. We therefore hope that every county in the State will be represented by the appointment of delegates to the meeting. Due notice will be given us of the movements in this matter, and we hope that the papers throughout the State will extend to the project their hearty co-operation and support.—*Lou. Jour.*

Preservation of Fat and Oils.

Dr. Wright in the Western Lancet, by C. W. Wright, of Cincinnati, states that the hunters of Ohio, in ancient times had a curious way of preserving their fat from becoming rancid, by melting it along with the powder of fine shreds of the bark of the slippery elm—about a drachm of the former to a pound of the latter—and then straining it. The bark communicates an odor to the fat resembling that of the kernel of the hickory nut. Dr. Wright has subjected other fatty bodies including lard and butter, to the same experiment, in every instance, he states with success. Butter thus prepared, he says, was, a year afterwards, as fresh and free from disagreeable odor, as on the day it was made; a fact, if it really be a fact, is most remarkable. *Household and other Receipts.*

Fine Sheep in Illinois.

Mr. Jas. McConnell, residing two miles south of this city, arrived here on Thursday last from New York, bringing with him four French Merino rams, and five ewes of the same blood. For two of the rams he paid a thousand dollars. We understand that Mr. McConnell has between two and three thousand sheep of superior breed on his farm. The product of a cross of a portion of these with the improved breed of which we have spoken, will, unquestionably, much more than remunerate him for his outlay, in less than a year.—*Springfield Ill., Register.*

Foxes against Rats.

We clip from the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph the following novel method of getting rid of a serious nuisance.

How to get free of rats.—Last winter, Mr. Fraser of Dochgarrow Locks, was very much pestered with an unusual number of rats that frequented his premises, the barn and dairy constantly suffering from their depredations. Last spring, however having got a young fox, he shut it up for a few days in the barn, when all the rats disliking the stranger's company, immediately removed and pitched their camp in the dairy. Mr. Fraser, being equally anxious to have them dislodged thence, thought of trying another experiment with Reynard. He caused him to be chained outside at the end of the building, which was no sooner done than the rats emigrated from the house altogether.—*Inverness Courier.*

DEFIANCE COUNTY.—The first fair of this young and vigorous county was held on the 7th and 8th of Oct. The Democrat says of it:

Although the display of stock, produce, fruit or manufactured articles was not very extensive, yet for a commencement in so new a county, in the lively interest manifested in the welfare of the Society, the result was gratifying to the friends of the society, and of agricultural improvement generally. Another year, more favorable for fruit and other crops, we shall look for more variety in all the departments, and an increased list of members. The Society has made a good beginning. Not the least gratifying part of the display was the general turn out upon the second day of a very great number of ladies, the wives and daughters of our most active farmers, with many from the village. In the variety of productions of this county, its adaptation to all varieties of stock, the known intelligence of our farmers, with the co-operation of the ladies, Defiance county has resources for Annual Fairs which can do no discredit to any County of Ohio.

TASTE OF TURNIPS IN BUTTER.—About six or seven years ago, I saw it stated in a provincial newspaper, that to feed cows with turnips immediately after being milked, and on no account to give them any a short time before milking, prevented the milk or butter from tasting of turnips. The method I pursue is this: immediately after being milked in the morning, they get as many turnips as they can eat. During the day they are fed on hay, and immediately after milking at night they get the same quantity of turnips. The milk and butter are very much admired by all who take them, both for color and flavor, and I have often been called upon to give a statement of our feeding by visitors. I have several times given the cows turnips a short time before being milked, just to prove the thing. On such occasions the milk and butter tasted strongly of turnips. *Goodness & Charm.*

Onondaga Salt—Packing Pork.

Good many persons indulge prejudices against Onondaga (N. Y.) salt, as a preservative of meats, and will even pay an extravagant price for the Turks and other imported varieties, rather than risk the use of our home manufactured article. That this prejudice, there can be no doubt, for millions of barrels of pork have been cured with the latter, and all the vicissitudes of Northern and Southern climates, and better, to the last pound, never graze the family dinner pot, or basin of beans.

Analysis, recently made by that able chemist, C. Beck, of the best foreign, and solar made Onondaga, shows it to contain less foreign and insoluble matters, than the imported, and two parts in a hundred more pure salt. It is true that sometimes a defect occurs, but it is oftener owing to stinting the quantity than any other cause. Packers are often deceived; the same bulk of our salt does not weigh nearly as the foreign, but in a country where salt is purchased for one dollar per barrel, there can be no excuse for restricting the quantity.

We have often known meat to sour and sometimes put down with the coarse, imported salt, and too, apparently without any perceptible cause, being a surplus undissolved in the barrels. Sufferers of pork in a barrel will sometimes be affected while the rest is perfectly sweet, which may have been caused by the too close packing of the layers when so soft, whereby it becomes a solid mass, impermeable by the salt or brine. Some people suppose they are gifted by some occult power of locomotion or some gimblet power to thread its way, or some power to penetrate, whether put in actual contact with the material or not.

Now there is no secret, nor no great intricacy in penetration, or diffusion of salt through meats. It is simply a mechanical operation; being much heavier than the juices, it displaces them, and takes their place simply by gravity; and salt put under meat never penetrates further than capillary attraction acts; therefore the true policy in packing is, plenty of salt in actual contact with every piece, and on top rather than

it is always safe to put enough salt through all parts of the barrel, and a little more than enough on the top, so that not too close packed, we will endorse its safety, and agree to eat the last piece.—*Rural New Yorker*.

MARKS.—Many persons in Ohio we find are of the opinion, that the New York Salt possesses some qualities injurious to butter and meat, and we are not sure of his opinion is altogether unfounded in regard to the salt from that State; but we think not without cause to most of it.—Eds. O. Cult.

Which is the best breed of Hogs.

S. O. CULT.—Can you inform me where I can get the best breed of pigs; and what is the price for the best pigs of 8 weeks old? I wish to have a pair or two of such.

Anderson, Ia. Dec. 18th.

T. J. S.

MARKS.—We are often asked, Which is the best breed of hogs—where can they be found, &c., and few answers are so difficult to answer. If we desired to get hogs for the markets, we would go to Cincinnati, at the season of the year, or a month earlier, while the hogs were at its height, and observe what description of hogs were esteemed the best by the packers and the profitable by the feeders, and what parts of the body they came from; then go there for a stock of

hogs, if our object was simply to raise pork for domestic use, we should prefer a smaller and finer breed of

hogs, and these might be more difficult to find. We shall speak of the different breeds and classes in detail, before long in connection with notes on the great Windsor show in England.

In the meantime as we have numerous readers who are experienced pork raisers, and also a few who are pork-packers, we should be glad to hear their opinions on the question, Which is the best breed of hogs; as it is a subject of much importance to our farmers, and one that has not been sufficiently considered of late. *Eds. O. Cult.*

Work Away.

Work away!

For the Master's eye is on us,
Never off us, still upon us,
Night and day,

Work away!

Keep the busy fingers plying,
Keep the ceaseless shuttles flying,
See that never thread lie wrong;
Let not clash nor clatter round us,
Sound of whirling wheels confound us:
Steady hand, let woof be strong
And firm that has to last so long!

Work away!

Keep upon the anvil ringing
Stroke of hammer on the gloom—
Set 'twixt cradle and 'twixt tomb,
Shower of fiery sparkles flinging;
Keep the mighty furnace glowing,
Keep the red ore hissing, flowing
Swift within the ready mould;
See that each one than the old
Still be fitter, still be fairer
For the servant's use, and rarer
For the master to behold—

Work away!

Work away!

For the leader's eye is on us,
Never off us, still upon us,
Night and day!
Wide the trackless prairies round us,
Dark and unsunned woods surround us,
Deep and savage mountains bound us;

Far away

Smile the soft savannahs green,
Rivers sweep and roll between:

Work away!

Bring your axes, woodmen true—
Smite the forest till the blue
O! Heaven's sunny eye looks through
Every wide and tangled glade;
Jungle, swamp and thicket shade
Give today!

O'er the torrents fling your bridges,
Pioneers! Upon the ridges
Widen, smooth the rocky stair—
They that follow far behind
Coming after us, will find
Surer, easier footing there;
Heart to heart and hand with hand,
From the dawn to dusk o'day,

Work away!

Scouts upon the mountain's peak—
Ye that till the Promised Land,
Hearten us! for you can speak
Of the country you have scanned
Far away!

Work away!

For the Father's eye is on us,
Never off us, still upon us,
Night and day!

WORK AND PRAY!

Pray, and work will be completer;
Work! and Prayer will be the sweeter;
Love! and Prayer and Work the fleetest
Will ascend upon their way;

Fear not lest the busy finger
Weave a net the soul to stay;
Give her wing—she will not linger—
Soaring to the source of day,
Cleaving clouds that still divide us
From the azure depths of rest,
She will come again! beside us,
With the sunshine on her breast,
Sit, and sing to us, while quickest
On the fingers move.

While the outward din is thickest,
Songs that she hath learned above.

Live in Future as in Present—
Work for both while yet the day
Is our own! for lord and peasant,
Long and bright as summer's day,
Cometh, yet more sure, more pleasant,
Cometh soon our Holiday;

Work away!

[Dickens' Household]



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, JANUARY 1, 1852.

Skies Bright!

We commence the new year, and a new volume of the *Cultivator* with cheering prospects; and we desire to tender our thanks to the large number of our friends who have not only promptly renewed their own subscriptions, but made efforts to increase our list among their neighbors. We trust that thousands more, whom we have not yet heard from, will shortly report *progress* in the same way; and in return we promise to devote ourselves with renewed energy to the work in which we are engaged, and will endeavor to make the *Cultivator* still more interesting and valuable to its readers.

☞ Please show the paper to your neighbors who are not subscribers, and remind them that it is issued *twice a month*, giving the latest market intelligence, &c., and that its articles are written or selected especially for the people of Ohio and adjoining States, so that it will be found of more practical utility in these parts than any of the papers designed to circulate over the whole Union.

New and Splendid Gift Book.

Just as we go to press, the Col.'s *other half*, comes in more than ordinarily pleased, and begs us to return her grateful acknowledgements to Mr. J. F. DESILVER, publisher, Cincinnati, for an advance copy of that new and beautiful work, "*SONGS OF THE HEART AND HEARTH-STONE*," by Mrs. R. S. NICHOLS of Madison Indiana.

The work is every way worthy of the occasion, and of the fair Lyriat who penned it, and should be eagerly sought for by the thousands who can appreciate the pure and impassioned language of the Heart. We advise our friends to possess themselves of this Gem of Western Literature, and let its gentle rays illumine their own Hearth Stones these winter evenings.

☞ Farmers visiting Columbus, should not fail to drop in and look at the splendid things in W. A. GILL & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, Broad street.

NORLE COUNTY.—This youngest of all our Ohio counties, is moving vigorously in her preparations for a county Agricultural Society. A temporary organization has been effected, a constitution prepared, and put into the hands of committees for signatures.

The Sarabville Courier backs up the movement with a commendable earnestness.

Items, and answers to Enquiries.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE convenes on Monday, the 5th inst., under the new Constitution. The State Board of Agriculture meets on Wednesday the 7th.

TENTS.—The cost and construction of tents for agricultural fairs &c., will be attended to in our next. We learn that a number of the County Societies propose to unite in pairs to procure them.

GAS LIME should not be applied to growing crops in its fresh state. We will give the required information respecting it in our next.

EVERGREENS cannot easily be raised from seeds in this climate, even when the seeds are procurable. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, import large supplies and keep a good assortment on hand.

"POMONA FARM," is not sold yet, but we expect it soon will be. For terms &c., see postscript to advertisement in this paper.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED, we expect will be on hand by the 1st of next month or before—probable price, \$1 per quart, or \$20 per bushel. Send on your orders!

☞ Those foreign seeds for our "Roll of Honor" friends, will arrive probably about the 1st of March. They will embrace flowers as well as vegetables and farm productions. Those who wish any particular class can be gratified on sending us word. We cannot yet tell whether any of these seeds will be for sale, as the "Roll" list, from present appearances, promises to be large.

DAVIS' CHURN is sold at \$5 by Messrs. Wheat and Jones of Oberlin. Small size probably less.

MERRITT'S "Lily White Blankets" have been in great demand during the severe weather of late, and we can testify that they are as comfortable by night as they are beautiful by day, which is certainly high praise.

OSAGE ORANGE.—A correspondent writing from Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., gives the product of 1 quart of seed at 5418 plants. This was in a rich clay loam; put in about the first of May, and the plants are now from 6 to 24 inches high.

Poultry Show at Cincinnati.

The amateurs of fine poultry in the vicinity of Cincinnati had an exhibition of fancy chickens, geese, ducks, pigeons, &c., on the 12th ult., which, though not quite equal to the late Boston show, was quite a pretty affair, and caused some crowing among the citizens of *Porkopolis*. Among the exhibitors, were

Peter Melendy, 23 varieties, 57 specimens.

Wm. P. Neff, 8 varieties, 28 specimens.

Chas. Patton, 7 varieties, 19 specimens.

J. C. Ferris & Co., 9 varieties, 18 specimens.

A. A. Britton, 12 varieties, 24 specimens, and a choice collection of cage birds.

F. Schneicke, 10 varieties, 26 specimens.

And twelve other gentlemen each exhibited smaller collections, including most of the choicest varieties recently introduced from China and other countries, as well as the best English and other breeds.

IMPROVED CATTLE FOR THE RESERVE.—We have noticed that for two or three years past there has been more demand than formerly for improved Durham cattle by farmers on the Western Reserve. The increased demand for beef cattle in that region we presume has had an influence in procuring this result. A recent letter from our friend Judge Blish, of Lake county says:

"In this part of the State, there is more general inquiry among farmers in regard to the improvement of our breeds of cattle than heretofore. The main ques-

don is, which are the best breeds (for various purposes) for our climate and mode of farming in northern Ohio? Shall we adopt the pure Durham or a cross of that with some other breeds? We should like to hear from those who have experience on this subject."

Proposed Exhibition and Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines in Ohio.

In view of the impossibility of securing a proper trial of reaping and mowing machines at the time of the State Fairs, it has been proposed that an exhibition and trial of these important implements be had in this State the coming season, at such time, and place as may be deemed most suitable and convenient.

There are now we understand, half a dozen or more different kinds of these machines manufactured in Ohio, and the farmers are desirous of witnessing such an exhibition of their performance as will afford opportunity for judging of their comparative merits. We learn, too, by correspondence with several of the manufacturers, that they are equally desirous of affording such an opportunity, and they will cheerfully co-operate for the purpose of securing a fair trial of their various machines, at such place as may be agreed on, at the beginning of the coming harvest.

In regard to the place for such an exhibition, it should of course be in a good wheat and grass district, and on the line of a railroad; and as most of the manufacturers of these machines reside in Clark, Champaign, and Montgomery counties, we would suggest the neighborhood of Springfield or Urbana as the place. We believe there are machines from other States also in those counties, and agents for their introduction and sale, who will see that they are on hand at the trial; and others too, that have not yet been introduced in this State, will no doubt be brought here for this purpose; so in all probability, there will be shown in operation, a dozen or more different machines—embracing all of any note in the Union or we may say, the world. That such an exhibition will prove highly interesting, and draw a large attendance of our best farmers, there can be no doubt; and that it will greatly facilitate the general introduction of these labor saving inventions is equally certain.

In regard to the particular arrangements for the exhibition, we suppose it should be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to take the supervision and management of it, and that a committee consisting of one or two members of that body, and several experienced wheat growing farmers from different parts of the State should be appointed as judges; their necessary expenses to be paid by the Board. This subject will be presented to the Board at its meeting on the 7th inst., when we presume the requisite action will be had in regard thereto. If any of the machine makers or other persons interested, desire to offer suggestions on the subject, they should be present at that meeting, or write immediately to the president of the Board or to the editors of this paper.

HORSE RAKES might also very properly be exhibited and reported on at the same time, and by the same committee; and of course there would be no objection to including *Wheat Drills*, (although not sowing time) for a better opportunity for judging of their merits should there be had, than at a State Fair, and the result would be known in time for the next seeding.

Severely cold Weather.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 16th and 17th of last month, were the coldest days that have occurred in this State for many years, and would do no discredit to the Arctic regions. On the morning of 16th at sunrise the thermometer was 15 deg. below Zero, placed on a post

in an open exposure, at our residence a little outside of town. Several thermometers in the city ranged at from 10 to 15 deg. The next day was only 4 or 5 deg. warmer.

In various other parts of the State, as Springfield, Zanesville, Delaware, Mt. Vernon, Elyria, Akron and Ravenna, &c., we notice it is stated that the Mercury was 12 to 15 deg. below Zero on the 16th and 17th; and even at Cleveland where the lake usually takes off the keen edge of the severe cold, the record is 10 to 14 degrees on the 17th at sunrise, which is said to be the lowest ever known in that city. The noted cold week in Feb. 1838 only reached 7 or 8 below zero, at that place.

In Cincinnati the thermometer reached 8 degrees below Zero on the morning of the 17th; and on the 20th the Ohio River at that place closed so that people and teams crossed freely on the ice the following day; an event that has not occurred before since 1838.

At Indianapolis the papers state the mercury was 12 below Zero on the 16th. At Pittsburgh 6 below.

At Buffalo and other places throughout New York, the range was from 0 to 5 or 6 below.

THE PEACH BUDS in this region are considerably injured, but not so as to prevent a crop if they escape injury hereafter.

Frozen Potatoes.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker says, that if potatoes, when in a frozen state, are dropped one by one into boiling water, and cooked, the taste or the quality will be uninjured by the freezing.

In Chaptal's Chemistry, it is recommended to sprinkle the frozen potatoes with slacked lime, so as to absorb the excess of moisture which forms beneath the skin when the tuber begins to thaw, and which would otherwise occasion speedy decomposition. We presume that dry ashes would answer the same purpose—and dry Plaster of Paris would be better still.

As many potatoes in cellars and pits have been frozen by the late severe weather, perhaps the foregoing hints may prove valuable to some readers.

Flax Cotton and Flax Dressing Machine.

As our readers have become interested in this subject, we shall keep them advised of any new facts or signs of progress that may come to our knowledge. We are inclined to the opinion that important results to our agriculture will result from the invention of "flax cotton."

A foreign correspondent of the New York Commercial, states, that the use of flax cotton, manufactured according to the process of Chevelier Clausen, is now in progress upon an extensive scale, at Bradford in Yorkshire and at Cork in Ireland, large mill owners at those places have entered into contracts, and a very general opinion prevails that the invention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results. Sixty tons of cotton are now being prepared for the Manchester Market.

The principle of the invention, by which flax is adapted for spinning on cotton, wool and silk machinery, consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the fibre by the expansive power of carbonic acid and gas.

The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter peculiar to the plant. This is effected by boiling it three hours in water, containing one half per cent, of common soda, after which it is dipped in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.—The flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution of bicarbonate of soda, and being subsequently immersed in a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place which causes the tubes to split.

when the material immediately loses its rigidity, becomes a light, expansive mass of cottony texture, "increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge." Lastly for the purpose of being bleached, it is plunged into hypochlorite of magnesia when it instantly becomes white.

CLEMENS' FLAX MACHINE.—In our notice of the New York State Fair, we mentioned briefly the flax and hemp machine of S. A. Clemens of Springfield Mass. We should be pleased to receive from him (or Mr. Chapin) particular information in regard to its cost or efficacy: whether it has been in use sufficiently to test it fully, and what arrangements if any are made for its introduction into the Western States. The Editor of the Scientific American speaking of this machine on exhibition at the American Institute says:

We examined this machine attentively while in operation on some very hard unrotted flax. It did its work well. It has a number of peculiarities in respect to its motion. One, its fine fluted rollers between which the flax is carried, and which by changing lips below, bites the flax with a creasing action, which effectually separates the textile from the woody fibres. A blower is used for cleaning away the seed below. A couple of machines, the second one acting on softened flax and employing drawing rollers, would easily reduce the fibres to a fine wool. Much attention is now devoted to the improvement of flax machines, and so far as the spinning of it is concerned, we do not believe but such machinery, specifically adapted to the nature of the flax may be yet invented so as to work it at least as well as cotton.

Anti Horse-Thief Society.

A correspondent informs us, that two years ago, the farmers of Seville, in Medina Co., formed themselves into a "Mutual protection Society," for the purpose of pursuing and arresting horse thieves. The Society is completely organized, with one hundred and twenty-five members, and a company of seventy-five young men as "Pursuers," who hold themselves ready at a moment's warning, to start and scour the country in pursuit of this description of depredators. Previous to the organization of this society, horse stealing had become alarmingly prevalent in that region; but since that time, no property of any kind, with but one trifling exception has been stolen from a member of the society.

There are several societies of this kind in Ohio, and our correspondent suggests that many more might be found advantageous; & that a system of correspondence with each other should be adopted. Persons favoring this suggestion, and officers of Societies already established, can learn full particulars of the plan of organization &c., by addressing (prepaid;) "Secretary of the Mutual Protection Society," Seville Medina co. O.

A REAL COMPLIMENT.—In the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, recently published, Mr. Henry Miller, of Ashland, Ohio, in giving an account of the agriculture of that county, says:

"The depth to which we usually plow, is 9 inches. We plow fallows about the 1st of June, about 6 inches deep—manure just before sowing, then plow 10 inches deep. The yield of wheat has been increasing for the last five years, because there has been an improvement in the system of culture; the cause of which, in a great measure, must be credited to the influence of a good agricultural paper, the Ohio Cultivator, which circulates among us. If it would not be foreign to the object of this report, I would here speak in high terms of that excellent paper."

Parlor Flowers in Winter.

BY H. W. BEECHER.

The treatment of house-plants is very little understood, although the practice of keeping shrubs and flowers during the winter is almost universal. It is important that the physiological principles on which success depends should be fairly understood, and then cultivators can apply them with success in all the varying circumstances, in which they may be called to act.

Two objects are proposed in taking plants into the house,—either simple protection, or the development of their foliage and flowers during the winter. The same treatment will not do for both objects. Indeed the greater number of our acquaintance, treat their winter plants from which they desire flowers, as if they only wished to preserve them till spring; and the consequence is, that they have very little enjoyment in their favorites.

Treatment of House Plants simply designed to stand over.—Tender roses, Azaleas, Cape Jessamines, Crape Myrtles, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, and Oleanders may be kept in a light cellar if frost never penetrates it.

If kept in parlors, the following are the most essential points to be observed. The thermometer should never be permitted to rise above 60 or 65 deg. nor at night to sink below 40 deg. Although plants will not be frost-bitten until the mercury falls to 32 deg., yet the chill of a temperature below 40 will often be as mischievous to tender plants, as frost itself. Excessive heat, particularly a dry stove heat, will destroy the leaves almost as certainly as frost. We have seen plants languishing in a temperature of 70 deg. (it often rising ten degrees higher,) while the owners wondered what could ail the plants, for they were sure they kept the room warm enough!

Next, great care should be taken not to over-water. Plants which are not growing require very little water. If given, the roots become sogged or rotten, and the whole plant is enfeebled. Water should never be suffered to stand in the saucers; nor be given, always when the top soil is dry. Let the earth be stirred, and when the interior of the ball is becoming dry, give it a copious supply, let it drain thoroughly, and then turn off what falls into the saucer.

Plants designed for winter flowering.—It is to be remembered that winter is naturally the season of rest for plants. All plants require to lie dormant during some season of the year. You cannot cheat them out of it. If they are pushed the whole year, they become exhausted and worthless. Here lies the most common error of plant-keepers. If you mean to have roses, blooming geraniums &c., in winter, you must artificially change their season of rest. Plants which flower in summer must rest in winter; those which are to flower in winter, must either rest in summer or autumn. It is not usually, worth while to take into the house for flowering purposes any shrub which has been in full bloom during the summer and autumn. Select and pot the wished for flowers during the summers, place them in a shady position facing the north, give them very little water, and then keep them quiet. Their energies will thus be saved for winter. When taken into the house, the four essential points of attention are light, moisture, temperature and cleanliness.

1. **Light.** The functions of the leaves cannot be healthfully carried on without light. If there be too little, the sap is imperfectly elaborated, and returns from the leaves to the body in a crude, undigested state. The growth will be coarse, watery and brittle, and that ripeness which must precede flowers and fruit cannot be attained. The sprawling, spindling, white-colored, long-jointed plants of which some per-

sons are unwisely proud, are, often, the result of too little light and too much water. The pots should be turned round every day, unless when the light strikes down from above, or from windows on each side; otherwise, they will grow out of shape by bending toward the light.

2. *Moisture.* Different species of plants require different quantities of water. What are termed *aquatics*, of which the *Calla Æthiopica*, is a specimen, require great abundance of it. Yet it should often be changed even in the case of *aquatics*. But roses, geraniums, &c., and the common house plants require the soil to be *moist* rather than wet. As a general rule it may be said that every pot should have one sixth part of it depth filled with coarse pebbles, as a drainage, before the plants are potted. This gives all superfluous moisture a free passage out. Plants should be watered by *examination* and not by *time*. They require various quantities of moisture, according to their activity, and to the period of their growth. Let the earth be well stirred and if becoming dry on the inside, give water. Never water by *dribbles*—a spoon-ful to-day, another to-morrow. In this way the outside will become bound and the inside remain dry. Give a copious watering so that the whole ball will be soaked, and then let it drain off, and that which comes into the saucer be poured off. But, in whatever way one prefers to give water, the thing to be gained is, a full supply of moisture to all parts of the roots, and yet not so much as to have it *stand* about them. Manure water may be employed with great benefit every second or third watering. For this purpose we never found anything equal in value to *guano*. Besides water to the root, a plant is almost as much benefitted by water on the leaf—but this we we shall speak of under the head of *cleanliness*.

3. *Temperature.* Sudden and violent changes of temperature are almost as trying on plants as to animals and men. At the same time, a moderate change of temperature is very desirable. Thus, in nature, there is a marked and uniform change at night from the temperature of the day. At night, the room should be gradually lowered in temperature from 45 to 50 deg; while through the day, it ranges from 55 to 70 deg. Too much, and too sudden heat, will destroy tender leaves almost as surely as frost. It should also be remembered that the leaves of plants are constantly exhaling moisture during the day. If in too warm an atmosphere or in one which is too dry, this perspiration becomes excessive and weakens the plant. If the room be stove heated, a basin of water should be put on the stove to supply moisture to the air by evaporation. Sprinkling the leaves, a kind of artificial dew is beneficial on this account. The air should be changed as often as possible. Every warm and sunny day should be improved to let in fresh air upon these vegetable breathers.

4. *Cleanliness.* This is an important element of health as well as beauty. *Animal uncleanness* is first to be removed. If ground-worms have been incorporated with the dirt, a dose or two of lime water to the soil. Next aphides or green lice will appear on the leaves and stems. Tobacco smoke will soon stupefy them and cause them to tumble upon the shelves or surface of the soils, whence they are to be carefully brushed, or crushed. If one has but a few plants, put them in a group on the floor; put four chairs around them and cover with an old blanket, forming a sort of tent. Set a dish of coals within, and throw on a handful of tobacco leaves. Fifteen minutes smoking will destroy any decent aphids.

If a larger collection is on hand, let the dish or dishes be placed under the stands. When the destruction is completed, let the parlor be well ventilated, unless, fair lady you have an inveterate smoker for a husband;

in which case you may have become used to the nuisance. The insects which infest large collections in green-houses are fully treated of in horticultural books of direction.

Dust will settle every day on the leaves, and choke up the perspiring pores. The leaves should be kept free by gentle wiping or washing.

A Want supplied.

A few weeks ago, we republished an article from the *Scientific American*, hinting at some of the wants to be met by future inventions. Among others was a hand loom, to be operated on the principle of the power loom, and cheap enough to be brought into general use. This requirement has been met by Messrs. Mendenhall & King, of Richmond Ia. They exhibited a hand loom at the Fair of the Wayne county Agricultural Society, in September, which is represented as being very simple in construction, and is operated by merely turning a crank, we believe. It is said to be so cheap as to take the place of the present clumsy affairs in common use.—*Eaton Reg.*

To Prevent Horses kicking in Harness.

EDS. O. CULT.—The following method of curing horses of the vicious habit of kicking when in harness I have tried, and seen tried by others, repeatedly, with complete success:

Take a forked stick, about two feet long varying a little according to the size of the horse, tie the ends of the fork firmly to each end of the bridle bit, and the other end of the stick to the lower end of the collar so as to keep the head up, and this will prevent his kicking. A few days working in this manner will commonly suffice to effect a cure. Horses are more apt to kick when turning in plowing or harrowing than any other work.

JONATHAN COE.

Dalton O.

THE PREMIUM HAM at the Maryland State Fair was cured according to the following recipe:

To every 100 lb. of pork take 8 lb of G. A. Salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 lb. brown sugar, 1 1-2 oz of potash and four gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has lain in the tub for some two days. Let the hams remain six weeks in the brine and then dry several days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt, when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

ENERGY AND EXPERIENCE.—The energy of our citizens is competent to almost anything, but something more than energy is needed by the tiller of the soil. Energy requires to be directed by judgment and skill; and that skill must in a great measure be the result of experience. Experience, however, is not only a thorough teacher, but often an expensive one, especially when every individual is under the necessity of learning everything by his own experience. Human life is too short and too valuable, to be wholly spent in experiment. Hence the necessity of learning from the experience of others.—*Extract.*

SOLEMN CONSIDERATIONS.—Understand well the force of the words:—A God! A moment! An eternity! A God who sees thee; a moment which flies from thee; an eternity which awaits thee! A God whom ye serve so ill; a moment of which we can profit so little; an eternity which ye hazard so rashly.

Moments swiftly fly away,
Nothing can compel their stay;
Whither are they leading me!—
To a vast eternity.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-two.

"We take no note of time but from its loss," and it is well that we have such land-marks in the onward progress of our lives, as each new year affords us. It is a time of joyous congratulation, and no less a time for serious earnest thought. Our minds and characters we know are day by day being formed and moulded for time and for eternity, and what is the impress they are taking? What changes have been wrought by the year just added to our lives, and what shall the new one work? As we all wish each a "Happy New Year," may we breathe the wish that it may be *wisely and profitably improved*.

This is the holiday season, we are aware, and we love to think of your enjoyment these long winter evenings, while gathered about the cheerful hearth; for social intercourse is both pleasant and profitable if rightly conducted. But we fear that, to many of our young readers, especially, what should be only an occasional pastime—a relaxation from the more sober duties, is suffered to occupy most of the time and thoughts. Frequent sleighing parties, and familiar chit chat that is aimless and valueless, occupy so much time in many farming neighborhoods, as to keep up a constant round of amusements during the whole winter. And does any good result from it other than temporary enjoyment? and is that sufficient apology for so much mis-spent time? Will it not be a source of greater pleasure, when another new year's day rolls round, to remember that during the present year, most of the time has been devoted to the acquisition of knowledge and doing good?

Every year brings with it additional duties, and imposes new obligations upon us. We are a year older, and have gained more knowledge and experience, and the world has greater claims upon us.

It is a privilege to live in an age like this, for it is a time of stirring interest unprecedented. Every year as it whirls swiftly by, develops so many new thoughts and impulses; peoples the world with such numberless projects and inventions—wonderful, yet useful and practicable, and so startles us by the rapidity with which not only governments are overturned and nations acknowledged and annihilated, but with which reforms are prosecuted, and man's highest good promoted.

The recent commotions and revolutions of Europe, are not only indicative of a longing for a better state of things among the nations of the old world, but are interesting from their bearings upon our own country, which is thus becoming the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and the home for their immense surplus population now thronging so rapidly to our shores, and spreading throughout our States and Territories. The eyes and hopes of the world are upon us, and our every movement is watched with the deepest interest abroad. And with our growing importance, how great are our responsibilities as a nation, and as individuals.

Yes, how great are our responsibilities! for many of us have children, whose training and education rest mainly with us: for it is from the fireside and from the lips of loving parents, that the great lessons of education and religion are most successfully inculcated, and these alone are the true foundation of good government and good citizenship. Or if we have no children, there are others whom we can influence. Perhaps some of us are teachers, if not, perhaps your domestic circles include some of these same foreigners, and if through their efforts they come to understand and value civility, education and religion, shall we not rejoice

obligations of the women of our country. It is vain for us to try to disbelieve, and foolish to undervalue this fact, and we should seek by every means to qualify ourselves to fill our stations properly, and to exert that influence which will be the most ennobling and beneficial to the world about us. It is no time for listlessness and inaction for any one, but a time of patient active labor—for earnest progressive movement, for self cultivation and discipline, and for active benevolence.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing;
Learn to labor and to wait."

New-Year's letter from Aunt Fanny.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE CULTIVATOR.—I feel impelled to take up my pen this evening, and hold a chat with you therewith; to write down some of the thoughts that went whirling through my brain this morning while I was busy making my pies and cakes for Christmas; for somehow, tho' I have heard others say that they could not think and work too, I have found that my working hours gave me my most cheerful and active thoughts, provided the work was such as I was accustomed to, as did not require a fixed attention to accomplish. The old year is passing away, and yet that thought brings no sadness to me; why should it? in looking over the past, true I can see bright buds of promise that lie withered, and full blown flowers, blighted in their bloom. I sigh for them and drop a tear over their memories. But there are so many more left, glowing and expanding, and beautifying the earth, that when I put selfishness aside, I feel that earth is robed in beauty still, and that I at least have enjoyed two days of sunshine, to one of clouds, through all the varied year. To me the earth grows more beautiful and good with every passing season; not that it is actually changing, but because I have learned to see deeper into the great harmonies of nature.

Once I looked at the seasons as they passed with an eye of cold indifference. I knew that spring bro't leaves and flowers—Summer, hot sultry days and hard work—Autumn the ripening corn and the falling fruit, the decaying forest, the sere and yellow leaf borne upon the cold sweeping blast—Winter, its ice, snow and storm; but I heeded them only as they affected me and mine; as they aided or interfered with my labors or cares. They were not then to me, as now, a great and beautiful harmony, each performing its part under the guidance of superior wisdom, for the good of the whole: a grand and glorious symphony, not one note out of tune.

Again it seemed a long time as I looked forward, a day, a month, a year; almost a blank as I looked back. There was ever a longing in my heart that was never satisfied; a vacuum that seemed never filled. When I was busy I was happy, but when my day's work was done, then I looked out in a leisure hour upon the calm blue sky, with its myriads of shining eyes—or the dark deep forest surging to and fro with the winds, or the broad fields waving in their luxuriance; I was sad, I knew not why, I longed and sighed for something, I knew not what. Now it is not so, for I have learned to think; and in my hours of relaxation my mind finds ample supplies of food—there is no longing, for I am being hourly supplied. My only trial is that I cannot enjoy it all, that I cannot learn more, think deeper and see clearer the good, and true, and beautiful, by which I am surrounded. It was a true and lofty saying of the great poet,

"We live in deeds, not years, in thoughts not breaths,
In feelings, not figures of the dial."

"He lives most,

"Who thinks most, feels the noblest; acts the best."

The whole universe of God is one great system of perfection; and can the human heart be still and yet

Can we roll our talent in a napkin and yet never. We must move on tho' ever so and live "in deeds not years," "in thoughts as" if we would enjoy the highest bliss of

ver perhaps was there a year so fraught with ty to us, my friends, to think, to feel, and to year that has just swept by us; never a year ate, when the wheels of progressive improvement on with such rapid whirl. Have we ur part, have we all been as blest as we could if not let us pause—here on the threshold a year, and looking into the economy of nature wisdom and harmony around, ask of earts the reason why.

ve done all we were capable of doing, all that lone for the greatest good of the greatest

Is there no talent hid away, that should he light; no power sleeping that should be up—no genius wasted upon that, that worketh strength put forth that is pulling down in-building up? No poverty abused, no beauty o harmony disturbed? Look well to it, if any things be so, there will be a dark shadow path. Let us scan closely our doings in the is gone, not to sit down with idle regrets d arms over wasted treasures, but to gather to e lights of experience that are still left burn- minds, and by their clear and concentrated k forth into the future and endeavour to trace a vering step, the whole round of duty, bringing the Spring time and summer, autumn er, the brightest flowers and richest fruits of l love, that the seed sown in our hearts nd of Almighty Wisdom can produce.

"God hath done 'Ill his part; oh man!
"Do thine."

nt to me, aye, very, very pleasant has been ourse, thro' the past year, with the readers of ator. May the future be fraught with a bet- and a brighter hope to us all. A merry s and a happy New Year to each and every u, from grandpa and grandma in the cushion- air, to baby in the cradle, is the earnest wish

AUNT FANNY.

have have been asked why I call myself aunt Because I have been in deed and in truth of over 50 men women and children. Have ght to be Aunt Fanny?

ONABLE LIFE IN NEW YORK.—Society is tak- winter procession of gayeties. Those spads of invitation—inviting you for an evening ead, that you feel like accepting them with ons as to the deaths, earthquakes and revol- t may occur meantime—begin to circulate. rties—no supper, but tea, coffee and ices in a —are numerous. We notice, now we think unexpected result of so many people's having uced to go abroad by the world's fair—the gen- ing is cosmopolized, home gayeties are spoken adifferently, and the electricity of gossip as to ive fashion has lost its concentration."—*Home*

bolition of "suppers" in connection with social parties, is a reform that has long been called our American cities, and we shall rejoice to is as another of the results of so many Ameri- ng abroad the past summer. (See our letter ublic in O. Cult. Sept. 15—p 283.)

is a knitting machine in Philadelphia, which) stitches at each turn of a crank, which may turned 100 to 150 times per minute making 000 stitches per minute.

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

Visit to Durham—Cathedral—Castle—Hiring Day.

HARTLEPOOL, Nov. 25, 1851.

DEAR NIECES: From a beautiful little seaport town on the German ocean, I now address you; but of it and its environs, I can yet say but little, save that its great trade, as indeed that of the whole of this Northumbrian district, is in coal and iron. Hence, as you pass along by rail, you see long rows of houses that are said to be occupied by pitmen and their families, a class of men whose lives are spent in the darkness of the mines; and too many of the children enter them at a very early age, and thus pass not only manhood, but childhood, in its stern toils and mental darkness, as well as physical privation. Marriage becomes an absolute economy to many of these classes; but O! the unfitness of the parties to enter into its holy relations. The neglected education of woman is the great fact that strikes you in all these regions, and the necessary effect upon each succeeding generation.

But I did not mean to harp continually on one theme. Since I wrote you last, I have visited Durham, one of the ancient cities of England. The term city, here, does not by any means signify the same thing that it does with us, at least we have but little idea of its primitive meaning. It signified the see of a Bishop; and Durham, though by no means a large place, was entitled to the honor because it was the see of the Bishop of Durham. Here was early established a cathedral, and I presume it is more familiar to you than almost any other, since Sir Walter Scott has immortalized it as the place where the renowned St. Cuthbert found repose after being removed from the isle of Lindisfane, on the invasion of the Danes. The monks, as you may remember,

— fled forth from Holy Isle
O'er northern mountain, marsh and moor;
From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
Seven years Saint Cuthbert's corpse they bore.
Chester-le-Street and Rippon saw
His holy corpse, ere Wardlaw
Hailed him with joy and fear;
And, after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last
Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear;
There, deep in Durham's Gothic shade,
His reliques are in secret laid."

This same St. Cuthbert was a very peculiar man, and he was regarded as having had miraculous power, which was retained in his body after his death. For centuries it was supposed to be incorruptible, a superstition that kings shared, if we may credit the traditionary history that has been handed down. He was most bitterly opposed to the society of women, we may infer from the fact that in the erection of the cathedral there was a separate chapel called the Galilee, where women were allowed to worship, but they were on no account to pass the limits still indicated by a cross of blue stone in the floor. The same spirit, though modified, must still haunt these shades, for though here is a college for men, and the students occupy the Bishop's castle for college halls, yet no woman is allowed to enter and partake of any of the scholastic privileges. I wished that I had possessed a little of Aunt Fanny's poetical spirit, for I am sure that had I, a grand poem would have been indicted, as I stood within that old cathedral, and remembered how even Queen Philippa, whose energy had saved the English from defeat in the absence of her husband, when she came here to meet him, not aware of the prejudices of the Saint, was alarmed, and in the night fled trembling and praying from her husband's bed, deprecating the anger of the long buried Saint Cuthbert. The cathedral is a very massive building, mingling the Norman and Saxon styles of architecture. The pillars which support the arches on w

the roof rests, are immense; some single, some clustered, some fluted in zigzag, others cut in diamonds. This has not to me the appearance of being as ancient as the wall of the edifice, and I have no doubt that it has been much changed since its first construction. Here were two very ancient tombs of the Nevilles, well known in the history of border warfare. On the pedestals are placed lime stone effigies, rudely carved, and now much broken. One had only the trunk remaining, some zealous reformer having doubtless decapitated and crippled the ancient knight in stone, thinking that he was doing the cause of truth most prodigious service.

To the time of Henry VIII. may be ascribed much of the mutilation of ancient shrines and their robbery, while Cromwell, in his zeal, swept them away as with the besom of destruction.

The situation of Durham is most picturesque, upon the Wear which winds almost round it. I know of no American locality that would more nearly compare with it than McConnelville, but that has not its old cathedral and castle that look as though they grew out of the hill itself. The castle is the same with that in which Sir William Wallace was, according to Jane Porter, confined; and through a subterraneous passage he was said to have escaped to Findale Abbey. This is said by geologists to have been impossible, for the remains of such a passage have been discovered, the quicksands must have rendered its completion quite an impossibility.

There were many ancient ruins in this vicinity, and the associations are of the richest historic interest. Here was fought the great battle when David I. of Scotland was defeated with an army of 30,000 men, and the old bell of the cathedral still boasts of this victory on its anniversary in jubilant notes.

It was the great Fair day on which I returned from Durham to New Castle, and the narrow streets were completely thronged. The children's toys and the gingerbread that I saw spread out, must have been counted a half year's supply, at least. Then the quaint looking caps that old women were hawking, looked as though they came from Noah's ark. But the great thing to be accomplished, was the hiring of servants. Once in six months this hiring day occurs, and then all the servants out of place, and all the masters and mistresses out of servants, assemble to arrange for the coming six months. The wages of girls to do all kinds of in-doors work, I understand to be from £2 to £2 10s for the six months; that of girls who also work in the fields, from £3 to £3 10s. Their moral condition is in many instances most deplorable, scarcely better than that of our slaves.

Yours, truly,

H. M. TRACY.

Lady Exhibitors at the American Institute Fair.

The very best specimen of barley is shown by Miss Emma R. Purse, of Newark, N. J. It weighs 64 lbs or the bushel. This lady shows some remarkable handsome potato-onions. Also a sample of three kinds of wine in some dozen bottles, and we do not know how many other products of her own farm.

Mrs. Sandford, of Sing Sing, shows a premium bushel of wheat, and Mrs. Harris, of Matteawonpoint, a bag of beautiful rye.

Mrs. V. B. Robinson has a handsome lot of fruit, and several ladies have done a noble part and showed they possess the true spirit of improving farmers. If some men were capable of such a thing, they certainly would put to the test the soil which they cultivate.

Thanking Mrs. B. for her very kind and interesting communication. The latter was not in time for his reply, but will appear in the next.

Sewing Machines.

We saw a sewing machine at work on coats &c., in one of the tailoring establishment of this city a short time since. Its operations was so easy, rapid and perfect as to leave no doubt on our mind as to the practicability and economy of the employment of machinery for most kinds of plain sewing; and we are informed such machines are now being rapidly introduced into most of the States of the Union. The following is from the last report of the Commissioner of Patents:

No less than seven patents have been granted within the last year for improvements in sewing machines; it is but a few years since these machines were first introduced, but as they are found to be useful, inventive genius is already directed towards them, and important improvements may be expected. In one of these machines, the needle lies in a groove made in the face of a straight rack, and is held in this position. A pinion works into this rack upon which the cloth is laid—the pinion being at the point of the needle.—When the pinion is turned it at once crimps the cloth and carries it forward upon the needle and discharges the cloth by a reverse motion with the seam sewed.—The eye of the needle is near its point. In another of these machines, the cloth is placed upon a plate of metal lying over an opening in the table, and perforated for the passage of the needle. The needle is forced through the cloth and plate by appropriate machinery. The thread is placed under the plate upon a bobbin, and the thread is thrown round the needle which has a notch to hold it, and is drawn through as the needle is withdrawn, and forms a loop on the upper side. The cloth is then fed forward, and the needle is again forced through the last mentioned loop. The thread is again wound upon the hook of the needle, and drawn up through the cloth and the loop through which the needle previously passed, and by a continued repetition of these operations, the seam is perfected. Several of these machines make the seam with two threads, one of which passing through the eye of the needle, (which is at its point,) is at every stitch carried through the cloth, forming a loop on the opposite side. A shuttle having a thread passes through the loop, and as the needle returns its thread is drawn down upon the shuttle thread which prevents it from being drawn through. I cannot go fully into the details of these machines; they are adapted to various circumstances, and make their seams by a variety of stitches.

Washing Compound.

The recipe for making this compound is often sold for considerable sums of money. Dissolve 20 lbs. of hard soap in one gallon of lye, over a slow fire, and let it boil, stirring it frequently. Now set aside to cool, and then add one quart of spirits of turpentine and one pint of strong spirits of ammonia. When cold, cut it into bars, and wrap closely in papers and put away for future use. It is far superior to common bar soap, and will save nearly one half the labor of washing.

Indian Bread.

An exchange gives the following recipe for making the celebrated St. Charles Indian Bread as prepared at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:

"Beat two eggs very light, mix alternately with them one pint of sour milk, or butter milk, and one pint of fine Indian meal, melt one table spoonful of butter and add to the mixture, dissolve one table spoonful of soda and saleratus, &c. in a small portion of milk, and add to the mixture the last thing; beat very hard and bake in a quick oven."

Dec. 15. F. R. ELLIOTT,
Forest City Agricultural Warehouse

1852

EIGHTH YEAR OF THE

1852.

OHIO CULTIVATOR,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, IN SIXTEEN PAGES LARGE OCTAVO: MAKING A HANDSOME VOLUME OF THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR PAGES, WITH TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX AT THE END OF THE YEAR: ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS OF IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, FARM STOCK, PLANS OF BUILDINGS, FENCES, ETC. ETC.

M. B. BATEHAM, } Editors.
S. D. HARRIS, }

ASSISTED BY 200 CORRESPONDENTS—PRACTICAL FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

Terms: (Single Copy, per year, \$1.) } Payments invariably in Advance.
 (Four Copies,.....\$3.)
 (Nine Copies,.....\$6.)

SEVEN YEARS have now elapsed since the *Ohio Cultivator* was first commenced, and its reputation may now be considered as established. Its constant aim has been, to impart useful information to its readers, and especially to awaken a spirit of improvement among the farmers of Ohio. That it has not been unsuccessful, one fact alone will suffice to show: *Seven years ago* there was scarcely an Agricultural Society in existence in Ohio; *now* there are more than *Sixty*, and every year adds to their number and increases their efficiency. Other papers have no doubt contributed somewhat to this result, and we are glad to observe the improved tone of the country press in this particular, but all will admit that the *OHIO CULTIVATOR* has been the leading agency in the work. We are determined that such shall continue to be its influence, and so long as the public continue to manifest their approval by each year increasing its subscription list, the paper will each year as heretofore, be improved; and although there are now several other publications of the kind in the State, none shall excel this in reputation for talent and usefulness, or in economy of price.

TWO EDITORS are now engaged to devote their time and talent to the *Cultivator*. One of them will spend most of his time—except in winter—traveling and visiting among the farmers, and writing notes of his observations. This arrangement will cause a large increase of expenditure, and therefore we look for a proportional increase of subscribers, especially as the paper will be more interesting and valuable than heretofore.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT, which has rendered the *Cultivator* so popular as a *family paper*, will be continued under the supervision of Mrs. BATEHAM, with the valuable aid of Mrs. RACY—now in England—Mrs. F. D. GAGE, and several other talented female contributors. Education and family training will receive more attention than heretofore in this department; also hints and receipts in domestic economy, &c.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE, with notices of the crops, &c., in this country and Europe, will be given in each number of the *Cultivator*, with such hints and observations, as cannot fail to be useful to farmers, and all interested in the purchase or sale of farm produce.

LIST OF PATENTS AND CLAIMS will be continued, and notices of new inventions and discoveries relating to agriculture, &c., especially such as are deemed valuable; while *humbugs* and *impositions* will be freely exposed as soon as their character becomes known to us. We design that the readers of the *Ohio Cultivator* shall not be far "behind the times" in this age of invention and progress.

Engravings will be freely used, as heretofore, whenever deemed useful to illustrate the subjects, although much additional expense is thereby incurred. A fine series of cuts illustrative of the improved agricultural implements and machinery of England, at the World's Fair, are now on hand, and will shortly be used, with descriptive remarks and notes on the "Modern Agriculture" by Mr. Bateham, who spent the past summer in Europe, and made arrangements for receiving frequent correspondence from all publications, and sends to, from England, &c.

year by making up clubs and remitting subscriptions, we trust will not grow weary in well doing; and as an inducement for them to continue their favors, and others to join in the work, we have opened a book, to be called the *ROLL OF HONOR*, in which will be entered the name and address of each person who sends us a club of *nine* subscribers—they need not all be sent at one time; also, the names of our request correspondents; and to all such persons we will send, postage paid, a package or two of *new and rare seeds*, of which we expect to receive numerous kinds from France and elsewhere, before spring, expressly for this purpose; and if we should have any pamphlets or other documents for distribution, they will be disposed of in the same way, to the names on the "Roll of Honor." Those who remit payments for two or more clubs, will be remembered by us accordingly.

[*Now is the time for this work!* Send early as possible, so that we may judge how many copies to print for the new year. Last year did not quite reach our mark—*ten thousand*;—the number ought to exceed that the coming year, and will do it if you say so. Remember that old subscribers are required to send payment anew; and we make no distinction between them and new ones.

TERMS FOR 1852.

Single subscriptions, or any number less than four, ONE DOLLAR each year. Four copies, (they need not be to one address,) THREE DOLLARS (75 cents each.) Nine copies, SIX DOLLARS (only 66½ cents each.)—payment in all cases to accompany the orders, and to be free of postage.

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Columbus, O.

THE POSTAGE on the *Cultivator* is only 5 cents per quarter, if not over 300 miles: and only half that rate, if not over 50 miles; if over 300, and not over 1,500 miles, 7½ cents per quarter.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE *CULTIVATOR* having a larger circulation in Ohio, it is believed, than any other paper, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising; but no advertisements will be inserted but such as are suited to the character of the paper, and none will be allowed more than two insertions, except by special agreement.

PRICE.—For six lines, or less, two insertions, *One Dollar*. Longer advertisements, \$1 per hundred words for the first insertion, and 50 cents for the second. Cuts to be estimated according to the space they occupy, at one-half these rates. Engravings of new and valuable inventions, &c., suited for the paper, will be inserted gratis when desired, with such remarks and descriptions as the editor may see fit; but all communications of an advertising character must be paid for at such



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, JANUARY 15, 1852.

No. 2.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, they need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; six copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number of copies always in ADVANCE.

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Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, please state what Post Office it is to be changed from as well as to; and be sure to pay the postage on all letters written for their own benefit or gratification.

MISSING NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers free of charge, being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of charge.

Press, BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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To Agents, Postmasters and Others.

MISTAKES may have occurred in entering so large a number of names on our books since our new volume commenced, though our clerks are very careful; and we will thank our friends to inform us immediately on perceiving any omission or error in the direction of the papers.

CLUBS.—Persons who have already sent subscriptions for the present year, can count them with a subsequent remittance, if desired to form a club of nine, and secure a place on the Roll of Honor. Thus, one who has already sent \$3 for 4 copies, can order 5 additional copies for the same amount; and after having ordered 9 or more, 3 additional copies for \$2.

Now is the time for the friends of improvement to help on the work—while the long winter evenings and the season of comparative leisure continue.

Analysis and Uses of Coal Ashes.

EDS. O. CULT.:—I have an opportunity of obtaining a large quantity of coal ashes; and if you will furnish through the Cultivator the analysis of such ashes, or information in regard to their value as manure, you will thereby confer a favor on
Dalton, Ohio. W. P. M.

ANSWER.—The ashes of coal vary so much in their character, according to the kind of coal consumed, that but little reliance can be placed on analysis unless the quality or kind of coal is known. Not only is it important to know whether the coal is bituminous or anthracite, but also what particular variety of these. As far as our knowledge extends, coal ashes commonly contain but a small amount of potash, phosphoric acid or other ingredients of much value as manure on ordinary soils; consequently, unless they can be very easily obtained, it is doubtful whether the benefits will compensate for the labor of their application; but, there is need of more experiments on this point, especially to ascertain what kind of soils and crops are most benefited by such applications.

The only analysis we find at hand of American (anthracite) coal ashes, is the following from the proceedings of the American Association for 1847, by J. BUNCE, of the Yale College Laboratory:

"Coal, now so common an article of fuel in all our cities, leaves but a small quantity of ashes, yet when we take into account the number of tons consumed in

ear this amount becomes very considerable ; becomes a matter of interest to know whether be considered of economical value. With se in view, two samples of coal were selected and red ash varieties, and the quantities th in water and acid determined with the results, viz :

in water 3.74	Red ash in water 3.35
in acid 17.07	Red ash in acid 18.65

owing analysis is the mean of two determinations the portion soluble in acid :

a. var.	R.a.va.	W. a. var.	R.a.va.
ica 796	8.621	Soda	1.933 1.146
35.201	29.575	Potash	1.433 .732
29.643	40.614	Phos. acid	1.796 1.880
18.655	1.108	Sul. acid	8.164 3.010
1.730	13.992	Chlorine	.087 .018

Total, 99.448 100.691

ults obtained in these two analyses seem to extensive use of coal ashes for agricultural they are very valuable on account of the of lime and magnesia which they contain, om the phosphoric acid and alkalies. Hum- ons which are now wasted might thus be to use."

r NORTON, in his Elements of Scientific e, remarks as follows :

icite coal ashes should not be neglected. always cinders enough to pay for sifting, sifted, soap-makers are usually willing to all price for them. This shows that they ible matter enough to be well worth saving. no very good analysis of anthracite ash. sh bituminous coals contain 8 to 12 per ct. d magnesia, and some soda, the remainder fly silica and alumina. The ash from Ameri- nous coals probably resembles the English acter. Some partial examinations made in laboratory at Yale College, indicate small of phosphates in anthracite ash, and in the examined about two per cent. of substances water. Such facts all show that these ashes preserved, and applied either as a top dress- grass, or ploughed in as a part of composts. ld have much of the beneficial mechanical ommon ashes, and are also good for sowing ble manures."

Use of Gas Lime as Manure.

rks being now established in nearly all our use of gas lime as manure is a subject of rest to many of our market gardeners and everal of whom have requested us to com- information in regard to it.

en first distilled from the coal, contains ss of sulphuretted hydrogen and other im- om which it is purified by causing it to pass uick lime. This lime, thus becoming satu- these impurities, is partly converted into huret of lime, having a pungent, offensive l acid bitter taste. It is sold at a low price re) in some cities, and in others (as at Co- hrown away as useless. But few persons as earned its value as manure, or how to use it t advantage ; and some, having applied it to ops, have suffered injury thereby ; so as to suppose that instead of being useful as is positively hurtful.

can be no doubt whatever in regard to the his substance, when properly applied, espe- ands deficient of lime, and where plaster is ; but it is not as valuable as some have been

led to anticipate from its powerful odor, and it is high- ly injurious to vegetation when applied in a fresh state. But when mixed with swamp mold or peat earth, and suffered to lie for a year or more in rather a thin heap, the hydrogen escapes and the action of the atmosphere, it is said, gradually converts the poisonous sulphuret into the valuable *sulphate* of lime, (plaster of paris); then it is an excellent dressing for grass or grain crops on almost all soils. The same changes in the charac- ter of gas lime will take place if suffered to lie in a thin heap, exposed to the air, without mixing with earth or muck ; but it will take longer time, and will wash away by rains, besides emitting an offensive odor.

We advise those who can obtain gas lime at little expense, to try the use of it, as above directed, and then inform us of the results. At present it is a mat- ter of theory rather than practice, at least in this country, (though its use has been long practiced in some parts of England), and we need experiments to determine the amount of benefit to be derived from it.

Letter from Samuel Williams.

Farm Crops and Prices—Agricultural Survey of Seneca Co.—Patent Office Reports—Kossuth—France.

EDS. O. CULT. : — *Gent.* — Our farmers never felt poorer than now. Wheat has been a short crop, much cut up by the worm, *C. tritici* ; and as this cereal has so long been considered as our great paying crop, the present small yield and unusually low price, reduces many farmers, as the sailors say, to bare poles ! Barley, and oats, and flaxseed, are unusually dear. Corn brings a good price ; stock of all kinds is dear, and pork is higher in price than ever before. But as high prices are of no benefit to those who have but little of the kind to sell, farmers generally are not benefited by them. But who does not see the hand of Providence in the restricted income of the farmer ? What would become of his self-denial or that of his family, if his sumptuous income had not the check of short crops and low prices ? A rich farmer like all other rich men, is very apt to become debilitated in body and mind, or mercenary in character. No class of men so generally realize the fulfillment of Agur's prayer to the letter and the life as the true farmer ; he is rarely either poor or rich ; he knows nothing of the temptations of the poor, nor those of the endless, debasing, enervating accompaniments of wealth. Blessed is that man who lives by the sweat of his brow in tilling his own farm in the best manner, in our own free land.

You have adverted with just commendation to the Historical Account, and Agricultural Map and Survey of Seneca county, by J. Delafield, the notable President of our State Agricultural Society. He may be called a pattern man for the post he fills. If he is not strictly and technically a scholastic individual, he knows how to avail himself of the best and most efficient help in the premises ; and those who know his love of order, his singleness of purpose, his energy and untiring perseverance, cannot but feel that Dr. Antisell was indebted to him for aid in his masterly arrangement of the geological department of the report. That imperfection of details which has heretofore marked our State geological reports as too general to be satisfactory, is here, so far as relates to our little but all fertile county of Seneca, explained and illustrated by profiles, &c., with that truthful simplicity which all can understand.

The second part of the Patent Office Report for 1850, by Commissioner Ewbank, I take to be a great boon to the farmer who is fortunate enough to receive it. The first 150 pages contains Dr. Lee's Study of Soils ; Philosophy of Improving ; Chemical Effect of Tillage, &c. ; together with J. J. Thomas' capita

ation on Fruit Culture, and other essays of like it to every man who lives from the soil. The order of the volume of 570 pages is principally with letters from planters and farmers in every State of the United States, in reply to the general circular addressed to them asking information as to their mode of tillage, manuring, &c. These letters form themselves a study in the rural economy of these States, which all the history and books of travel hitherto published have failed to supply. I hope it will be thankful for this small boon from the Federal Government. It is a little curious that while manufacturers receive their millions, and our fishermen their thousands in the shape of tariffs and duties, this Patent office report is the only gift our farmers, the fishers from the soil, have yet received, by which they are protected or encouraging their industry.

Mr. South's speech at his reception by the New York Convention carried away both the understanding and the heart of every one present, save Judge Duer and the learned judge's argument in reply to the learned judge's substantive argument, must have transfixed for the moment the dispassionate Judge himself. It is one that was present that no man with a heart could in his body after listening to that speech, look upon Austria's executioner, (Russia,) in any light than that of the outlawed, cut-throat pirate, denounced by the law of every nation, Turk or Christian! Patrick Henry was perhaps never more powerfully astounding.

Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, is the denouement of a farcical democracy; the only wonder is that the *soi-disant* Republic, which required a standing army to support its constitution and laws, should have so long.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1851.

Implements and Machines—A Suggestion.

OHIO CULT.:—Please allow me a small space for a brief suggestion to my brother farmers. Many of you like myself have small farms, and not ample means. Yet there are many farming implements—their number yearly increasing—which cost so much for us to buy and hold individually, and which we need exceedingly, for the double purpose of doing our work better, and doing it cheaper. A kind are the Sub-soil plow, the double Michigan, the Wheat drill, the Horse power, Thresher sawmill. Every farmer who has seen these implements at work, and understands their action upon crops and profits, will feel the importance of the use of them on his own acres. My suggestion is the simple one of forming societies or clubs of farmers to hold these implements in common; use them all round the Company, when, if they choose, rent them also to their neighbors out of the Company. Every large farmer, supposing him to be an enterprising one, will own most of these implements himself. Small farmers must make up by combination what they lack in personal magnitude. If this suggestion were carried into practice all over Ohio, would not farming be better and cheaper done?

Yours truly,
HENRY COWLES.
Lin, O., Jan. 1852.

Corn which is intended for the market, should be shelled until near the time of sending it away; it should then be thoroughly dry, and carefully fanned, and particles of cob, because these substances are frequently the origin of heat in shelled corn from the fact of their being more subject to decomposition than the corn itself.

Farms and Farm Stock in Ohio—1851.

Cities.	Farms.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Adams	1509	5760	8906	18397	20650
Allen	1146	3638	7182	12114	13162
Ashland	2235	7429	14672	79807	19563
Ashtabula	2243	5701	33803	35242	5129
Athens	1572	3862	9581	34424	10663
Auglaize	1373	3266	6440	8463	10414
Belmont	2552	9687	15287	68810	22537
Brown	1843	7653	10406	16922	30823
Butler	2262	10175	15014	9515	41515
Carroll	1916	5649	10682	77841	12405
Champaign	1677	7180	12756	44262	17243
Clark	1398	6523	11943	47445	17967
Clermont	2098	7969	11127	9043	38477
Clinton	1366	6586	11905	47981	29146
Columbiana	2338	8659	16209	106730	14631
Coshocton	2736	7777	16045	61924	21539
Crawford	1210	5652	14069	68878	18386
Cuyahoga	2228	7089	18922	59066	8400
Darke	2151	6621	10641	19921	23246
Defiance	296	1480	4650	3002	6090
Delaware	1855	7184	13570	51007	18192
Erie	1021	4100	9592	57099	7812
Fairfield	2383	9857	17566	43911	26891
Fayette	1007	3363	15409	38260	23664
Franklin	2666	9848	14849	26811	35722
Fulton	826	1533	7116	10006	5838
Gallia	1190	3844	7529	17237	9424
Geauga	1906	4493	23608	47830	4328
Greene	1626	7347	12146	36661	26907
Guernsey	2209	8101	14163	66136	18311
Hamilton	2602	11974	12720	4772	25717
Hancock	1636	5160	9887	20117	17795
Hardin	783	2480	4538	7072	10163
Harrison	1668	6034	10538	112103	14733
Henry	307	640	2210	1033	2777
Highland	2323	6743	13393	27925	35589
Hocking	1180	3787	7030	17560	9508
Holmes	2171	6529	13188	50983	17786
Huron	2414	7306	19282	82741	14389
Jackson	1164	3529	9092	16154	9205
Jefferson	1838	6332	11241	104653	14743
Knox	2268	8272	14949	89711	19236
Lake	1449	3348	10379	29130	2822
Lawrence	254	2619	6449	6710	9134
Licking	3313	12188	21922	175825	22112
Logan	1626	6639	10746	31249	15551
Lorain	2430	6319	23152	80880	9950
Lucas	683	1910	6076	8922	5044
Madison	774	4324	15142	51818	15880
Mahoning	2062	7000	17149	84015	11003
Marion	919	5183	11429	70907	17216
Medina	2461	5171	19813	101859	9803
Meigs	1149	2893	7573	18591	7209
Mercer	678	2560	5024	5702	10156
Miami	1882	7417	10919	22722	21516
Monroe	2637	4731	8916	19862	12495
Montgomery	2068	10057	18893	18554	31921
Morgan	2126	5538	10029	36604	12521
Morrow	1552	6630	13059	65849	13964
Muskingum	2680	11725	21640	78051	27439
Noble .....	....	5029	8504	28907	12793
Ottawa	227	1012	3520	10302	4435
Paulding	77	438	1290	460	2254
Perry	1314	6547	11898	44448	15804
Pickaway	1261	7954	27207	25236	38674
Pike	731	3254	8478	9673	14514
Portage	2264	6085	27576	90249	7610
Preble	1799	8017	11114	21793	31799
Putnam	603	2101	4819	6436	8594
Richland	2582	8303	17742	72764	23102
Ross	1435	9729	22477	23617	46018
Sandusky	1391	4144	10126	28059	14688
Scioto	751	3705	6765	9152	10633
Seneca	2582	7834	15820	69972	21896
Shelby	1353	4484	7854	14952	12100
Stark	3177	11090	21786	91937	25948
Summit	2329	6193	15041	79878	10780
Trumbull	2753	7310	35233	60387	8347
Tuscarawas	2250	8286	18205	76129	21358
Union	1255	4337	9707	23605	14195
Van Wert	317	1203	3407	2542	6201
Vinton	806	2433	6241	14155	6203
Warren	1985	8313	12340	21658	23345
Washington	1776	5316	12121	38394	11268
Wayne	2904	10531	20776	87317	24794
Williams	651	1496	5858	5402	6456
Wood	704	2348	7038	8048	8759
Wyandot	928	3461	9155	41373	12840
Total in 1851	143,887	517,398	1,116,145	3,619,674	1,496,848
Total in 1850	143,887	517,398	1,116,145	3,619,674	1,496,848

A. J. PURVIANCE'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.



No. 1.—PURVIANCE'S MACHINE AS USED FOR REAPING.

This Machine is believed to be fully equal, if not superior to any other for cutting grain, and it combines several advantages which the patentee believes entitle it to precedence over all others. See advertisement in this paper.) It is called the "Attach and Detach Reaping and Mowing Machine," on account of the arrangement by which it can be readily changed from a Reaping to a Mowing Machine; and it is for this improvement especially that a patent has been obtained. The above cut represents the Machine as used for reaping; and the one below the same Machine as used for mowing.



No. 2.—THE SAME MACHINE AS USED FOR MOWING.

This Machine will be exhibited and fully tested, at both kinds of work, at the exhibition and trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines, to be held near Springfield or Urbana about the 1st of July next.

It was used in several counties of Ohio the past summer, with good success, as may be seen by the following extracts:

Mr. A. J. Purviance, of Warrenton, Jeff. Co., Ohio, has been using a machine, of which he is proprietor, in this vicinity, and from what we have seen of its work, we are of the opinion that it combines valuable qualities not possessed by Reapers generally. These are its ability to cut grain when badly lodged, and its valuable qualities as a grass cutter. With this improvement, farmers can cut their grain and grass, with great expedition; taking advantage of weather and the usual scarcity of hands. — *Tiffin City "Ohio Agriculturist," Sept., 1851.*

REAPER AND MOWER. — We went, on Tuesday last, several gentlemen, to the farm of Mr. Bean, to the operation of A. J. Purviance's "Patent

Attach and Detach Reaping and Mowing Machine."

The performance was that of *mowing*. The meadow was timothy, standing upon a smooth surface, with a small stump here and there, and of the usual thickness of that grass upon the ground. Three horses were hitched to the Machine, and three persons assisted in doing up the mowing. The horses worked as fast as work horses usually go in a team. We never before saw a machine cutting grass, and cannot, therefore, speak of the comparative merit of this one, with that of any other. We examined the machine, and saw its operation a good while, and must say that we were highly gratified with the ease and perfection with which it did up its intended work. The stubble, averaged, was shorter than that made generally by the scythe, and consequently more grass is converted into hay. The three who attended the mower were employed — one to drive the team — one to sit upon the machine, with a rake to waive the grass backward when there appears danger of its choking — and one to follow after, with a fork to pitch the grass from the

outline of standing meadow, to clear the way for the next through. We understand that it will mow, on an average, about fifteen acres a day. As this machine is intended for both reaping and mowing, it is so constructed that the reaping and rigging can be readily attached when it is needed to do up the business of the reaper. We did not see it reap, however, nor did we see that kind of machinery attached to it; wherefore, we cannot speak of its value, in that regard, from actual observation."—*Springfield, (O.) Republic, July 17, 1851.*

Trial of Reaping Machines in England.

Our readers are all pretty well informed in regard to the success of the American Reaping Machines in England the past summer. We have before stated that, at the first trial, in rainy weather and with unripe grain, McCormick's Machine was completely successful, and was awarded the great Medal of the World's Exhibition—while Hussey's Machine did not work satisfactorily at this trial, but was afterwards quite as successful as McCormick's.

The following report of a trial of the two machines had the latter part of harvest, in England, will corroborate the above remark; and will also be interesting at the present time when a similar trial but on a larger scale is contemplated in this State, as showing how such affairs are conducted in that country.

The trial was agreed on between the agents of the two patentees, to be under the supervision of a committee of the Cleveland (Eng.) Agricultural Society:

"The Machines to be tried on Wheat and Barley, in such order, and for such lengths of time as the said Jury may direct.

The Jury to have full power to use any means they may deem advisable, in order to put the Machines to the severest trials.

The Jury in deciding on the merits of the two Machines to take into consideration—

1—Which of the two cuts the corn in the best manner?

2—Which of the two causes the least waste?

3—Which of the two does the most work in a given time?

4—Which of the two leaves the cut corn in the best order for gathering and binding?

5—Which of the two is the best adapted for ridge and furrow?

6—Which of the two is the least liable to get out of repair?

7—Which of the two at first cost, is less price?

8—Which of the two requires the least amount of horse labor?

9—Which of the two requires the least amount of manual labor?

And which ever of the two Machines so tried and tested, has in it combined the greater number of the above qualifications, according to the opinions of a majority of the Jury, is to be pronounced the best instrument.

REPORT OF THE JURY.

The Jury regret exceedingly the unfavorable state of the weather, on the days of Trial, (a perfect hurricane raging the whole of the first day), and their consequent inability to make so full and satisfactory a Trial as they could have wished.

The Machines were tested on a crop of wheat, computed at 25 bushels per acre, very much laid; and on barley at 25 bushels per acre, very short in the straw, and if possible, more laid than the wheat.

The Jury, taking the different points submitted to their consideration, in the order as they occur above, express—

1—Their unanimous opinion, that Mr. Hussey's

Machine, as exhibited by Messrs. Wm. Dray & Co., cut the Corn in the best manner, especially across ridge and furrow, and when the Machine was working in the direction the Corn laid.

2—By a majority of eleven to one, that Mr. Hussey's Machine caused the least waste.

3—Taking the breadth of the two Machines into consideration, that Mr. Hussey's did most work.

4—That Mr. Hussey's Machine leaves the cut Corn in the best order for gathering and binding. This question was submitted to the laborers employed on the occasion, and decided by them, as above, by a majority of 6 to 4.

5—Their unanimous opinion that Mr. Hussey's Machine is best adapted for ridge and furrow.

6—This opinion was referred by the Jury to Mr. Robinson, foreman to Messrs. Bellerby of York—a practical Mechanic of acknowledged ability, whose report is in favor of Hussey's machine.

7—That Mr. Hussey's Machine at first cost is less price.

8, 9.—The Jury decline to express a decided opinion on these points, in consequence of the state of the weather.

The Jury cannot conclude their Report without expressing the great pleasure they have derived from seeing two Machines brought into competition that were able to do such very good work, and also at witnessing the friendly, straightforward, honorable way in which the Exhibitors of the respective Machines met on this occasion."

Patent Flax Puller.

The only really new thing we saw at the late Fair, was the model of a machine invented by S. B. Gross, of Newark, in this county, for harvesting Flax. It seemed so simple in its arrangements, and so easily comprehended, as to leave scarcely a chance to doubt that it must work to the satisfaction of the ingenious inventor. If it meets his expectations, it will pull flax as fast as a horse-power reaper will cut grain—say 20 acres per day, and do it in a most perfect manner. This invention comes opportunely with the late wonderful discoveries in preparing the flax fibre for manufactures, and those who can remember the back-aching work of flax pulling, will call him blessed. We shall watch the progress of this machine with interest.—*Janesville (Wis.) Badger State.*

FINE HOGS.—Mr. Amos Browning of Fleming county lately sold his hogs, 43 in number, weighing aggregate, 17,173; average, within a very small fraction of 400 lbs. Of these, 20 were of his own raising, being a mixture of Berkshire and Grazier, the aggregate weight of which was 8,986, average 449 2-3. The largest of this lot weighed 544, the smallest 410. One of the lot was a sow, which at the time of commencing the feeding, had a litter of five sucking pigs. When they were weighed at killing time, the sow weighed over 500 pounds, and the pigs averaged 90 lbs. each.

The hogs of Mr. Browning were principally raised by Mrs. Browning, who deserves all the credit.

A farmer of the same neighborhood, (name not remembered) had a three-year-old barrow, of the same breed, weighing 888 pounds.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

FOOD AND SHELTER FOR STOCK.—When cattle are comfortably sheltered, they do not require as much food to keep them in thrift, as when exposed to storm and cold. Sheds and stables serve instead of food to keep up the heat of the animal, and promote health and comfort.—*Exchange.*

A large number of deer are now being brought into New York by the Erie Railroad.

Plan and Description of a Farm Barn,

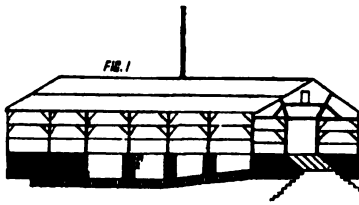
For which a Premium was awarded by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture the past year.

To the Awarding Committee on Designs of Farm Buildings:

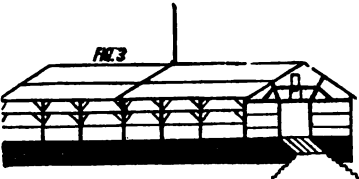
GENTLEMEN: Desirous of contributing my mite to your State Fair, I will endeavor to do so, by presenting you with the accompanying plan of a farm barn. The plan is the one I furnished for my father's barn, which he built here in 1845, and is original, for anything that we know to the contrary. I am the more induced to offer it for your consideration, not only from our own experience of it, (now for five years,) but from the flattering encomiums bestowed upon it by others who have visited it. In saying this much, I do not intend to say that it is the best plan that can be devised, but simply that it is a good one, and plain, and easy of construction; others may be given that will probably embrace more, but at the same time be more expensive, and complicated in building. Some persons have built their barns so as to unload hay, or grain a story higher up than this plan is intended for, thereby gaining an advantage in pitching off, or unloading. To those who wish to adopt this plan, this affords a very good basement. Others seem to think they cannot build what is termed a bank barn without having some hill side for the purpose, which generally renders them dark, damp and unhealthy, and I have not unfrequently seen a great waste of manure from such barns, by its exposure to the winds and sun, and being carried off by heavy rains.

My father's barn, of which this is a plan, is intended to afford the most convenient and expeditious mode of storing away hay and grain, threshing, feeding and stabling cattle and horses, and the saving of manure, and stands on a small knoll or elevation of land, the summit of which was taken for the passage or main entry from north to south. Between the horse and cattle stables, there is a small descent from this passage to the back part of the horse stable, of about three inches. The barn was laid out by compass, the gable ends of which stand east and west, and is 100 feet long by 44 feet wide, and in which there is a descent or fall of two feet from west to east.

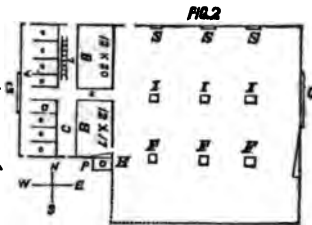
The basement is built of limestone, which is 8 feet high from the ground surface at the west end, and 10 feet at the east end, the wall 18 inches thick. There is 66½ feet on the south side which is left open, the frame work above being supported by three stone pillars instead of the wall. The foundation for the outside was dug out 18 inches deep in a yellow clay soil, and then filled up with broken stone to within 6 inches of the surface, and then commenced building the wall with mortar. The inside walls for the sills to lay on, on each side of the main entry, are only dug out about 6 inches deep, walls 2 feet wide, and 4 inches above the surface. This 66½ feet by 44 feet, is an open space, to which is added a small barn yard on the south, and which is used for cattle which run loose, and are foddered from the floor above the racks below. These racks are made of lath 1 inch thick, by 2½ inches wide, and are hung to the sleepers above with chains wide enough at the top to fodder in, and fastened together at the bottom in the form of the letter V. When not in use, or we want to haul out manure, they are unfastened at the bottom, and made fast to the sleepers above by means of a pin at each end. This open space is likewise the receptacle of all the manure from the cattle and horse stables, the latter of



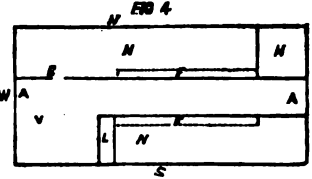
View of south side and east end.



View of north side and west end.



General plan.



Plan of 2d story.

which is spread evenly over the surface to prevent it from heating and moulding. The urine of the cattle is all absorbed by the straw and litter, and nothing is lost from rains or evaporation; it affords a very convenient way of foddering, and a comfortable place for keeping cattle. The remaining 33½ feet is made into two stables, one for cattle and the other for horses, each 44 feet long, with an entry or passage between them for feeding and foddering, and in which there is a step ladder to the second story. The frame work is 15 feet high to the square; we drive in at one gable end and out at the other; the floor is 14 feet in the clear, and the mows on each side are 15 feet. At 8 feet high on each side of the barn floor, beams are inserted in the frame work, on which, after the mows are full, we lay strong poles and fill up to the comb over the floor, so that very little room is lost. The large doors are set on pulleys, and run on a kind of railway made for the purpose. The frame consists of 7 bents, (as shown at the end of figures 1 and 3,) which divides it into six spaces of 16 feet, 8 inches each; we fill one of these at a time, which makes it convenient for keeping each kind of hay and grain separate.

Figure 2, letter A, horse stable 44 feet long, 13½ feet wide in the clear, and is divided into seven stalls of 5 feet each, including the partitions, marked with small o. Letters B B, are stables for cattle, with racks and troughs, the cattle are fastened to a stake or upright pole, by means of a chain round the neck, with a large ring in the middle which slides up and down the pole. In this way they can lay down or turn their heads to their sides. The front part of the rack is made of lath nailed on perpendicular, the back part is boards which project at the top two feet into the entry, but is only about one foot wide at the bottom, which is made to slant into the feed trough; a space of 10 inches is left between the bottom of the rack and the feed trough, for the purpose of putting in feed from the mixing trough in the entry. Letter C, main entry between stables, in which the feeding is done, 6½ feet wide, 44 feet long. Letter L is a step ladder to the second story. Letter E, cross entry 4 feet wide, and is used for a passage to barn yard, and wheeling the manure out of the horse stable. Letter D, space of 2 feet wide at the side of cross entry, used for hanging up harness and saddles. Letters F F F, stone pillars 3 by 2 feet for supporting frame work above. Letters I I I, stone pillars 22 inches square, and about 2 feet high, with post and a T head, or bol-

ster on top 15 feet long. S S S, projections in wall 3 feet long, 6 inches wide, which makes the wall 2 feet thick at those places; these projections, with the pillars described F F F and I I I, support three large girders 12 by 14 inches, on which the sills and sleepers are laid. Letters G G, projections in walls 14 feet long, 6 inches wide, for bridge sleepers to rest on. The bridge walls are built 10 feet from the barn walls. H H, terminations of east and south walls, which are 2 feet thick at the ends, and taper back to 18 inches. Letter P is a well with a pump; the dotted lines are barn yard, as represented at figure 1; there is a trough for water in the barn yard for cattle, and one outside for horses. By this arrangement the horses and cattle are kept separate. The stable and outside doors are made into halves, and with the windows described at figure 3, make the stables light and airy.

Figure 4, letters A A, large doors to drive in and out at. Letter B, barn floor 71 feet long and 14 wide. Letter V, threshing floor 29 feet by 29 feet. Letters N N, mows on each side of barn floor 15 feet wide. Letter L is a granary $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 15 feet long and 8 feet high. Letter E, door to step ladder and main entry below. The dotted lines, F F, are places made into the mows at each side of the barn floor, for the purpose of foddering into the racks below, and are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the front, slanting back into the mow so as to be 3 feet wide at the bottom. Letter H, carriage house and place for plows and harrows, 16 feet, 8 inches by 15 feet, with mow above.

Figure 3, letter L, lightning rod $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet high above the summit of the roof. Letter e, small door over the large doors for the purpose of pitching in at, in filling up over the floor. The advantages claimed for this plan is, that it can be built either longer or shorter, as may be required, without any disadvantage, and if additional sheds should be wanted, they can be conveniently attached on the south side, and likewise a feed room to include the main entry door, well and pump. The mows being narrow makes it convenient to mow, and by driving through, there is no backing out, which saves time, and two or three wagons can unload at one and the same time, if required. That once inside the barn, all the feeding can be done, and the stables cleaned out without a wet foot or a drop of rain, and having but one set of pillars in the centre of the barn yard, gives plenty of room for hauling out the manure, which can be loaded up without being exposed to a hot sun, and manure thus kept is worth almost double that which is exposed, and the cattle are always warm and dry. The eave-troughs on both sides of the barn are of pine, 6 by 12 inches, each piece being 50 feet long, and heading together in the middle, at which place the water is conducted by a four inch tin pipe to under-drains.

I remain, gentlemen, your most ob't serv't,
O. Ag. Rep. GEORGE HERRON, JR.

New York Salt for Pork and Butter.

In reference to the article on salt in our last number, we copy the following additional extract from the subsequent number of the "Rural New Yorker:—"

You remark that "the same bulk of our salt does not weigh near as much as the foreign, but in a country where salt is purchased for one dollar per barrel, there can be no excuse for stinting the quantity." This does not hold good in regard to the bulk and weight of our solar coarse salt, though it is true with respect to our boiled fine, as compared with coarse. But with foreign fine, or Liverpool blown and sack, our domestic boiled fine salt, is fully its equal in weight and bulk. By an actual experiment, you will find a measured bushel of our solar coarse salt, properly measured, weighs as much as any foreign, ranging from 84

lbs. to 76 or 77 lbs. in summer drawings. And you may safely count on its averaging, taking summer and fall drawings together, 80 lbs. per measured bushel. Can you find foreign salt to do better?

Our boiled fine salt on an average, I am persuaded, does not exceed 50 lbs. to the measured bushel; of the extreme back kettle, I doubt whether it can even weigh 40 lbs., or half as much as the same quantity of the solar coarse. The very front kettle salt may possibly weigh 56 lbs. per measured bushel. Therefore, Mr. Editor, in all this, you will perceive with me, that the farmer, or packer of provisions, not aware of the above facts,—and there are many thus uninformed, I have reason to know—may seriously deceive themselves in regard to the comparative weight of solar coarse and boiled fine salt, when using, and be alike governed by quantity. To avoid the difficulties alluded to, in future, if fine salt continues to be used in packing provisions, the packer should always adopt weighing as the only rule, that he may be sure of the requisite quantity,—and also, should be exceedingly careful in the selection of the quality,—not placing too much dependence on the Superintendent's brand, but relying more particularly on the known and acknowledged reputation of the manufacturers.

Let me here add a word or so, to the butter makers. Those who design to make a perfect article of butter, should be scrupulously exact in regard to the selection of their salt. The very best known for the purpose, is the solar coarse, ground. S. C. BREWSTER.

Geddes, N. Y., Dec., 1851.

List of New Patents, Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to January 1st, 1852.

To Elijah Goldthalt of Fort Wayne, Ind., for improvement in Plows.

I claim, first, the cutter, or its equivalent, to separate the sword for the first furrow, at a proper distance from the coulter, acted upon by the prop and lever, or their equivalents.

Second, I claim the piece fastened to the heel of the mould board, in combination with the cutter to turn wide furrows.

Third, I claim the mode of connecting the tongue and plow, respectively, to the axle, by means of the link and loose tenon on the tongue, substantially as described, so as to allow the team to walk entirely aside from the furrow or direct course of the plow, in plowing prairies, marsh, or other land with soft under strata, and make the plow run smoothly and work well; and so as to enable the plowman to take an extraordinarily wide furrow, with one member of the team walking in the furrow, with a common yoke; thus dispensing with the long yoke now commonly used for that purpose.

Fourth, I claim the rope and lever, or their equivalents in combination with the mode of connecting the tongue and plow to the axle, substantially as described for the purposes set forth.

To Enoch Woolman, of Damascusville, Ohio, for improvement in apparatus for Opening and Closing Gates.

I claim making a blank space on the lever, and vibrating it so far as to disengage the cogs upon it from the cogs upon the plate, so that the gate may be opened and closed by persons on foot, without the aid, and without operating the levers, in combination with the connecting of the bar, or latch to the lever by a rope, so as to unlatch the gate when the lever vibrates before the cogs on the lever gear into the cogs upon the plate, to open the gate, substantially as described.

To D. D. Bell, of Warsaw, N. Y., for improvement in Potato Diggers.

I claim the arrangement and combination of the cutting and digging cylinders with the riddles, in the manner set forth.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, JANUARY 15, 1852.

Our Prospects.

It will gratify our readers to learn that our subscription list shows a considerable increase over any former year up to the present time; and if our friends continue their efficient services for a few weeks longer with the same results as for the past month, we shall be able to announce that our mark of 10,000 has been reached. (See the liberal terms for clubs, on 1st page). Will not some of our *new* subscribers, as well as more old ones, make an effort to benefit their neighbors, and place their names on our "Roll of Honor"?

THOSE SEEDS from Europe for our roll of honor friends, have just been ordered, and will consist of (1) field products, as new kinds of grain, grass, clover, &c.; (2) garden vegetables, and (3) flowers. Persons entitled to a package, can select either class, on sending us word free of postage — but those choosing all field seeds, must not expect large packages to be sent by mail at our expense. When no choice is intimated to us we shall probably send a few kinds of each class.

CORRESPONDENTS have our sincere thanks for the large number of excellent communications sent to us along with subscriptions. Such of them as are not of immediate importance we are obliged to defer for the present, and some may not appear until after spring work commences, when such favors will be in greater demand.

State Board of Agriculture.

At the meeting on the 7th inst., Dr. A. Watts, of Chillicothe, was elected President of the Board for the current year. The Executive Committee will consist of Messrs. Watts, Sullivant and Case. The appointment of a Corresponding Secretary, we understand, was deferred; and it was deemed that the funds of the Board would not admit of any further expenditure at present for chemical analyses.

The proposed exhibition and trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines was approved by the Board, and arrangements for its management will be made by the Executive Committee. Particulars will be announced in a short time.

Mr. Case presented to the Board subscriptions of the citizens of Cleveland for \$3,000, the sum required, towards the expenses of the next State Fair.

The list of premiums was made out, for the Fair, to be published in the annual report.

GOVERNOR WOOD'S MESSAGE to the Legislature contains many valuable suggestions for the people of Ohio, in regard to Education, Benevolent Institutions, &c. We marked some extracts for our columns, but could not find room for them.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS. — Joseph Mosher, of Morrow county, who has taken much pains to obtain the finest breeds of sheep, informs us that within three

months past not less than 30 of his flock have been killed and wounded by dogs. We notice that this subject is again before the Legislature.

Answers to Inquiries.

TENTS. — We have not yet obtained as full information as we desire in regard to the cost and construction of tents for agricultural shows. See our next paper.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE is manufactured by Howard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. We cannot name the price.

SENT TO ENGLAND, the price of the Cultivator is 50 cents per year extra — as postage has to be prepaid, 2 cents per number. We do not think the stitched volume could go by mail in England.

APPLE TREE BORER. — Information is desired respecting the cause, prevention and remedy of this evil.

SUBSOIL PLOWS, will be described and illustrated in our next.

OSAGE ORANGE, sowing the seed and management of hedges, will be discussed in our next. We expect the seed will arrive by that time.

Notices of Publications.

"THE OHIO FARMER, and Mechanic's Assistant," by Messrs. Brown, Everett & Elliott, of Cleveland, has commenced well, and from its appearance and contents as well as the known character of its projectors, gives promise of success. As a family paper it ought to find good support, especially among the farmers of the Reserve. It is in common newspaper form, weekly, \$2 per year — two copies for \$3.

[The editors should have given *O. Cult.* credit for Mrs. Gage's "Sounds of Industry." We presume the omission was accidental.]

"THE HORTICULTURIST," by A. J. Downing, commenced a new volume with the new year, and ought to receive a large accession to its subscription list; for no work with which we are acquainted gives better returns for its cost — \$3 a year; 2 copies for \$5. Address Luther Tucker, Albany, N. Y.

THE PICTORIAL ALMANAC, issued with the January number of the (Albany) Cultivator, is a handsome New Year's gift for the subscribers of that deservedly popular paper.

THE KNICKERBOCKER was always a favorite with those who could afford a \$5 Magazine, and it is about the only one which has sustained itself at that price. But not to be outdone in the literary field, the proprietor now puts the price down to \$3, which will doubtless secure a large increase of circulation. The leading articles are of a high literary character, while the *Editor's Table* is supplied with a bill of fare that would take the dyspepsia out of a bed-ridden grandmamma. The Knickerbocker is a monthly, of about 100 pages, edited by LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, and published by SAMUEL HUESTON, 139 Nassau st., N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL now commences its year on the first of January. The publishers have taken great pains to treat their subscribers with beautiful and interesting illustrations, which together with the general sprightliness of the reading matter, must make this Magazine a welcome visitor, at all seasons. 144 pp., monthly — \$3 a year. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, N. Y.

THE VALLEY FARMER. — Our brother at St. Louis has rigged himself out in a new dress, which speaks well for his good taste.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—The COL. gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a handsome Volume from Hon. S. A. DOUGLASS, U. S. Senate, being W. Hickey's edition of THE CONSTITUTION, with Alphabetical Analysis; and a great number of State Papers, and tabular Chronology and Statistics; comprising 567 pages. Altogether the most convenient and useful compilation of the kind ever published: but valued most as a kind memento of *Lang Syne*.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, Vol. 26, Jan. 1852. Business men, and all those who wish to keep up with the intelligence of the commercial and financial world, will find this a valuable compend of facts and figures which they ought not to overlook.

"PROCEEDINGS of the Second Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford Conn., 1851." This is a handsome pamphlet of 208 pages, for which we are indebted to Mr. Cary, principal of the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in this city. The debates and essays it contains are of the highest importance to all interested in the care or instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and show that *improvement and progress* characterize the movements of those engaged in this benevolent work. The following extract from the proceedings will interest many of our readers:

"Mr. Cary presented an invitation to the Convention from the Directors of the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, to hold its next session at the Institution in Columbus.

In presenting this invitation, Mr. Cary alluded to the peculiar advantages of Ohio for a meeting of this character, its capital being now the centre of the representative population of our country, and the centre of Western enterprise and industry. He offered the following resolution, which after some discussion was adopted:

Resolved, That the next Convention of Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb of the United States, be held at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, Ohio, on the fourth Wednesday of August, 1852."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF COLUMBUS have had their holiday, and are again in successful operation. It is a matter of no little importance to us, whether we appreciate it or not, that the duties of public instruction have fallen into such efficient hands; and if we study our best interests both for ourselves and children, we shall not suffer that efficiency to flag for want of encouragement and sympathy.

We may well forego the title of *Patrons of the Schools*, while the schools are themselves the Patrons and Exemplars of Society. Our untiring Superintendent has gathered around him a corps of assistants, who are proving themselves the best benefactors of community. We hope that the Board of Education may feel themselves warranted in providing more suitable rooms for the use of the High School department.

The annual Examination, which preceded the holidays, was a season of interest, evincing the industry which had been observed during the session.

We took occasion last month to speak of Prof. ST. JOHN'S new work on GEOLOGY. Our former prepossessions are strengthened by what we have since seen of the utility and adaptation of this excellent Book. In the High School, it has been subjected to that best of all tests—a trial in class; and has received the hearty approval of teacher and pupils; and may well be commended to general favor.

Mr. R. L. Pell, of Pelham, N. Y., is said to have sold \$50,000 worth of apples from his farm the past year.

State Teachers' Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the OHIO STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION was held in the Senate Chamber, Dec. 31st ult., and January 1st, 1852.

There was a large and spirited attendance from most parts of the State, and we have seldom witnessed the expression of a better feeling in any deliberative assembly.

Men and women came to deliberate and act upon questions with the bearing of which, they are, of all people, most familiar:—to speak of the wants and deficiencies of our Educational System, and to propose the most available remedies.

Lorin Andrews presented his report as Chairman of the Executive Committee, of which report we would give a synopsis, only that we should thereby do injustice to one of the noblest *State Papers* ever presented from an executive body to a sovereign constituency. It was full of the peculiar fire of its devoted author, and presented in modest language, a detail of the most important public services ever rendered in Ohio.

Mr. Andrews has within the ten months of his labors as agent for the Association, delivered two hundred addresses, to an aggregate of 60,000 citizens of Ohio, while instruction in Teachers' Institutes has been given during a period of from one to two weeks, to 3,000 teachers. In seventy towns we have classified schools, fifty of which have been organized within three years, and we have still one hundred and fifty towns which might with advantage organize upon the same plan.

Mr. A. proceeded to show the advantage of this system by instituting a comparison between five towns of equal population, with five others—in one five of which, classified schools were sustained, and in the other five, the old district system was pursued, in other things being as nearly as possible equal. The result was as follows: In five towns, with a population of 20,526, *good* schools were sustained at an annual expense of \$16,252. In the other five towns with a population of 20,800, *poor* schools (by general confession of the parties,) were kept up at an expense of \$25,120! Here is an argument which tells upon its own face.

The report of the financial committee was presented, in part, by Mr. Cowdery, from which we learn that about \$1,000 have been raised, principally among teachers, for the support of the above executive agency.

A resolution was unanimously adopted for the continuance of the good work so well begun.

In the afternoon of the first day, the Association was ably addressed by Prof. Ray, on the *true qualifications of the Teacher*. Dr. Ray has added to his scholarship, a large experience, which is better.

Another matter of great interest, which has been heretofore a subject of contention, was decided with perfect unanimity. A resolution, introduced by President Sams appointing a committee to memorialize the next Legislature for the appointment of a STATE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS, was passed without opposition, and with much earnestness; and measures were taken to obtain petitions to that effect, from all the friends of education in the State.

In the evening, the Association listened to an Address from Mr. Willey of Cleveland.

A Financial Committee consisting of Messrs. Cowdery, Hand, Edwards, Batchelder and Lord, was appointed for the ensuing year.

L. Andrews presented a report on the subject of establishing an educational paper for the State. The report recommends a monthly octavo of 32 pages at \$1 a year. The report was adopted, and the matter referred to a committee of seven, who should detail a specific plan for carrying the resolution into effect.

Prof. I. W. Andrews of Marietta, next a

the Association, on "The connection between the Public Schools and Colleges."

In the afternoon of the second day, an election was held for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, W. C. Anderson, D. D.; Rec. Sec., Chas. Rogers; Cor. Sec., F. Hollenbeck; Treas., J. Ogden; Ex. Com., Lorin Andrews, H. H. Barney, A. Freese, Pres. Reynolds, J. C. Zachos, E. Olney and E. D. Kingsley.

The Financial Committee reported pledges for the support of Mr. Andrews, as agent for the Association for the coming year, to the amount of \$750, independent of what may be raised by his own labors in the various fields which he may visit. It is desired to raise at least \$1,200 to \$1,500 for this purpose.

The committee of seven on publication, reported pledges for over 1200 copies of the contemplated paper.

In the evening, Mr. Swan of Massachusetts delivered a clear and forcible address, and was followed by President Sams in his valedictory.

President Anderson was then inducted to the Chair, and spoke briefly of the high honor thus conferred on him.

It is a cheering feature of this meeting that a perfect harmony seems to exist between all the educational interests of the State. The colleges and common schools move on together, strengthening each other's hands, and encouraging each other's hearts, in this noblest movement of the age.

The Convention adjourned in the best spirits, and with the most fraternal feeling, and these noble-souled men and women separated for their various fields of labor.

Arrangements have been made with the enterprising proprietors of the "State Journal," to get out the educational paper with little delay; the title of which is to be "THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION."

Cultivation of the Cranberry not Possible.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—In the last number of your paper, you express a desire to know something positive about the cultivation and the vegetation of the cranberry plant. Your friends of the Prairie Farmer are right; the assertion that the cranberry has succeeded in New England or elsewhere on upland soil, and by artificial culture, is certainly a humbug.

The cranberry plant is not found growing in marshes, as is commonly asserted, but only on *peat bogs*; or exclusively on those parts of the marshes that are covered with a deep coat of *sphagnum*, mosses which essentially form the substance of the peat. By a peculiar formation of the tissue of these mosses they absorb water, like a sponge, by every part of their surface (by the stems and the leaves—for they have not roots); not only from the ground below, but especially from the atmosphere. This property of absorbing and retaining water is so remarkable, that if you take a handful of them from the driest part of a peat bog, in the hottest time of a summer day, and press it slightly, water will ooze out between your fingers. It is in this soft carpet of mosses, always saturated with humidity, that the cranberry vines are creeping in every direction; and their numerous and threadlike rootlets, are nourished only by the water, and never come in contact with any soil or *humus*; and the vines are so careful to keep in company with the *sphagnum* that they grow here and there in large patches, only where the mosses cover the ground, and always disappear when the mosses are destroyed by some casualty.

If the plants required only a permanent humidity to grow well, we could cultivate them in wet saw-dust or shavings, like many *Orchids* that are cultivated in rotten wood; but, as you suggested, they are killed by the mineral substances of the water and of the soil,

and are nourished by the *ulmic acid* or *tannin* from the water of the peat bogs. This water does not contain lime or other mineral substances, except in very small proportion; and it has a well known antiseptic property due to the acids, which is strikingly present in the fruit of the cranberry. Though crushed, or frozen, or boiled, it will stay many months without becoming moulded or rotten. This property renders this fruit very desirable in such a climate as ours; it is a preservation against fevers, and very wholesome, especially in the summer; for which season it ought to be, and may be easily preserved.

To this explanation, I may add the result of experience. The American cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, Pers), differs only by its larger fruit from its brother (*Oxycoccus vulgaris*, Pursh); which is very common in Europe. You may see by the note of Prof. Agassiz* that I succeeded in the most difficult cultivation of the Alpine plants. But, though we had prepared in the garden of a friend an artificial peat bog, covered with *sphagna*, for the exclusive admission of the plants of the marshes, we never succeeded in keeping a cranberry plant in healthy condition for a longer period than one or two years; and though we obtained flowers, we never had a plant bear fruit. When they were cultivated in other soils, they would slightly vegetate one year only.

Chemistry may probably by and by discover and indicate the nutritive elements of every useful plant; but it is far from having obtained such a result; and before it is done, it is useless to violate the laws of nature; and it is dishonorable to publish falsehoods and induce people to undertake costly but useless experiments for the benefit of some speculating individual.

This explanation is perhaps too brief to be satisfactory; but if you wish to receive other details on the growth of the cranberry plants, or on the value of its fruit, or on the best mode of preserving it, I will be ready to answer with pleasure any inquiries.

I enclose \$1 for the Cultivator for 1852; for although I am rarely at home, I love when I return from my botanical and geological rambles, to take up the numbers of your paper in the hours of my leisure.

GEO. LESQUEREU.

Columbus, January 3, 1852.

REMARKS.—The writer of the foregoing is deservedly ranked among the best practical botanists and naturalists of this country; and we are under obligations to him for this plausible and doubtless correct explanation of the difficulty in the way of the artificial or upland cultivation of the cranberry. And now as we may consider that point settled, we would direct attention to the preservation and improvement of the natural cranberry bogs that exist in this and other States. We think it is well worth the attention of the owners of lands containing such bogs, to take some measures to preserve them in such condition as will favor the production of this desirable fruit; and also if practical to assist the extension of the *sphagnum* and cranberry plants, by the removal of trees and bushes or other obstructions, or of increasing the supply of water where it can easily be done by damming a stream or outlet. Perhaps Mr. Lesquereu can furnish some hints on these points that may be useful. We are truly obliged to him for his kind offer to aid us by his pen when desired.—Eds. O. Cult.

* In Prof. Agassiz's work on "Lake Superior; its Physical Character, Vegetation and Animals, compared with other Regions." Boston, 1850.

Experience with Hedges.

MESSES. EDITORS:—A correspondent in a late number inquires: first, whether the Osage Orange is not a humbug? whether it will stand our winter? and last, whether it will answer for a hedge plant? Now I will give you a little of my experience. I have got a mile of hedge in all; three quarters of Osage, the rest divided equally between the White Thorn and Honey Locust. The Thorn I gathered on the bottoms, sowed in a bed, and at two years old set it in one line, trimmed to four inches, the next to ten, the third I let grow to five feet, but it ought to have been cut at three; but as it will stop anything you want a fence for, it is not only a good fence but it is an ornament to any place. Being of slow growth I suppose it will last the longer.

Now for the Honey Locust. I planted the seed where I wanted the fence to stand. It promised fine for three or four years when gophers took hold of it, and in spite of all my exertions they ruined it before I could stop them. But I am sure it would make a good fence if the gophers could be kept from it, without too much labor, as there has nothing else disturbed it, or either of the other species that I have planted.

My Osage Orange I sowed in a bed, in rows two feet apart, quite thick. I put the seed in a bucket and poured warm water upon them; changed the water every morning to prevent the acid from killing the germ; soaked four days; they were swelled about twice their common size when I put them in the ground finely prepared; they came up in seven days and grew finely. I kept them entirely clear from weeds, and when one year old I set them in the fence. I prepared the row by plowing and harrowing well; then I began in the winter and threw five furrows together to form a ridge; in the centre of that ridge I ran a deep furrow, out and back very deep for the plants. The ground being in fine order I put on my buckskin mittens, and with a heavy sharp knife I cut them within four inches of the ground; then with a heavy spade, made at the blacksmith's for the purpose of making sod fences, for I have a hand at that also, I dug them up with ease, cut the tap roots to eight inches; I put them in a basket and a small child handed them while I, with a common trowel, set them—working backwards all the time: then a person followed with a hoe, rounding up and stamping down to make them stand fast. In this way, I set three thousand, 8 inches apart, in a very short time. Thirty-one only died. I was prevented last year from cutting as I ought to have done except a short piece. I shall bend them down next spring instead of cutting to make them thick. They now stand about four feet high, and it is a difficult matter to drive a horse through them. I ought to have mentioned that the Osage Orange, or Bodark as some call it has stood three winters on my farm without the least injury by frost.

Perhaps you will say that I might have waited till I proved the Osage as I have the White Thorn. Well I think I have proved these three things of consequence at least; they stand the winter, bear hard trimming, are of thrifty growth and very tenacious of life.

I do not know that I have proved to the satisfaction of your correspondent that the Osage Orange is no humbug, and, if not, if he will call at my farm, three miles south of Marshall, Saline Co. Mo., any time next year, I will then and there in person, try to do, that which I have failed to do in this letter.

Prairie Farmer.

A. D. LAWTON.

☞ The opening of the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad to Cuyahoga Falls, was celebrated at the Falls, on Jan. 1st. The cars leave Hudson on the arrival of the train from Cleveland, and return in time to meet the train to Cleveland.

Letter from Brother Robert, to L. A. Hine.

EDS. O. CULT.:—The seventh volume of the Cultivator is now completed, and after stitching the numbers together it is pleasant and profitable in an idle moment to take it up and re-peruse the rich and varied effusions of its numerous contributions for the past year.

There is one sentiment, however, contained in an article headed "Winter Evenings," by L. A. Hine, on page 321, Nov. 1, which I cannot indorse and let it go down to posterity as the sentiment of the friends of Agriculture in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

After naming the books and papers which every family should possess, and stating the probable cost, he makes use of the following language: "What farmer that knows any thing cannot afford this?" Now, what are we to understand by his interrogatory? Simply that it is a very polite way of saying that the man who cannot afford such a library as he describes, is a fool—thereby proclaiming the doctrine that a man's wealth or ability to afford a library worth \$100 or \$200, is a sure indication of knowledge; and that his poverty or inability proves him ignorant. A doctrine that should have but few advocates in this enlightened age, because it is founded in error, and is opposed to the true doctrine, which is, that a man's library, however large, is not *knowledge*, but simply a means or help by which its possessor may obtain knowledge.

I am quite ready to admit that the books and papers named are very desirable; and my anxiety to know by what means I may afford a library worth \$100 or \$200 must be my excuse for asking my friend Hine by what means it may be attained by myself, or hundreds of other farmers in Ohio who have not got the money.

I should be especially pleased to own the Lexicons referred to, that I might find English names for the Latin, Greek and French phrases used by some correspondents of papers.

But I have to console myself with the reflection that the person who uses the most foreign terms, generally has the least of value to write about.

Respectfully,

BROTHER ROBERT.

Delaware Co., O., Jan. 1852.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Pick and wash three quarts of cranberries; put them into a stew-pan with one quart water, cover the pan, and when they are stewed tender, stir in two quarts of sugar; stir until all the sugar is dissolved, then take the sauce from the fire, dish it, and serve.

The above proportions are easily remembered; *one* of water, *two* of sugar, *three* of cranberries—and they will always make an excellent sauce.

CRANBERRY PIE.—Line the pie dish with paste and fill it even full with cranberry sauce, as above prepared for meats; grate nutmeg upon the cranberry; put a strip of the paste around the edge of the dish, and numerous strips across the surface of the pie, or you may decorate the surface of the pie with leaves and fanciful figures cut from the paste; bake twenty minutes.—*Ex.*

SEWING MACHINES.—The N. Y. Democrat says there are now in that city, no less than fifty sewing machines driven by steam power, which turn out an enormous number of pants each day, besides fine coat and other articles of wearing apparel. One girl with the aid of machinery, can turn out as much work as six girls can with needles used by hand. The profits of this machine are enormous; but it is the capitalist who owns the machine, and who realizes the gain.

SNOW.—Good sleighing in these parts for a week past; quite a rare occurrence.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

CORRESPONDENTS have placed us under special obligations of late. A number of their esteemed favors are on hand, and will appear as fast as our space will allow; and we have been cheered with numerous friendly letters, not designed for publication, but prized by us as evidences that our humble labors are appreciated and found useful by our readers.

MR. D. B. KINNEY, Representative from Lorain county, brought us a New Year's Present in the shape of a box of nice honey, and some fine apples, for which he has our best thanks.

Female Physicians and Female Medical College.

Much has been said about the propriety of females becoming physicians, and their ability to practice as such successfully; and we are pleased to see the women of our country take up the matter and settle it in the right way,—by qualifying themselves for the work, and entering heart and soul into its practice.

A class of *forty* are now attending the lectures of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, and eight have just graduated. We cut from an exchange paper a notice of the Commencement exercises:

"COMMENCEMENT OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. — The first commencement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, took place at the Musical Fund Hall yesterday, Dec. 30. The valedictory lecture was delivered by Dr. J. S. Longshore, Professor of Obstetrics. A fine band of music was present to enliven the exercises of the commencement.

"W. S. Mullen, President of the College, presided, and conferred the degrees upon eight students, who were presented by the Dean, Dr. Mosely. Mr. Mullen spoke as follows:

"LADIES: — After a careful and thorough examination on the part of our Board, you have been found fully qualified to become practitioners in the healing art of medicine and surgery. In the name and on behalf of the Corporators of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, I present to you a diploma signed by the President and Faculty, conferring upon you the degree of Doctor of Medicine, with all the honors, rights and privileges appertaining thereunto."

"The exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, and closed by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Gillette.

"The graduates are Hannah E. Longshore, Anna M. M. Longshore, Ann Preston, Phebe Way, and Susanah H. Ellis, Pennsylvania; Angenette A. Hunt, New York; Martha M. Sawin, Massachusetts; and Frances G. Mitchell, England. Total, 8."

Some attention is also paid to this subject in our own State. Prof. Curtis, of Cincinnati, has a considerable class of ladies in his medical institution, and a number of female physicians, educated by him, are practicing successfully. One lady is attending the Cleveland Medical College, and the Homeopathic College at Cleveland counts nine females among its students.

Common Schools and Education in Ohio.

The "State Teachers' Association" had its semi-annual meeting in the State House of this city the past week. The meetings occupied two days. The gathering of teachers was quite large, and the subjects under consideration were highly important, and drew forth animated discussions and able addresses. We were deeply interested, for we saw that the spirit of reform and improvement had taken firm hold on the teachers of our common schools, where reform is so much needed. We trust this noble band will not be

compelled to labor alone in this matter, but that they will receive the sympathy and aid of the public generally, and especially of the parents; without which they can accomplish but little. Let parents unite to raise the standard of qualifications essential for a teacher; let none but the best be employed, even though they should demand high wages, and then let the children attend the school regularly, so as to reap all the benefit from it that is possible; and who can doubt that the additional care and expense would be amply rewarded by the increased improvement of the pupils.

A friend recently stated to us, that in one of our counties where the examination of teachers had been a little more rigid the past year than heretofore, though the standard was quite low, the consequence was, seventy-five per cent. of all the applicants for certificates were rejected. What an index to the class of teachers now employed in our State! There is reason to fear that far too many have sacrificed the welfare of the children to the "almighty dollar."

The system of *Union Schools* is still gaining favor, and we hope will be adopted far more extensively than now; as by making the *High School* one of the series, the opportunity for an extended education is offered even to the poorest. We attended an examination and exhibition of the "Union High School" of this city a few weeks since, and the essays by the graduating class, (a daughter of "Aunt Patience" was one of the number,) showed an originality of thought and discipline of mind which did honor to their instructors, and the system under which they had been educated. Would that the importance of an extended education was more generally and fully appreciated, so that the *daughters* of our land especially, might reap from these and other educational privileges, the benefits which they so much need.

This is an age for the free interchange of thoughts and opinions. Cheap postage and steam communication facilitate the transmission of letters, and thus occasion a great increase of epistolary correspondence, while the press affords opportunity for all who wish to reach the public ear, and it is important that the women of our country should be able to form intelligent opinions upon all subjects that are of interest to them, and express those opinions easily and correctly. Yet how few comparatively can meet this demand!

How many mothers are sighing because their own education has been so limited, while doubtless their parents had given them all the schooling which at that time it was supposed would be necessary, and more than they had themselves received; yet the world has since progressed so rapidly that much more is demanded of the present generation of mothers than of the past, and it is evident that still more will be required in the future for all time to come.

As an evidence of this deficiency at the present time, we need only allude to the great number of communications which we receive, poorly written, misspelled and ungrammatical; though from intelligent females, many of whom express in private letters, their deep regret for the lack of an early education, which would not only have obviated these evils, but would have given them the ability to do far more good by their writings.

Among the measures proposed at the Teachers' Association, for the advancement of the cause of education in our State, was the publication of a monthly educational paper, to be the organ of the Association. It is soon to be commenced under a corps of talented editors; and we would take this occasion to suggest that all who are interested in this subject, should take pains to introduce it into their schools and neighborhoods. We will give the terms, address, &c., as soon as made known.

Our Duty to be Something, and do Something.

DEAR SISTERS:—With the passing away of the old year, and the coming in of the new, shall we not remember each other, and with encouraging words strengthen each other in the performance of whatever duty to our Creator, to self or humanity lies before us? And the hope that you will be enabled to perform those duties which will bring peace and happiness to the mind, is the best wish with which I can greet you all this New Year's eve.

The long winter evenings are here, and over all our land are families blest with abundance, gathering in their lighted rooms, all with their appropriate work and amusements. And let us all take heed that these hours of social gatherings do not pass without improvement. Many we hear complaining of much to do, and of having no time; but remember that we are never without this valuable commodity, and that the moments are of the same length to you and me as to those in our world who perform so much that is of incalculable value. And while we know that we shall never be without time, spare time let us never find. Action increases our power to act, and I do desire that the coming year may be fruitful in good and important acts.

There is a time in every woman's life, when the strong desire to *do something* in the world—to become intelligent and useful members of society—constitutes their day-thoughts, and in their dreams they flit with their fancy to its realization. And the breaking down—the giving the death-blow to these feelings in woman's heart has caused more heart-sickness—more ill temper—more ill wills—more ill timed and unhappy marriages, than all other causes put together. It is one of the legitimate results flowing from the prevailing educational system for woman and the customs in society, which bar her from untrammelled action, and the prejudices which take away all the incentives which are necessary to give this noble feeling, innate in woman as in man's soul, a tangible and useful direction. But these wrongs are, though slowly, yet, I hope, surely passing away, and let no dilatory excuse prevent you from forming some good purpose for your coming life.

Home, the ark of love, is the most sacred of all earthly sanctuaries, and never by a properly constituted mind will its duties be neglected or its joys forgotten. But what is it that forms the interesting home or adds to those delights which draw its members together in one joint spirit of respect and love? Is it not *intelligence*, and that *social spirit* of intelligence which ever draws from others, and gives spontaneously, the germs of thought and happiness? How little does that man or woman add to the happiness of home, who is nothing—who aims at nothing, but to glide along life's stream, unruffled and untrifling, compared with that person of active and untiring energy of mind and body, who with the spirit of wisdom and good will would always be creating something of interest and life.

In the present arrangement of society by which women among the wealthy are considered in duty bound to *do nothing* until they are married, and by no means then, if the husband can afford it; and in the laboring class of society, they toil and toil with only the idea that they should toil on, without thought of remuneration or that their work entitles them to independence. I say in this arrangement, by her not engaging during her youth in some remunerative business which will be an exercise bodily, and bring to her the means of gratifying her taste, and enable her to carry out her inborn feelings of identity, she is constrained to be a dependent appendage, against which her native soul, which cannot be entirely quelled, is forever warring. Let women remember this, and give

all encouragement to their daughters as well as their sons to acquire some useful business; and let no young woman allow any discouragements to stand in her way and prevent her from acting out her own convictions of duty to self—however the nets of wrong customs may seem to entangle her. So shall the true interests of home, and of our race be best consulted.

Oakland, O., Dec., 1851. M. B. BIRDSALL.

What a Woman can Do.

MRS. BATEHAM:—I send you an item of my experience; if you think it worth relating you may tell it again, just to show what a woman can do, and "how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

When my husband commenced farming we were poor, and had to encounter many difficulties; among other things, want of *experience*. I frequently intimated that the *Ohio Cultivator* might be a benefit; but he thought he had already all the papers he could pay for, or had time to read; and so matters rested, until the summer of 1848, there was a great deal of rain in harvest, which did much damage to early cut grain. One day my husband said to me, "M., our wheat will be all grown in the shocks, unless we open the sheaves and turn them inside out, and in that way get it dry—we need more help; can't you assist us?" I told him I had plenty to do in the house, but if he would pay me as he did others, I would try. He replied, "very well;" and I accordingly went to work. When done, he paid me one dollar. Soon after I took my dollar and went to the Post office, and inquired if the *Cultivator* was taken at that office. I was told it was not. Will you order it sent to my husband's address? "Yes, madam, with pleasure," replied the Postmaster. It was not long until we received a shower of *Cultivators*—all the back numbers from January; but my husband still persisted that he had no time to read them. Not so with me, however; every time I took up the baby I took up a *Cultivator*, and was soon able to master their contents.

One rainy day Mr. C. had no particular business on hand. I handed him a piece to read in which I knew he was interested; he read that article and others, and soon appeared as much interested as myself; and in a little time he began to think the *Cultivator* one of the necessities of life. About clubbing time he took the whole volume under his arm, went round among the neighbors and raised a club of subscribers. And now, Mrs. B., I know but few farmers in this neighborhood who do not take the *Cultivator*, except some of that class who change their location every year or two, and who would look at you with astonishment if you should ask them to take the *Cultivator*, or any other paper.

M. B. CHOATE.

Millbrook, O., Dec. 31st.

REMARKS.—We commend the foregoing to the attention of our readers as an illustration of "what a woman can do" in the way of getting subscribers for the *Cultivator*, and thereby arousing a spirit of inquiry and improvement among the farmers of an entire neighborhood. We have had her name placed at the head of our female "Roll of Honor," and added several others who have also nobly aided our enterprise. We hope to see many other names inscribed on the list before long.—Ed.

TO MAKE BREAD WITHOUT CRUST.—When the loaves are moulded, and before they are set down to "rise," take a small portion of clean lard, warm it, and rub it lightly over the loaves. The result will be a crust beautifully soft and tender throughout; this is not guess work.—*Prairie Farm*.

☞ The following spirited appeal to the women of Morgan by our friend *Aunt Fanny*, we copy from the *Morgan Herald*, and would commend to the attention of the women of some other populous counties that we wot of, where no agricultural society has as yet been formed: Let the women begin to move in this matter, and then there can be no doubt but that the men will soon be aroused to action. But if not, let us see what the women and *their boys* can do. We'll guarantee a good fair in Morgan county, at any rate, next year.

To the Women of Morgan.

DEAR SISTERS:—Having just finished my ironing, I sat myself down with the *Cultivator* on my knee and my knitting in my hands to read over the reports and see what our *world* of Ohio is doing. I looked at the fine engravings of the steam engines; and read the "experiments of deep plowing and drill culture;" and run my eye over the premiums at the world's exhibition: and then I began on the Fairs. There was the Ashtabula fair; the Geauga fair; Delaware; Logan; Stark; Crawford; Allen; Lake; Preble; Highland; Miami; Muskingum; Belmont; and Coshocton, all in one paper.—All have had their Fairs; and if report says true, good Fairs.—Good earnest gatherings of the people to stimulate each to higher and better things. Each bringing the choice labours of their own hand to compare with that of others: that they might, if they excelled, show to their neighbors a better way; or, if they fell behind, learn and grow wiser.

But, where was Morgan? Alas! nowhere. Not a voice spoke out for her; and why is it? Has she no resources within her limits, to reward the energy and industry of her sons and daughters? The men may think so; but I hope the women do not.

Now, suppose we do a new thing under the sun. And if our fathers, husbands and brothers will not get up a County Fair, let us get up one ourselves. We won't call it an "Agricultural Fair;" but a "ladies' fair." What say you! can we not meet in M'Connelsville some beautiful Indian summer day—say, some Thursday next October, and have a real good time of it! "What will we bring to show?" did you say! Why bless your hearts; bring everything you can think of; even your butter and cheese. Why should not silver cups grace the tables of the butter and cheese makers of Morgan as well as any other place?

I took 10 pounds of butter, made by Mrs. Hammond, as a present to a lady friend at Columbus, at the time of the State Fair. And I do not believe that there was a better lot of butter on the grounds than that would have been if exposed for exhibition. No better butter can be made, than can be produced in Morgan.

Bring your specimens of bread too, for we can beat the world in that if we choose. I heard it said more than once at the State Fair, as the bread was tasted, "Our Morgan ladies can beat that." "Show your nice collies, preserves, cakes, and all sorts of household comforts. Quilts too, are there not as pretty ones among our hills as ever sheltered blissful dreamers? nice flannels, bed spreads, soft white blankets, and linseys of the quality. And, girls, let me whisper a word or two to you; a *Morgan County girl*, took the premium on stockings last month at the Athens Fair. Only think that; to go to Athens for a premium. Then there are the carpets and hearth rugs. And what's to hinder our Morgan girls from festooning a large Hall, somewhere with embroidery? Surely they can work cats, dogs and birds and flowers as well as any body, and a *celu* better if they will try. Then can't our milliners make bonnets, and our mantua-makers make dresses; and our jewellers stitch shirts, just as well as the milliners of any other county? and our farmers make more of any other county?

be displayed from the housewife's department within doors. Then without we have almost as wide a field. Can't we raise as good chickens, ducks, and turkeys as other folks? and can't we let the boys (*our boys, you know*—for don't we raise the boys?) come along and bring in the calves and colts, the cows and pigs; and the largest ears of corn, the finest wheat, the largest and best apples and peaches in the orchard; and the great beets, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbage heads, turnips, tomatoes, parsnips, carrots, onions, and what not? Oh! I cannot think of one-half the things.

But, would we not have a good time of it? Oh! we must not forget the flowers. Every one in the county must bring a bouquet, if it is only made of wild-wood blossoms. And we will wreath our temple with the gorgeous red and yellow boughs of our own sugar maples, oaks, and dogwoods; dotted here and there with our buckeyes, and interspersed with our own bright flowers: and what is more, *be there ourselves*, with merry hearts and cheerful faces. Maybe the men won't be there too:—yes, maybe they won't.

Now ladies, what do you say? Don't say "we can't;" but as quick as you get the work done up after supper, get your knitting and ask your husband, father or brother, to go along, and run over to your next neighbor and talk it over; and if she likes the notion, and you agree with her, why, just agree to go next moon shining night over to Mrs. Jones' and Mrs. Smith's, and all about. Or, get a little evening party, and see which way the wind blows, and if it blows right, just send word to Mr. Adair, and he will tell the rest of us.

Now I know what you are thinking about. You don't know how to begin—how to set things agoing. We are all ignorant, I know, not having tried to do much. But I know we can do so, and I will tell you what I think would be the best plan: we will take St. Paul's advice, and "ask our husbands at home;" and if they don't know, we will "ask about till we find out," as the children say. I know we can if we set out for it—for "where there's a will there's a way;" and somebody says

"That when a woman wills, she will,
You may depend on't;
And when she won't she won't,
And there's the end on't."

Now let us will it, and such a time as we will have, has never yet been seen in old Morgan. Why, we will all get acquainted—all shake hands and feel as if we were kins-folks in good earnest—meet and know each other all the way from Union to Noble, and from York to Jackson, just as our fathers and mothers did when they went to the great "general training." I think a good Fair would be a great deal more useful than the "muster day" of olden time; don't you?

As I believe in people thinking for themselves, and speaking what they seriously think, I shall not sign my name P. nor L. nor F., to dodge responsibility, but own frankly that I am your humble servant,

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Mount Airy, Nov. 23, 1851.

A Cheering Letter from the Reserve.

DEAR MRS. B.—As my husband is sending to renew his subscription, I avail myself of the opportunity to speak a word of cheer to the readers of the Ladies' Department of the *Cultivator*, and the dear girls in particular. I heartily congratulate you, dear nieces, that you are receiving the valuable suggestions and instructions of the Editress, and her able correspondents. There are Aunt Fanny, and Aunt Patience, a host in themselves: and by the way, permit me here to say that that beautiful letter of Aunt Fanny's in No. 23, was of itself worth the subscription price of the *Cultivator*. But she has most wisely noticed, is the ele-

vated, moral tone of the paper, its pure principles and practical observations.

I deeply lament the manifest lack of good moral principles in some of our popular female writers. With the truthful Whittier I am often led to exclaim, "How poor a thing is intellect without goodness." Oh it should not be to entwine the wreath of fame around her brow that woman should use the powers God has given, but a higher, holier impulse should ever guide her pen.

PAULINA.

Western Reserve, January, 1852.

Judging from this short and excellent letter, Paulina will always be a welcome correspondent. A mind so intelligent, and a heart so benevolent, with the talent for writing which is indicated, should not, and we presume will not be suffered to lie dormant. We shall hope to hear from her again, especially as the "Reserve" has heretofore hardly done its part towards sustaining the interest of this department of the paper.—Ed.

Washing Recipe.

Mrs. BATEHAM:—You will please publish the following washing recipe, as it may be of as much value to some of your readers as it is to my family; it supercedes all washing machines.

Take five quarts of soft water, add one pint and a half of soft soap, half a pound of hard soap, and two ounces, or two table-spoonfuls of sal soda, and half a gallon of lime water. Soak the clothes over night, rubbing such parts with a little soap as are much soiled.

When the above mixture is at a *boiling heat*, put in the clothes that have been soaked; boil them one hour, then take them out and drain them, rinse them thoroughly in warm water, rubbing the collars and wristbands of shirts on the washboard, then rinse them in indigo water as usual, and they are fit for drying.

The lime water is made as follows: Take two table-spoonfuls of unslaked lime, and add to it three quarts of boiling water, which will give two quarts of clear lime water. The lime water can be kept on hand by filling a large stone jar with the articles in the proportions and manner above mentioned. The clear liquor only should be used, taking care to reject all the settlings at the bottom.

By following these simple directions, the washing that would occupy the whole day, may be easily done in two hours. The mixture will not injure the finest fabric, nor affect the hands, and the clothes will be uniformly handsome and white. This method is of course not applicable to flannels or colored articles, but for everything else it can be used with the greatest ease and advantage.

Every family will save at least ten dollars a year by adopting this method of washing—together with the great additional saving of time and trouble.

Yours with respect,

Mt. Tabor, Dec. 1851.

S. LAPHAM.

REMARKS.—The foregoing is the same in substance as was given in the O. Cult. Vol. 6. p. 286—but we think our friend Lapham has improved upon the original recipe.—Ed.

A. J. PURVIANCE'S

PATENT ATTACH AND DETACH

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

FROM the practical experience in cutting Grain and Grass, during the harvest of 1851, and thorough trial of my Harvester, I have no hesitancy in asserting, that I now have a Machine, unrivalled by any other for harvesting Grain or Grass—both with the same Machine. I have obtained Letters Patent, dated May 22d, 1849, for the principle of separating the platform from the power of machine. Without said separation, no Machine can cut Grain and Grass successfully. This claim, with the best combination of Machinery, makes to Agri-

cultural Machinery one of the surest guarantees against infringements of this right, or improvements; while they have a feature of profit in the manufacture, and double the chance of giving entire satisfaction to the Agriculturist who purchases, at a very small additional cost over other reapers.

A number of these Machines will be manufactured for the harvest of 1852, by purchasers of rights in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, by the very best of Mechanists. Those wishing to purchase Machines for cutting Grain and Grass, would do well to see that they purchase from those who have authority to build; for, I shall spare no pains in bringing all to an account, who may violate my right, or infringe on my claim to this Machine. I ask but a fair recompense for the time, labor and money expended in perfecting the combined principle of this Machine.

The cuts, in another page of this paper, represent the Machine, as used in harvesting Grain; also, as used in cutting Grass.

Those wishing to engage in manufacturing, can obtain rights and instructions on the most liberal terms, by addressing the Proprietor, Warrenton, Jefferson county, Ohio.

A Medal and Diploma was awarded at the First Annual Ohio State Fair to the Proprietor of this Machine.

Reliable References:

George Sotth, Mr. Harvey, John Wilson, N. McColick, Samuel McColick, John McColick, James Kelly, Ohio county, Virginia, Martin Tucker, Washington county Pa.; J. W. Howard, Florence, Indiana. S. Yuler, Bloomington, Iowa; J. S. Bar-yman, Esq., Lexington, Ky.; Samuel Martin, Esq., Columbiana county, Ohio.

CERTIFICATES.

PORTLAND, Jefferson co Ohio, Sept. 18, 1850.

This is to certify that I have witnessed the mowing performances of Purviance's Attach and Detach Reaping and Mowing Machine, and was much pleased with the speed and perfection with which it executed the work—being a five foot swath of land, as fast as working horses could walk—and other done than it is generally done by hand. Its simple and substantial construction renders it easy to keep in good order, with good promise of reasonable durability. The Attach is to put it in reaping order; of its reaping I can only speak from common report, which is so much in its favor, as appears to me to be an improvement worthy of patronage, on account of the economy and dispatch in harvest, and it is believed by many, that in reaping it will save over the old mode, more than half the harvesting expenses.

JOHN B. BAYLESS.

SHORT CREEK, Brook Co. Va., September, 1850.

It is very seldom that I have ever recommended any new invention, because I know that recommendations are so frequently and easily obtained, that they are in general of little value. But I consider it nothing more than an act of justice to the inventor, to bear testimony to the good qualities of A. J. Purviance's Attach and Detach Reaping and Mowing Machine, to be the best I ever saw; I have one of them, and cut over ninety acres of wheat last harvest, and it answered the purpose which it was intended for, exactly.

ABRAHAM WILSON.

SHORT CREEK, Ohio county Va., October 20, 1850.

MR. A. J. PURVIANCE—Dear Sir:—The Mowing and Reaping Machine purchased of you in the summer, gives us satisfaction in every respect, as to speed and perfection in the execution of its work. We mowed, at different times on an average, 15 acres of grass in a day, in a more superior style than could be done with the scythe. The reaping qualities of this Machine need only be tested to convince every Farmer of the great saving of time and labor he will experience to the cradle. Many of our neighbors were witnesses of its performance and were universally much pleased, and expressed the intentions of purchasing several the ensuing season.

Yours respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WALKER.

ALLEN WALKER.

CANONSBURG, Washington county, Pa. August 11, 1851.

MR. A. J. PURVIANCE—Hon. Sir:—We have given your Reaping and Mowing Machine a fair trial, and are perfectly satisfied with its work. We cut in all, 2500 dozen of wheat with it, and found it to be a substantial, durable machine—a great saver of time and labor. It took off the grain much cleaner than can be done with cradles. We cut ten acres of Wheat in six hours—can mow with it at the same speed we can cut grain, and make better work than can be done with the scythe.

Yours respectfully, JOHN MURRAY.

JAMES MURRAY.

TIFFIN, Ohio, July 25th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I have witnessed (at intervals) during the last two days, the operations of A. J. Purviance's "Attach and Detach Reaper and Mower," for harvesting grain and hay. I have no hesitation in assuring the public that said Machine combines all the principles in Reaping and Mowing while it executes it in a manner highly satisfactory; and I have no doubt that these machines, or similar ones will eventually come into general use in this country.

Cashier of Seneca Bank Ohio

SYLVANUS ARNOLD.

I take pleasure in saying that Mr. Arnold's Certificate, as above given, is entitled to the highest consideration. He is a judicious and successful farmer, and business man. I would also add that I have seen the implement mentioned above, put to the test in heavy grain while the ground was rough. It performed its work well, and when it shall come into general use, must very much expedite and lighten the labor of the harvest.

C. S. SAOUR,

Ed. Ohio Agriculturist

WILLIAM T. COGGSHALL,
GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENT,

Office at the Merchants' Exchange,

College Building, Walnut Street,

CINCINNATI.

January 15th 1852—td.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1852.

We find very little if any change to notice in the prices of farm products since our last; but since the resumption of navigation on the Ohio river, about the 1st inst., business in that direction has been more active than before.

Wheat and flour continue low; coarse grain generally fair; clover seed has slightly improved. Hogs and beef cattle are still high, with good demand. Wool at the East is firm with slight advance and supplies limited.

English Markets show no features of present interest to us.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Flour \$3.10@3.15; Wheat 57@60 Corn 27@30; Oats 22@23; Rye 53@55; Barley 56@60; White Beans \$1.50@1.75; Flaxseed \$1; Clover \$4.75@5; Timothy \$2@2.50; Dried Apples \$1.75@2.25; Peaches \$2.50@2.75; Potatoes 45@50 cents per bushel; Pork, Mess. \$12.50 per bbl; Hogs \$4.85@5 per 100 lbs.; Beef cattle \$5@6; Butter to Packers, 9@11—fresh roll 15@18 cts. per lb.; Cheese, prime W. R. 6½@7.

New York, Jan. 12.—Flour \$4.50@4.69; Wheat \$1.20@1.05; Corn 53@66; Pork, new Mess. \$15@15.25; Cheese dull.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—Flour \$3@3.25; Wheat 50@53; Corn 20@22; Oats 29; Cloverseed \$4.25@4.50; Timothy \$1.50@2; Pork, hog. \$4@4.50; Beef per quarter \$3.50@4; Butter 12@16.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his Farm in *North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio*, his celebrated full blood Ayrshire Bull, "Free Soil," four and a half years old—bought at the New York State Fair, in 1848, of J. Bell Ewart, Esq., of Canada West, to whom was awarded a premium of \$25, and a diploma.

Also, his full blood Ayrshire Cow, "Highland Meg," (in calf by Free Soil), raised from stock imported by Hon. Harmer Denny, of Pennsylvania.

Also, the choice of two Bulls—one being two years old, and the other, one year old. Sire, Free Soil—Dam, Highland Meg.

Also, a new year old Heifer—Durham, crossed with Ayrshire, in calf by a young Ayrshire Bull.

E. A. BROWN.

January 15th, 1852.

WARDER & BROKAW,

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Lakonda Mills, Springfield, Clark county, O. We make the following among other Tools, and warrant all to be of the best quality:

DENSMORE'S SELF-RAKING REAPER.

DENSMORE'S STRAW CUTTER, IDE'S WHEEL CULTIVATOR, DELANO'S INDEPENDENT RAKE, CORN CULTIVATORS, REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, HART'S WESTERN DRILL,

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS

Patterns improved, for Western use, from Martin's Premium Eagle Plow.

January 15th 1852—41*

BOOKS FOR EVERY FARMER.

COLE'S AMERICAN VETERINARIAN, or Diseases of Domestic Animals; with directions for training and breeding, by S. W. Cole, Editor of the New England Farmer.

COLE'S AMERICAN FRUIT BOOK; illustrated with numerous engravings of fruits, trees, insects, grafting, budding, training, &c., &c., by S. W. Cole.

THE GARDENER'S TEXT BOOK; containing practical directions upon the formation and management of the Kitchen Garden, by Peter Adam Schenck.

THE AMERICAN FOWL BREEDER; containing all necessary instructions for raising Poultry, with directions for the choice of pure stock, and the book for the present time; price only 25 cents.

BRECK'S BOOK OF FLOWERS, Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery with directions for their cultivation, by Joseph Breck, the celebrated Boston florist and seedsman.

LEUCHAR'S TREATISE on the construction and management of Hot Houses, Conservatories, Green Houses, &c., &c., by R. B. Leuchars; highly recommended by Prof. Stillman and other scientific gentlemen.

The immense popularity of the above invaluable series of books, and the rapidly increasing demand for them from the West, has induced the Boston publishers, J. P. Jewett & Co., to make an arrangement with the subscribers to publish them in this place.

10 AGENTS WANTED to sell these books throughout Ohio, Indiana, &c., to whom great inducements will be offered. Nearly sixty thousand of Cole's books alone, have already been sold by agents—and they are the most saleable agricultural books ever published. Good, smart, energetic men, can make a handsome business by selling these books the coming winter. A small capital of from \$30 to \$50, will be necessary to begin with. Address, post paid, to the Boston publishers, J. P. Jewett & Co., No. 10 NASSAU ST., New York.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,
40 & 42 Lower Market Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a number of different breeds and purebred cattle and calves of different ages and both sexes for sale on reasonable terms. Also, some cattle and calves of various breeds. The thorough breeds are descended from the imported purebred stock of the Philadelphia, crossed with the imported stock of the Ohio Agricultural Co. of 1834, 5, and 6 and 7. Address, post paid, to the subscriber, J. P. Jewett & Co., No. 10 Nassau St., New York.

A BOOK FOR EVERY AMERICAN!

NEW AND IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED AGRICULTURAL WORK.

THE American Farmer's New and Universal HAND BOOK: or an improved and complete Guide to the treatment of soils; the operations of productive field husbandry; kitchen gardening; dairy practice; fruit growing; management and diseases of animals, fowls and bees; culture of flowers, ornamental trees, &c.; construction of farm buildings; grafting, budding, pruning, training; the great diseases of trees and plants; insects injurious to animals, fruit trees, grain, etc. The whole embodying a plain, practical and comprehensive detail of agricultural economy, in all its departments throughout the United States. Illustrated by upwards of 300 Splendidly executed Engravings. By an association of practical Agriculturists.

This work is sold exclusively by Agents, and not to be found in book stores. Published by Livermore & Co., New York; Edward Livermore, 181 Main street, Worcester, Mass.; Z. Baker, Akron, O.

WANTED: Active young men who will engage in the sale of this book in every county in Ohio. It is sold to such at a liberal discount. Address, post paid, Z. BAKER, Akron.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR PRIZES.—This book is just the thing for this purpose, and committees can have it at very low prices for this purpose, when taken in quantities. Address, post paid, Z. BAKER, Akron.

The subscriber has made his establishment a complete depot of Books on general agriculture and domestic economy. Please examine. Z. BAKER.

Akron, June, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

JUST received at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 40 and 42 Lower Market street, Cincinnati, a large assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, composed in part of Horse Powers and Threshers, Fanning Mills, Cutting Boxes, Horse Rakes, Harrows, Plows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Churns, Road Scrapers, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Ox Yokes, Manure and Pitch Forks, Hay Knives, Pruning Shears, Budding and Pruning Knives, Corn Hooks, Floral Rakes, Strawberry Forks, Family Presses, Cranberry Rakes, Grass Hooks, Pruning Saws and Chisels, Patent Wheel Heads, Border Knives, Bull Rings, Tree Scrapers, &c., &c. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN F. DAIR & CO., 40 & 42 Lower Market Street, Cincinnati.

November 1, 1851.



FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., still continue to manufacture Steel Plows and mould-boards at their old stand head of Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, having purchased the right to manufacture the Michigan Double Plow, highly recommended as the very best seed and sub-soil plow in use—will plow from 9 to 12 inches deep—some of which will be kept on hand, made equal to any in the West. Their long experience in the business will guarantee satisfaction to their customers. Orders solicited. Please call and examine for yourselves, before you purchase. R. R. & CO. Nov. 1, 1851.

HEDGING SEED.

BY the first of February we shall be in receipt of our supply of new crop of Osage Orange Seed, direct from Texas; and from the experience of our agent in getting out seed, we have great confidence in recommending it as reliable to vegetate and grow.

Also a few thousand of one and two year old plants for sale.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,

Seed Store, 40 & 42 Lower Market Street, Cincinnati.
January 1, 1852—3m.

50,000 OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, one year's growth, suitable for setting in hedge rows. Price \$7 per 1000, this fall—(probably \$8 next spring.) No charge for packing or cartage, if 2000 or more are taken. They will be kept till spring for any persons who may desire, if paid for this fall.

Nov. 1.

M. B. BATEHAM,
Ed. O. Cultivator, Columbus

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE CULTIVATOR having a larger circulation in Ohio, it is believed, than any other paper, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising; but no advertisements will be inserted but such as are suited to the character of the paper, and none will be allowed more than two insertions, except by special agreement.

PRICE.—For six lines, or less, two insertions, *One Dollar*. Longer advertisements, \$1 per hundred words for the first insertion, and 50 cents for the second. Cuts to be estimated according to the space they occupy, at one-half these rates. Engravings of new and valuable inventions, &c., suited for the paper, will be inserted gratis when desired, with such remarks and descriptions as the editor may see fit; but all communications in advertising character must be paid for as such.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VOL. VIII.

COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 1, 1852.

No. 3.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, (they need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; nine copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number — payments always in ADVANCE.

All subscriptions must commence with the first number of a volume; and back numbers of the current year (if any) will be sent to all new subscribers.

BACK VOLUMES can still be furnished from the commencement — the full set of seven volumes, neatly bound in printed covers, with title page and index, for \$4; three volumes for \$2, or a single copy for 75 cents. If to be sent by mail the postage is 20 cents per volume, and must be pre-paid. Back volumes may be included with regular subscriptions at club prices, adding the postage if to go by mail.

POSTAGE STAMPS may be remitted in payment for sums less than one dollar.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, will please state what Post Office it is to be changed from as well as to; and be sure to *pay the postage* on all letters written for their own benefit or gratification.

MISSING NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers on notice being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of postage.

Address, BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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One more Month!

We would remind those of our friends who have not yet spoken to their neighbors about subscribing for the *Cultivator*, that the most favorable time will soon be past. We have now entered upon the *last month* of winter — the long evenings will soon be passed, and the active labors of spring will occupy most of the farmers' time and thoughts. Then, too, that "Roll of Honor" is fast filling up — more than 500 names being already inscribed on it; and next month when that list of new and rare seeds appears in the *Cultivator*, many readers we know will wish that they had made the necessary effort in time to make up a club of 9 subscribers.

It is not yet too late, and of the 150,000 farmers in Ohio, there are many thousands yet who could be induced to subscribe for the *Cultivator*, if they were invited to do so. Will not some more of our *new* friends, as well as old ones, make an effort the present month?

Remember, that our terms allow clubs to be made up of names at several different post offices, if desired; and persons who have already ordered a less number, can increase their club to 9, so as to secure the package of seeds.

POSTMASTERS, or others, who may wish to remit fractions of a dollar, and have no postage stamps, can send a dollar bill, and we will return the change in stamps.

Culture of Osage Orange for Hedges.

Directions for sowing the Seed, planting and trimming the Hedge, &c.

Every year's experience and observation increases our confidence in the Osage Orange as the best hedge plant that has yet been discovered in this or any other country. The doubts that some persons entertained in regard to its power to withstand severe cold have been removed by its enduring three or four past winters as far north as central New York and Massachusetts; and the unusually severe cold of the present winter (20° below zero) has not materially injured the plants in Ohio. In our exchange papers and the letters we receive, the testimony of all who have given this plant a fair trial is decidedly in its favor, and the conviction is daily gaining ground that as fast as farmers become acquainted with the advantages and management of the Osage Orange Hedge, and timber becomes scarce, this mode of fencing will be generally adopted in this country.

Heretofore, as might be expected from the want of experience, some mistakes have been made in the business of raising the plants and constructing the hedge, and occasional failures and disappointments have occurred. On this account, also, the oldest specimens of this kind of hedge in the country are not as perfect as could be desired, or as those which have been planted and trimmed in accordance with the teachings of later experience. In the following remarks, we shall endeavor to guard against former errors and give the best instructions that we have been able to deduce from seven years' personal experience, and the testimony of others who have written on the subject.

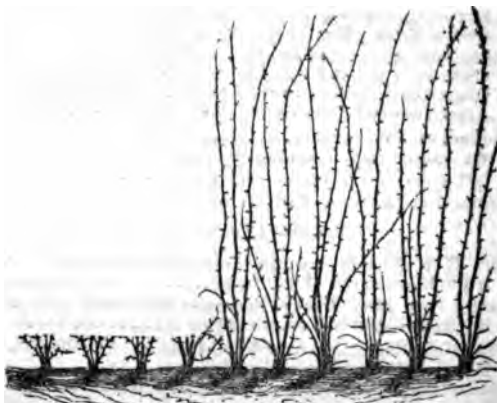
PREPARING AND SOWING THE SEED. — Many persons having failed in their attempts to raise the plants from seed, have been led to conclude that a large part of the seed sold had been injured by age, or by some process in cleaning. But from the fact that a few farmers have succeeded well with seed from almost every lot introduced, it is evident that the fault has not commonly been in the seed — though in some cases it probably may have been. Fewer cases of failure occurred the past season than ever before, especially among the readers of the *Ohio Cultivator*; and in several instances more than 5,000 plants were produced to the quart of seed, by following the directions then given, which are here repeated in substance: The seed bed should be of the best kind of garden soil, mellow, deep and rich, (not black muck,) sandy rather than clay, and moist but not *wet* — such as will suffer least from drouth, and not bake when dry. The time of sowing we prefer, is when vegetation is the most brisk, or at corn-planting time, but we have had good success any time in April and May, provided the ground was in good order and the weather not too dry after sowing. As the seeds will not vegetate until the weather becomes quite warm, we do not consider early sowing any advantage. Soak the seed in soft water, standing in a warm room for at least 3 or 4 days before sowing, and if bad weather or other causes delay the sowing for a week or even 10 days, the seed will take no harm, if the water is changed occasionally to prevent fermentation. Let the ground be worked fine and mellow, then sow the seed in rows, say 18 inches apart, and 1 or 2 inches apart in the row, and cover a full inch in depth — being careful, if sunny weather, not to allow the seeds to become dry before covering. Now the only danger is from *drouth*, and if dry weather occurs so as to render the drying of the seed liable, plentiful watering must be given, or failure expected — *moisture* being most essential to success.

After the plants appear, all that is needed is, to keep them clear of weeds, and an occasional stirring of the ground to promote their growth. They will bear almost any amount of hot and dry weather after they become fairly rooted; and by the end of summer, if on good soil, they will average near 2 feet in height, with roots almost as long as the tops. Let them stand until spring, but if the ground is liable to heave badly with frost, ridge up the earth against the rows, a few inches high, or cover the surface with chip earth or other litter to prevent heaving. The plants should be set in the hedge row when one year old, as in two years the roots become so long and large as to cause much injury as well as severe labor in digging.

THE GROUND FOR THE HEDGE, should be well pre-dared and enriched, if not naturally very deep and good, otherwise the hedge will be of slow growth, and require much extra labor. It is recommended to plow a strip 8 or 10 feet wide where the hedge is to stand, the year previous, and plant on it 2 or 3 rows of potatoes, so as to ensure its preparation. Then before planting, if not deep and rich, plow or dig a trench not less than 2 feet in depth, and fill in with equal

parts of rotted manure and good surface earth. The roots of the Osage Orange naturally grow very deep, which is a great advantage, enabling it to withstand our severe drouths, and preventing disturbance by plowing, &c., in after years; but if the ground is hard and poor beneath, this tendency is prevented and the roots are forced to spread near the surface, or the hedge fails to grow. Sufficient attention was not given to this point in our early experiments and published instructions. On deep, rich soils, like river bottoms and prairie lands, of course such preparation is not necessary. For moist lands, and river bottoms where there is a liability to floods, the Osage Orange is particularly well adapted, as it loves moisture, and bears flooding remarkably well.

PLANTING THE HEDGE. — This need not be done early in the spring, as the plants are quite late in starting to grow. Select good weather, when the ground is in proper order. Prepare the plants by cutting off the longest roots to about 9 or 10 inches, and the tops to within one inch of the root; then having the ground raked level and fine, stretch a line exactly where the hedge is to stand, and with a spade or shovel cut a trench with one side perpendicular under the line as deep as the length of the roots. Now take a basket of plants in one hand, and with the other set them upright against the side of the trench, *one foot apart*, another person shoveling in fine dirt and treading it firmly against the roots, as you proceed. In this way the planting can be done very rapidly. We have in times past recommended setting the plants only 6 or 8 inches apart — and for a very close garden fence we still think 9 or 10 inches not too close, but as our friend *Warder*, of the "*Horticultural Review*," recommends 18 or 20 inches, we are willing to believe that 12 will answer; and even a greater distance may be adopted by those who are willing to devote a year of extra time and labor to make the plants spread sufficiently near the ground to fill up the intermediate spaces; but we do not believe that enough will be gained in the cost of plants or in the greater durability of the hedge, to compensate for this time and labor. Set the plants full as deep in the ground, as they stood before, and if the ground settles afterwards so as to expose the tops of the roots, draw it up around them with a hoe. Keep the plants clear of weeds and grass, and stir the ground on each side occasionally with a hoe or cultivator for two or three years; and do not place a fence of any kind that will shade the plants within 4 or 5 feet of the hedge — (especially on the south side) — as it will prevent its thickening. (Our own oldest piece of hedge was nearly ruined by having a fence too near it on the south.) No trimming is necessary the first season after planting.



TRIMMING THE HEDGE. — One year after planting the hedge will appear as represented at the right hand

of the cut—each plant having from 2 to 4 shoots from 3 to 5 feet in height. These must now all be cut off, as represented at the left, within 4 inches of the ground. A sharp pruning knife and a pair of thick leather gloves are necessary for this work; or, where much is to be done a brush hook may be used. Clear up and burn the brush, then run the cultivator along each side to mellow the soil, and the spring dressing is completed.

A second trimming should be given, about the middle of June, in this climate; or when the young shoots have grown about 2 feet in length, take a pair of garden shears, or a common Dutch sickle, and cut all the upward shoots, smooth and even, within 3 or 4 inches of the previous year's wood, or 6 to 8 inches from the ground, and shorten in the lateral shoots along the sides of the hedge so as to give it a neat and compact form. This trimming will cause the plants immediately to put out a new and dense growth of lateral shoots and make the hedge so thick and broad at the ground that nothing can pass through it—whereas if it is allowed to grow upwards before the base is made wide and thick, the evil can never be remedied afterwards. The want of attention to this point, and omitting this midsummer trimming, has been the chief cause of the defective character of the Osage Orange hedges first planted in this country. The editor of the Horticultural Review deserves much praise for insisting so strongly on severe and frequent trimming, as well as good cultivation, though we think he goes to the other extreme and represents the process of forming a hedge as too tedious and laborious for most farmers.

The next year—the third after planting—the hedge will begin to present a beautiful appearance, but still it must be everly trimmed. First, early in the spring cut off the growth of the past autumn to within 4 or 5 inches of the midsummer pruning, on the top or middle of the hedge, and slope off the sides so as to leave the hedge in shape like the ridge of a house, wide at the ground and narrowing towards the top, taking care at each subsequent trimming to preserve, as far as possible, this shape.

Repeat the June trimming again this year, leaving only 4 or 5 inches additional height, and as many in width to the hedge at each semi-annual trimming. Trim again the following spring, and again in June the fourth year; by that time the hedge will be quite formidable, as well as highly ornamental, but ought not to be high enough to answer as a defence against large animals until the fifth year. It will then, if rightly managed, be about three feet thick at the bottom and gradually narrowing towards the top, say 4½ feet in height, and so dense that the smallest bird can scarcely get through it. The growth will now become quite slow, and the shoots so fine that one would scarce believe it to be the same plant.

One good trimming either in spring or summer will no doubt be found sufficient for farm hedges after the fifth or sixth year; but for gardens and pleasure grounds, where ornament is desired, two trimmings each year will be required for a longer period, especially if the ground is quite rich. After the hedge has attained its desired height, of course each trimming must be made quite close to the previous year's wood, so as to prevent its becoming too high.

The labor and expense of trimming a hedge, is much less than most persons suppose. An active man with a good implement and a little practice will trim from 150 to 200 rods in a day. The best implement we have found for the first two years (after the first pruning) is a common Dutch sickle (cost 37 cts.) After this time the long trimming knife figured and described in the Ohio Cultivator, vol. 6. p. 53, (Feb. 15, 1850.) It consists of a handle three feet long, and slightly bent, so that it will balance well in the

hand. The blade is two feet long, slightly hooked, and made as light as is consistent with strength. Of course it should be made of the best of steel, and kept very sharp. It is used with both hands, giving a rapid upward stroke, in trimming the sides of the hedge and horizontally at the top.

Benefits of Agricultural Shows.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—The past autumn has truly been an era of splendid and interesting Agricultural Fairs; and it is unmistakable evidence that there is a waking up among the mass, and a spirit at least of inquiry whether any improvements can be made in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. And now the important question with every Farmer and Mechanic should be, "how shall I derive the most benefit from these opportunities of becoming acquainted with the improvement which others have made?"

I propose to show, negatively, that we shall not be benefited by witnessing the skill and art of others, and not making any effort to improve ourselves.

Nor in feeling that these exhibitions are got up for the benefit of the *few*, and that we cannot hope to compete with the wealthy and influential.

Neither that they are to be viewed in the light of mere shows, got up to amuse the crowd and to gratify an idle curiosity, and therefore a waste of time and money. If these have been the feelings of a large portion of those who attended these exhibitions the past season, we may expect they will soon lose their interest, and those who are influenced by a true desire to see improvements advance until *all* may be benefited, will become discouraged, and the world will in a measure lose the benefit of their skill and enterprise.

But I propose to show, affirmatively, how we may be benefited by these exhibitions, and that they may be a source not only of interest, but of profit to every farmer and mechanic.

1. By stimulating us to greater effort to obtain that knowledge which shall enable us to excel in the particular occupation which we have chosen. And this knowledge may in a measure be obtained by witnessing the skill of others, and learning their mode of operation.

2. By a comparison of our own productions with those of others.

3. By comparing farm stock; every farmer desires to keep the most profitable kinds of cattle, sheep and hogs; and how can he know that he has got them unless he compares with his neighbor. There he will see exhibited the best specimens of all domestic animals, and if better than his own, it will stimulate him to improvement.

4. By witnessing the different breeds of cattle, sheep, &c., and making himself acquainted with their peculiarities, he may be enabled to protect himself against the impositions which are frequently practiced upon the ignorant farmer, under the name of Durham Cattle, or French Merino Sheep, &c. How many of us have been wofully humbugged by these speculators, in consequence of our ignorance, when we ought to have known better.

My article is longer than I designed, but I wish just to say, that the Problem will soon be worked out, whether Agricultural Fairs will be sustained or not; and if *substantial improvements* progress and spread among the mass, they will not only be sustained, but increase in interest; but if otherwise, they will decline.

Therefore, great responsibility rests upon the true friends of improvement, and the conductors of the Agricultural press, to keep the subject before the people, in order to awaken them to more enduring interest.

Yours, &c.

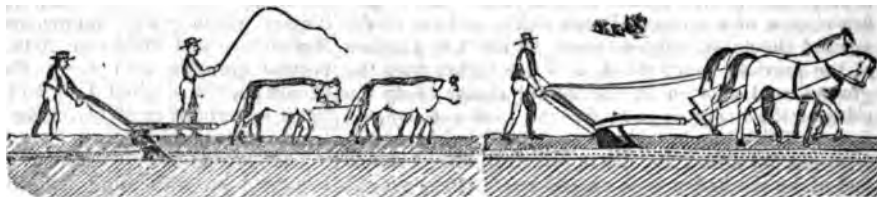
C. STOWE.

Ashtabula Co., O.

Subsoil Plowing and Subsoil Plows.

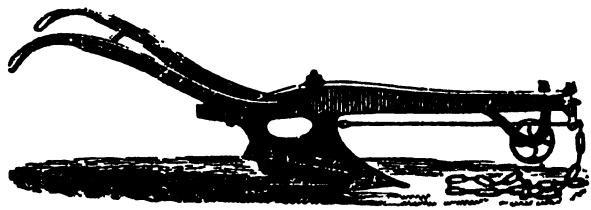
THE importance of *subsoil plowing* as a means of improvement in practical agriculture, we have often urged upon the attention of the readers of the Ohio Cultivator; and we are happy to know that some at least have put our advice to the test of experience, and have not been disappointed in the results. We find too, that very many of our readers are becoming convinced, that it will be for their interest to adopt some means of *deeper tillage* than they have hitherto used, and inquiries are often made of us respecting the different kinds of subsoil plows and other implements for such purposes. And as we believe that further improvements may be made in the construction of subsoil plows, we propose briefly to describe and illustrate the several forms of this implement now most in use in this country and England. But, first, for the benefit of our numerous new subscribers, and the boys, let us again explain what is meant by subsoil plowing, and show how it is performed.

This work requires two teams; one with a common plow to open a furrow five or six inches in depth, and the other to follow in the same furrow with the

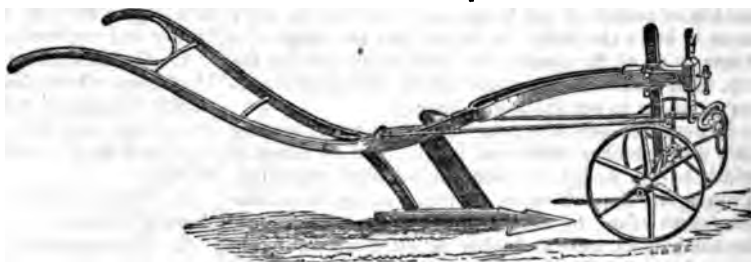


subsoil plow, running from 6 to 10 inches below the bottom of the first furrow, (as shown in the cut,) and only loosening up the subsoil—not turning it over on to the surface of the ground, but leaving it still underneath, only mellowed so as to admit air and moisture. Of the beneficial effects of this operation, we cannot speak now—it has often been explained in our columns, and will doubtless be again.

THE SUBSOIL PLOW, now commonly made and used in this country, is represented by the annexed cut. It is a modification of the original Scotch (Smith's) pattern, and when not too small and cheaply made, it answers the purpose pretty well, though there is room for improvement. Many that have been sold are quite too small and too low in the beam, and the omission of the wheel renders their working unsteady. Messrs. John Roberts & Co., of Cincinnati, have made some improvements on this plow. The common patterns are for sale by W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, and J. F. Dair & Co., Cincinnati; price \$10 to \$14.

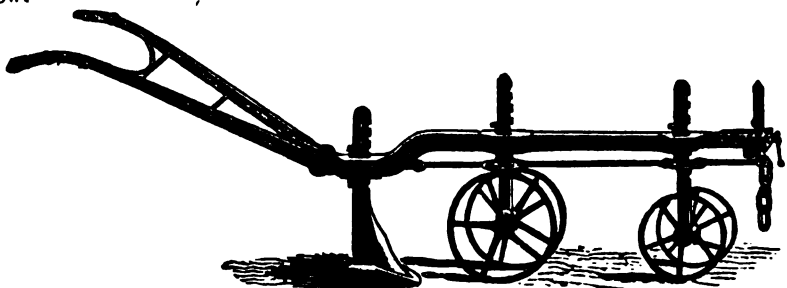


In England we found that the old heavy and expensive Scotch subsoil plow has been almost entirely superseded by a lighter and cheaper form. The one that appears to be most approved at present, is represented by the annexed cut. It is made of iron, quite strong, but not very heavy, and is easily worked by two horses, in all ordinary soils. It is here shown as a "Subturf Plow,"—that is, for loosening old grass lands, which have become too compact and retentive of moisture. It is done by running this plow (alone) 10 or 12 inches deep, so as not to turn or disturb the sod, only cutting it in strips of 10 or 12 inches in width, and mellowing the soil and subsoil beneath. This operation is sometimes called mole plowing. It is found highly beneficial in many cases. To use this instrument as a subsoil plow, all that is necessary is, to substitute one wheel in place of two, or to set the wheels closer together, so that they can run in the furrow made by the forward plow.



ENGLISH SUBSOIL AND SUBTURF PLOW.

This cut represents another subsoil plow much in use in England, and by some farmers preferred to the preceding. This also, is made entirely of iron; has four wheels, instead of two, which are said to make it to run easier. The wheels of each pair are 5 or 6 inches apart, so as to run in the bottom of the furrow of a common plow; the share is simply



ANOTHER ENGLISH SUBSOIL PLOW.

is a chisel-shaped foot on the bottom of a very strong coulter. The depth of this coulter and the height of the beam above the wheels are regulated by notches in the standards as seen in the cut. This implement is formerly made in a very simple manner, with a straight wooden beam, and the handles also of wood. But the present beam is considered an improvement. It was first introduced by the Royal Agricultural

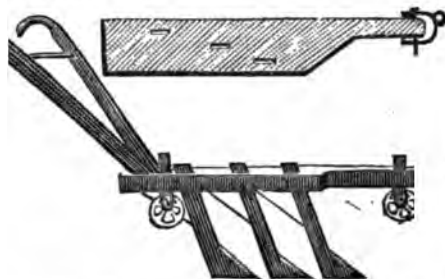
of England, this was found to work with less and perform better service than any other plow—but in tenacious soils it is found that the wing or feather on the share of the plow is to perform the work properly.

is a very modification of the last implement which can be made by any blacksmith with the aid of the carpenter and cooper. It is simply a beam of oak, about 12 inches long, and 4 inches wide, with a pair of iron wheels at each end. The advantage of this plow is, that it is no doubt improved, and is a great deal steadier, and more uniform.

HOMER MADE SUBSOIL PLOW.



The best shape of the foot or shear will depend mainly on the character of the subsoil which it is designed to work. The most difficulty with all plows of this kind is, their tendency to merely cut a groove or furrow in the subsoil, rather than to break it up. This is especially the case if the ground is wet; but if moderately dry when plowed, the subsoil will break up and be in pieces the full width of the furrow. Hence it is recommended not to subsoil land when wet—at such a time it must not be too dry or the labor will be severe for the team.



To remedy the difficulty alluded to above, the form of subsoil plow has been tried. The beam is of wood about 12 inches wide (see top of cut) with three mortice holes, in which are placed three coulters, about 4 inches apart, and ranging slightly a little behind each other, as shown in the cut. This is represented as having a small wheel at each end of the beam, but we imagine the hind wheel to be of no use; and we presume it will be quite difficult to secure sufficient strength in the beam to answer the purpose designed, especially

in a stubborn soil. We believe that one or two of our readers in Columbiana county tried an implement of this kind a few years ago, and if so we should like to hear how it succeeded.

Deep Plowing—Its benefits.

Deep plowing is generally recommended by agricultural writers. The reasons given, however, in support of that practice, though strictly correct as far as they go, are usually confined to the mechanical effect upon the ground, leaving untouched some of the most important considerations involved in the subject. Deep tillage is recommended because it preserves the crop from being flooded by excess of moisture, and likewise prevents injury in time of drouth. It also protects to some extent, winter crops from frost, often so fatal to the hopes of the wheat grower.

These reasons are strictly true, and are deserving of high consideration. They have reference, however, mainly, if not entirely, to the mechanical effect produced upon the soil. But agricultural chemistry furnishes the farmer with additional reasons in favor of deep tillage, quite as cogent as those above stated, and of altogether a different character. It teaches us that, with the exception of mineral substances, such as lime in its multiform characters of carbonate, sulphate, phosphate, &c., the soil itself, abstractly considered, contains nothing that enters into, or promotes vegetable growth—that the elements of vegetable life and growth, are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c., which are derived to the soil in a gaseous form, principally from the atmosphere and rain water. This appears to be abundantly established.

Admitting the truth of the theory that plants derive sustenance from gases communicated to the soil from the atmosphere and moisture, as well as by absorption by the leaves, then it becomes a deeply interesting and important inquiry to the farmer, by what means he can with the greatest certainty, make the largest drafts from these store-houses for the benefit of his crops.

One method of profiting by these laws of nature, unquestionably is, by deep plowing. The air will penetrate the ground as deep as it is thoroughly stirred. The rain will perhaps penetrate a little deeper. The more capacious the receptacle be made, the greater will be the amount of air and water received to be acted upon, or elaborated by the soil; and the greater will be the amount of their gaseous properties yielded as food to the growing crops. It also follows that the ground should be frequently, as well as deeply stirred before putting in a crop, in order that it may be fully impregnated with the principles of vegetable nutrition. And it would seem to follow, that work bestowed in preparation for a crop of corn, for instance, would produce more marked results than the same labor withheld until the crop is set.

Nature supplies the elements of vegetable growth in profusion. The intelligent farmer will endeavour to receive and profit by what is so abundantly bestowed by a kind Providence. In no way can this be done so certainly as by deep and thorough tillage. Earth raised from a great depth, apparently destitute of vegetable matter, will, after exposure to the atmosphere for a time, produce luxuriant crops. This fecundity must result from its exposure to the atmosphere. But it does not prove that organic matter does not add to the productiveness of soil. On the contrary, organic matter is another distinct source of vegetable nutrition, which should be carefully attended to.

From these considerations, the advantage of deeply stirring the soil is clearly manifest. But as ordinary plowing cannot be carried below eight or ten inches, there may be added to advantage, the SUBSOIL PLOW

to open up the earth to an equal depth—to drain and mellow it, rendering it pervious to the roots of the plants, and subjecting it to the action of the atmosphere and rain. In this way not only is the supply of vegetable matter greatly increased, but often times land made sterile by the presence of noxious oxides in the sub-soil, is rendered productive by the free admission of oxygen which acts as a corrective. Nor does it disprove these principles, that deep plowing of some lands may be followed by a diminished crop. This is frequently the case in lands, which, from their peculiar character, or from long continued superficial cultivation, have contracted a *hard pan*, impervious alike to water and air. In such cases, if subsoiling were made to precede for a year or more deep plowing, the under soil would have imparted to it some degree of productiveness, when it might advantageously be brought to the surface.

The farmer, then, who practices the maxim that "deep tillage is superior tillage," draws more largely from the soil itself, as well as levies a heavier contribution from the atmosphere and water, which may justly be regarded as an unlimited source of vegetable nutrition.

Greenbrier Co. Va., Jan. 4., 1852.

Raising Timber and Chestnuts.

Messrs. BATEHAM & HARRIS :—The present generation has been engaged in one unceasing warfare upon the forests; the "little strokes have felled the mighty oaks;" girdling, logging, and burning has been the order of the day, until in many sections of the country timber is already getting scarce, and a better system must be adopted, or our prodigality will cause us great inconvenience, and result in serious evils to coming generations. I am aware that many will say, let those that succeed us look out for themselves, it is enough for us, if we take care of ourselves; these are the sentiments of contracted minds whose policy is confined to the present, and whose aims never rise above self. The Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Christian, strives to confer upon coming generations blessings still greater than he has enjoyed himself. The Author of our being has not placed us upon the earth with every necessary abundantly supplied us, in order that we should consume and waste the growth of centuries, without making adequate preparations for those that are to succeed us; we are bound to leave the world in *good order and repair*, and suffer no unnecessary waste, that others who may be thrown upon the tide of time, may enjoy the blessings of life as well as we.

I have made a small calculation, which to some may appear too large, but I have no doubt that the results would be realized sufficiently near in the main. An acre of ground suited for the purpose, marked off 5½ feet each way, and planted with chestnuts, and one tree left growing in each hill, would give nine trees to the square rod, and 1440 to the acre; some cultivation and pruning would doubtless be beneficial for three or four years; after that the density of the shade would kill the lower branches, and a rapid upward growth would take place. At the age of twenty years, the trees would average from eight to ten inches in diameter; the butt cut off would then make four rails, the second two, and the third one, (some would make more,) making an average of seven rails per tree, and ten thousand and eighty rails per acre. Of this I have not the least doubt, as I have growing upon my arm a grove of young chestnut and oak, with the underbrush cut out, with an average of from 8 to 10 to the square rod of from four to six inches in diameter,

I have no doubt they will continue to thrive. In

nut, these at the age of from sixteen to twenty years, might bring one pint of chestnuts each per year, or two quarts each in four years, making ninety bushels of nuts; the rails in any of the older portions of the State would be worth two dollars per hundred, besides the expense of making, which would make two hundred dollars per acre, and the nuts to boot. The cutting might commence at sixteen years, as the larger trees would by that time attain a sufficient size, and make more room for the rest.

Of the quantity of timber produced by this calculation I have not the least doubt, and were I to plant as I intend, I shall not leave more space than 4½ feet between the rows, and that they would bear chestnuts more or less is quite certain. All the top branches that are exposed to the light would bear before sixteen years; this my observation fully proves to my mind. In many parts of the State timber in twenty years from now will be worth more, even perhaps double the price at which I have estimated it; and there is one thing very certain, and that is, that a more profitable and certain investment could not be made on land.

D. YANT.

Mineral Hills, Tus. Co., O., Jan., 1852.

REMARKS.—The foregoing will doubtless appear to many readers an extravagant estimate, but not if they have ever observed how very close chestnut trees sometimes grow and flourish in natural groves, where the soil is just right for them. We would add, however, by way of caution, that no forest tree appears more particular in its choice of soil; and it would be labor lost to attempt the cultivation of this timber on the white oak or beech and maple (clayey) soils of most parts of this State.—Eds.

Injustice to Ohio—The U. S. Census.

The Philadelphia *North American* in giving an abstract of the agricultural statistics from the U. S. Census, says:

"In the matter of wheat producing, our good old State stands at the head of the list, viz:—Pennsylvania, 15,482,191 bushels; Ohio, 14,967,056 bushels; Virginia, 14,516,950 bushels; New York, 13,073,367 bushels. When we remember the enormous calculations of the Cincinnati editors with regard to the amount of Wheat produced by Ohio, and the claim so repeatedly made for her, without denial, that she far exceeds any other State in the Union in the production of this cereal, we are a little surprised at the statement."

The editor of the *North American*, like many others, has evidently forgotten that the census statistics relate to the crops of the year 1849, (not 1850) and that the wheat crop in that year was almost a total failure—certainly not over one third of an average yield. We do not remember seeing in any Cincinnati, or other Ohio paper, a single estimate of the wheat crop of that year as high as the above figures represent it. But if the crops of 1850 or 1851 could be correctly ascertained, the figures would fully confirm the "enormous calculations" which seem to trouble our Philadelphia friend. Say at least 30,000,000 bushels.

Most of our readers will remember that we labored hard to secure the adoption of some plan by Congress, to have the wheat crop of 1848, or else the average product, put into the schedules along with the crop of 1849, to save Ohio and other Western States from this kind of injustice for ten years to come, but our suggestions and the memorial of our State Board of Agriculture on the subject were not heeded.

from Carroll County — Agricultural Fair.

O. CULT. :— As I have not seen any notice Fair in your valuable paper, I take the liberty of giving you a brief description of it.

Society was organized in January, 1850; our first was held in October of that year, and was an excellent one for a beginning. Our second Fair came Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th of November, last, and far surpassed that of the previous year in regard to the quantity and quality of agricultural animals exhibited. It was highly creditable to the farmers and mechanics of our county. We conducted it with much pride, and we intend that each Fair hereafter, shall be an improvement on the preceding one.

It is estimated that there were from three to five hundred people present on the second day, being one of the largest gatherings ever had in our county. The Fair was fine, and a lively interest was manifested in the assembled. The stock of horses exhibited passed that of our previous fair—the number of horses was 77—of cattle 51—besides numerous oxen not registered—of sheep 109; of hogs 10. Agricultural implements the display was quite ample; other branches of the mechanic arts not represented. The number of entries for premium crops was but 6—viz: of wheat 2; of corn—premium crop of wheat was 39½ bushels per acre, of corn 91½ bushels per acre.

The "Miscellaneous Department" the exhibition of handiwork of the ladies was far superior to our first.

The Fair taken altogether more than met the expectations of the managers, as well as those that attended. There can be no doubt, but that the public interest promoted by the institution. The amount of premiums distributed as premiums was \$212.00—the number of members is 168. We shall include the "Cultivator" in our premium list next year, as we think the distribution of good agricultural works as much as we will do more good than the "almighty dollar." We will send you a list of subscribers in a future issue; our club is not full yet.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. F. KENEDY, Sec'y Car. Co. Ag. Soc'y.
Milton, O., Jan. 6, 1852.

ARKS. — We are pleased to hear so good a report from Carroll county. The reason we failed to send the Fair of that and several other counties, is because no account was sent to us; and we had no time to look over the hundreds of country reports we receive, for this purpose. We shall at all times be thankful for information by letter, in regard to other local matters of public interest relating to our culture. — Eds.

Letter to the Boys, from Aunt Fanny.

MY COUSIN BOB: — If Mr. Bateham will let me, I guess he will, he is so in the habit of humoring me, that I will just talk to you and the rest of the little through the Cultivator.

Now, talking to boys comes as natural to me as to sleep when I am tired; for, to use an expression of common parlance, *I have done nothing else for years*; and who does not know (that knows of a boy) that it takes talking, world without end, to train up a half dozen of these wide-awake, fun-loving "who-cares-for-nobody" self-propelling principle of perpetual motion, called BOYS, and keep them on the right road for a score of years?

Cousin Bob, it was not just right, was it, for you to complain that you had no department in the Cultivator? I thought it was, every page of it, especially for you, except the Housewife's department,

which occupies but a small fraction of the whole. It is not expected that our nieces should take as much interest in reaping machines, plows, horses and cattle, and such like things, as you. Though I don't see why we should not be as much interested in having a fine plow to raise the corn that we are to make our hasty puddings of, or the reaper that is to gather in the golden harvest that is to supply us with the staff of life; and I for one love as well to have a fine spirited horse to take me to meeting, or to see my friends, as any gentleman can, that wears a mustache or puffs a cigar. And I think, Cousin, if you and I talk this matter over a little, we can set some of the girls who have never yet dreamed that they *lived, moved and had their being* from the labors of the Agriculturist, to thinking; aye, and the boys, too—for, as you hint, there are plenty of boys that need cultivating both in head and heart; for I fear too many of them have raised crop after crop of the weeds of folly, on what was once rich, warm soil—that the surface earth is nearly exhausted, and will need deep plowing to turn up the subsoil and make it bear good crops of usefulness. But almost every thing can be redeemed by patient perseverance; so let us try with cheerful hearts.

I recollect well hearing the following hint given by my father, when I was quite a child—and it made a strong impression upon me then, and perhaps an impression for good:

"Circumstances seldom make a man. The man must make his circumstances. And there can be no such thing as a failure, if an individual resolutely, determinately, and perseveringly sets himself to the accomplishment of any thing reasonable, attainable by honest industry."

Keep this saying in view; resolve to be all that nature and God gave you power to be; seize the present opportunity and make it your own—for when once you have laid your hand upon the one long forelock of old father Time, you can hold him, if you will, and keep pace with him, let him fly ever so fast. But if he gets ahead of you, alas! it's a hard matter for the swiftest to overtake him. Do n't, boys, don't turn your backs to the fire, these long winter evenings, and with your hands thrust down into your trousers' pockets, groan and sigh over the want of opportunities or privileges. Make your own privileges. Elihu Burritt never went to College, when he was a boy; and Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing could tell you some fine tales, if they would, of what a boy can do to work himself into a man. Never mind, if a page of science or useful knowledge was written for your grandmother, you can appropriate it when she has done with it, just as well as if it were penned for you expressly. Make the most of all the chance you have—

And fit yourselves ere 'tis too late
To meet, with firm resolve your fate.
Should any one of you be sent
Your party elique to represent
Out at Columbus; now do n't think
I mean in that house on the brink
Of the Scioto—wall'd and covey,
Where many a seeming roguish Josey,
Without a thought of care or fear
Is sent and boarded by the year—
Nor in that Mansion on the plain
Where all who go are called insane,
But to those Halls where men more lazy,
Less honest, and about as crazy,
Are by the people yearly sent
Their counties to mis-represent;
Or by some sage maneuvering trio
Be made the Governor of Ohio—
Or President—ah! who can tell?
And in the White House strut and swell—
To do your duty strong and true,
Whatever your country bids you do,
To fill with honor, any station,
Whenever call'd by State or Nation,
And stand, if need require—each one,
A Kossuth or a Washington.

Mount Airy, Jan. 8, 1852.

F. D. G.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 1, 1852.

Very Cold Weather.

We need not inform our readers in Ohio, that the 19th and 20th of January just past, were the two coldest days ever known in this State. On the morning of the 20th, our thermometer at Oak Cottage, hanging on a post, fully exposed to the wind, was 20 deg. below Zero. Several others in the same vicinity were at the same point, and others in the heart of the city, 14 to 18 deg. below Zero. Reports from nearly all parts of the State, show that this extreme cold weather was quite general throughout Ohio—ranging from 12 to 15 deg. at Cincinnati, and to 20 and even 25 deg. at some of the central, eastern and northern points. In other States also, at the west and south especially, the papers show that the cold was unprecedented; and we shall expect to find that great injury has been done to the fruit buds and to trees and ornamental shrubbery. We apprehend the peach buds are all killed; but it is too soon yet to be certain on that point. Fortunately the ground was well covered with snow, so that the wheat crop is yet uninjured. We cannot, as yet, perceive that Osage Orange hedges have suffered by the winter. If they escape this winter, there need be no apprehensions about the hardness of the plants.

Good sleighing lasted nearly four weeks, with us. It has given way within a few days past. The Ohio river, from Louisville to Pittsburgh, closed with ice on the 20th—the second time this winter.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type, we have made further examinations, and find not only the peach buds, but nearly all the young trees killed, where not sheltered by buildings. Several letters just received, bring like sad accounts from other places.

AT POMONA FARM we find most, if not all of the peach trees killed, by the unprecedented cold of the past month. In consequence, we have concluded to reduce the price of the farm \$800, or, from \$40 to \$33½ per acre. The apple trees are uninjured, and at this price the farm is a great bargain. (See the advertisement in Cultivator of Jan. 1st.)

PITTSBURGH SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, &c. — The Western country has heretofore depended almost entirely on the Eastern States for its supply of shovels, spades, hoes, forks &c; but from specimens of these articles recently shown us, from the manufactory of Egley & Mohan of Pittsburgh, together with their list of wholesale prices, we predict that Western Merchants will soon change the direction of their orders; while the quality is unsurpassed, the prices are decidedly lower than those of the East. Several of our hardware merchants, we understand, have given orders of these articles, and when they arrive, we shall speak of them.

WAREHOUSE AT AKRON. — Messrs. Jacobson & Co. have recently opened an Agricultural Warehouse at Akron, and we

are informed that they have already on hand a very good assortment of improved implements and machines; also garden and grass seeds, suited to the wants of the farmers and gardeners of that portion of Ohio. We rejoice to see such proofs of a demand for better implements among the farmers of Ohio; there is certainly room for improvement in this respect.

W. A. GILL & Co.'s advertisement, in this paper, is an index to the multiform curiosities and attractions of their establishment. Our readers from a distance, who may visit this city should not fail to call and see that establishment. Or if they go to Cleveland, the "Forest City Agricultural Warehouse" of Mr. Elliott will do as well.

Cost and Construction of Tents.

In accordance with the request of several county agricultural societies, we have taken some pains to learn the cost of several kinds of tents suited for agricultural Fairs, &c. For this purpose we addressed letters to Messrs. Hall & Prather, of Cincinnati, who made the two large tents owned by the State Board of Agriculture; and also to Mr. E. C. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., who have made a number of such tents for the N. Y. State and county societies.

Messrs. Hall & Prather state that they can furnish tents made of the best quality of "Methuen Duck" at 28 cents per yard of duck, including all the materials, ropes, poles, rigging, &c. At this rate a tent 50 feet in diameter (circular) with a wall or curtain outside 8 feet high, will cost about \$224—requiring about 800 yards of duck. An oval tent 50 feet by 100 with 2 masts, would cost about \$364—requiring about 1300 yards; larger tents in the same proportion. The price of the duck, at wholesale, by the bale, is 20 cts. per yard. For small tents, and for covering of booths with scantling frames, heavy cotton drilling would be suitable, and costs only about 12½ cts. per yard. The making of such tents would only cost about 25 cents per yard, including all materials, as it is easier sewing, and less tackle is required. The top of all large tents should be made in two or more sections, for convenience in handling; and very strong ropes and tackling are necessary for security against storms and wind.

Mr. Williams states that his price for tents of 70 feet diameter (circular) with 9½ feet walls and rigging all complete, is \$324—for 80 feet diameter \$400. The tops to be made of Methuen Duck, of first quality, and finished in the very best manner; the walls of the heaviest drilling. From this estimate he offers to deduct from 5 to 10 per cent. if the work is ordered so as to be done during the winter—as labor is then cheaper. Mr. W. gives for references the officers of the N. Y. State Society, and other well known gentlemen, and we have no doubt that his work will give satisfaction to purchasers.

In our next paper we will describe the method of constructing tents or booths adopted by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, with some remarks on the fitness of such structures for our State and County Fairs. — Eds.

THE HEN FEVER IN ENGLAND. — A poultry show was held at Birmingham, in December, at which there were 1056 entries for competition, comprising 3440 fowls, of 40 distinct classes or breeds—besides pigeons and pheasants.

SHEEP KILLED. — We hear that some 20 or 30 sheep belonging to our fellow-citizen, James A. Trimble, Esq., were killed by dogs, one day last week —

Items, and Answers to Inquiries.

"STALL FEEDING OF CATTLE."—The correspondent who asks for information on this subject, is informed that the cattle feeders of the Scioto Valley do not "stall feed" their cattle, but feed them on corn in the stalk out in the open air—sometimes sheltered by a grove of trees, or at most an open shed if very bad weather. We should be pleased if some one of them would furnish us particulars as to the amount of corn consumed, and gain in weight per head, &c., &c.

STRAW CUTTERS.—The best kind for hay and straw, that we have found, is Ruggles, Nourse & Masons'—for sale by W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, and F. R. Elliott, Cleveland; price \$12 to \$16, according to size. Hovey's is a similar pattern, but we believe no better, and is not for sale, to our knowledge, in Ohio. Neither of these are suitable for cutting corn stalks. Densmore's is perhaps the best for this purpose; it costs \$15 to \$20.

CORN AND COB MILLS.—We cannot answer the inquiries in regard to these, satisfactorily. It seems that the cast iron mills, on the bark mill plan, are not as durable as could be desired—the teeth or points soon becoming dull. We do not know to what extent Pitts' mill is liable to the same objection. It is made of saw plate steel, and is very efficient, grinding 15 to 20 bushels per hour with the power of 4 horses. With a power equal to 8 horses it will grind 200 bushels per day. The price is \$50. Made by J. A. Pitts, Springfield, Ohio.

PORTABLE BURR-STONE MILLS, are manufactured and sold in Cincinnati, by R. Cochran, 41 Walnut st., and perhaps one or two other persons. A letter to J. F. Dair & Co., Lower Market st., we presume would receive attention.

GRAFTING THE HICKORY.—We have never tried the experiment, but have seen it stated that the English Walnut would succeed on the hickory stock. It is doubtful, however, whether it would endure our climate, at least such a winter as the present one. Can any of our friends give us information on this subject?

OSAGE ORANGE SEED has not yet arrived, and may be delayed for several weeks by the interruption of navigation, but it will certainly arrive in good time. The price we expect will be \$1 per quart, \$6 per peck, \$20 per bushel.

SHANGHAI AND POLAND FOWLS are for sale by Peter Melendy, at Mt. Healthy, near Cincinnati, and perhaps by others in that vicinity—we don't know at what prices.

CHEESE MAKER'S ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of Cheese makers held at Chardon, Geauga Co., the past month, a Dairyman's Association was formed. The constitution will appear in our next paper.

HARDIN COUNTY.—At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Hardin County, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year, together with a committee of three for each township, to solicit memberships:

President—Thomas Rough.

Vice President—David Kinnear.

Secretary—Joel K. Goodin.

Treasurer—Walter King.

Board of Managers—Obed Taylor, of Pleasant; Abner Snoddy, of Hale; Samuel Wilmoth, of Pleasant; John F. Hinkle, of Roundhead; Sheppard Green, of Buck.

FINE PIGS.—Our friend B. SHAW, of Washington Co., sends us the weight of five pigs killed at 9 months old, ranging from 246 lbs. to 302 lbs.—average weight 267 3-5 lbs.

Notices of Publications.

REPUBLICATION OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, LONDON, BRITISH, AND WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEW. Our international communication with Great Britain is fast breaking down the unhappy barriers, frequent on bloody feuds; and the recent great gathering of Nations in Hyde Park, has tended to foster the progress of fraternal feeling. British Literature and American Literature are sitting side by side in the libraries of both Nations.

The Republications of SCOTT & Co., bring within our reach the choicest of British magazine writers for which they are entitled to a hearty support. Above Reviews, together with Blackwood's Magazine are regularly issued by this House, each at \$3 per volume or \$10 for the five works. Address L. SCOTT & Co., 79 Fulton st., N. Y.

AMERICAN FLORA—in monthly parts—each illustrated with from four to six beautiful likenesses of Plants, taken from Nature. The Botanical Description, Propagation and Culture, Medical properties and uses of each plant are fully given, with the Botanical and common names. By A. B. STRONG, M. D. New York: Green & Spencer, 67 Bowery. Quarto, copies \$3 a year, two copies for \$5. This work is highly recommended by those who ought to read it, and the New York Sun says, it is "the cheapest and the kind ever published."

ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY OF QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, FISHES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c. Also, in many parts, Octavo, 32 pp., \$1 a year. From the gentlemen as the American Flora.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1852.—We are indebted to the Publishers, Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, for a copy of this very useful and convenient work. It contains the U. S. Census table, by counties, for 1850, a great deal of other valuable statistics seldom found in so small compass—and all for 12½ cents single copy, or a dozen.

THE UNION ARTIST—Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics: R. D. Hartson, 117 N. 4th St. This is a new comer, from Pittsburg, Pa., 48 pages, monthly, \$1 a year. The execution of the work is hardly up to the promise of the Prospectus, but we hope it may do fairer.

THE PLOW, LOOM AND ANVIL, still holds its place among the higher class periodicals of its kind.

STILL ANOTHER.—At a recent meeting of the members of the Ashtabula County Agricultural Society was resolved:

"That the members of this Board will use all influence and means within their power, to aid in establishing and supporting an Agricultural paper to be published in Ashtabula county."

We think the farmers of Ashtabula must be somewhat fastidious if they cannot be suited with either the four agricultural papers now published in the State. We should suppose that if the "Ohio Cultivator" was too far off, the "Ohio Farmer" would certainly find favor in that region; and our Ashtabula friends will find it difficult to get up a paper equal to either.

MRS. GAGE'S 'HOME PICTURE' appears in the *Land Commercial* with the name of Alice Carey (by mistake of course) as author. It belongs to Aunt Fanny and the Ohio Cultivator.

The "Ohio Farmer" is informed that we in no "censure" to that paper, in our last, but we put the editors on their guard in the matter of correspondence. We intend to keep on the best of terms with all, and we heartily wish them success in their enterprise.

Fruit raising in Coshocton County.

A letter from our friend R. Seevers of West Carlisle, reminds us of a topic upon which we intended to have remarked before,—the advantages of Coshocton county for fruit raising.

While passing through this county last fall, and having traveled so many days among fruitless orchards, we came upon the romantic hills which skirt the Muskingum Valley, and were greeted with a view of bearing Orchards, which tempted us over the fence to see how apples tasted again. The fact that these orchards escaped the frost which last year almost every where else in the same latitude in the West, destroyed the fruit, is good evidence in their favor; and we hope our friends will not neglect so profitable and important a branch of husbandry, both for market and home comfort.

Mr. Seevers is an extensive Nurseryman and Orchardist, and we presume would be able to furnish many young trees for planting out. In his letter which was not intended for publication, he says:

"I believe no part of the world can produce finer fruit than we can raise on these hills in the western part of Coshocton county, which seems to be *frost proof*, having never failed to produce fruit. There are several orchards in this neighborhood, that have been bearing more than twenty years, and have not failed once during all that time; even this year on some of our hills there were plenty of apples, peaches, cherries, &c. But many of the owners of these hills seem to have but little knowledge of the profits of raising good fruit. * * * My neighbor, Dr. Cone, intends to set out 6000 or 7000 trees next spring, of peach and apple. He has a ridge that never fails—had plenty of fruit last year.

I would be glad if you would give us an article in the Cultivator, showing the advantages of covering such hills with good fruit trees, especially when convenient to railroads. The Steubenville and Indiana railroad is soon to be made through our county."

Value of Fruit—Fruit Culture.

After a lapse of two centuries since the settlement of the country, the cultivation of fruit is just beginning to assume a character its merits deserve. This rising estimate of the fruit is not founded on any false basis, and is not destined, like many other objects of general and eager interest, to endure only for a season, and then pass away. So long as substantial, and cheaply furnished food, and the most desirable and wholesome luxuries shall be objects worthy of attainment, so long will the fruit culture maintain its importance.

As an article of food, fruit, and more especially apples, have been proved of great value. Some farmers save annually, in various ways, from fifty to a hundred dollars by the use of green and dried fruit upon their table—not merely by the amount of aliment afforded, but by adding to the variety, and to the list of luxuries, enabling them to reduce the amount of other and more costly articles. By a free use of the best sweet apples through autumn and winter, for baking and puddings, some families have avoided large expenditures. The aggregate saving in the millions of American families who might enjoy the privilege of plenty of fruit, with a general cultivation of the best kinds for a succession the year through, might perhaps be set down, without extravagance, as more than the whole expenses of the general government.

Not less important is the value of fruit as an article of food for domestic animals. Although direct and experimental experiments by weighing and measuring are wanting, enough has been ascertained to prove that apples, especially the winter ones, are a most valuable

food for cattle and swine are fully equal to potatoes; and some of the most careful trials already made, indicate their decided superiority, being about as seven to five. The chemical analysis of these two productions shows the superiority of the apple in the aliment it contains, and also proves that some sorts excel others in richness and value. Hence the importance of ascertaining by careful trial, those sorts best adapted to feeding and fattening.

For fattening swine, apples are particularly excellent. Some farmers have saved three-fourths of the expense of pork-making, by allowing their hogs the run of a part of their orchards while the autumn fruit was falling from the trees. A neighbor sold forty dollars' worth of pork, fattened by the "droppings" of only half an acre of good grafted orchard. The process was completed by a week or two of feeding with grain. In one experiment, 500 pounds of pork were made from 120 bushels.

While, therefore, the apple possesses a high value from its inherent qualities for feeding, the cheapness of its production far exceeds that of nearly every other article for that purpose. Taking as an average the value of land at fifty dollars an acre, we have the following estimate, giving the actual cost of one acre of orchard:

Cost of land,	\$50 00
Cost of fifty apple trees,	10 00
Cost of setting out,	5 00
	<hr/>
	65 00

The crops from the land will more than pay the yearly interest for the first few years, and the product of both land and trees, will more than pay it as they become larger. An acre of full sized bearing trees would therefore cost no more than sixty-five dollars. With the selection of the most productive sorts, in connection with the vigor imparted by good cultivation, the trees will yield upon an average, at least eight bushels each, or four hundred bushels from the acre. The annual interest on the orchard at 6 per cent. would be about four dollars; the necessary cultivation and manuring, to maintain a most fruitful condition, would not exceed six more, making *ten dollars* the whole yearly cost of the four hundred bushels, or *two and a half cents per bushel*. In the more fertile parts of the country, the only cultivation required would be one ploughing and two or three harrowings annually, reducing the cost of the ungathered crop to about one cent and a half per bushel—a sum much lower than the same value of nutriment yielded by grain or root crops. No land owner need fear to plant extensively for the purpose of a copious supply—needing not, like other crops, the yearly attention of procuring seed and planting. Such crops never suffer by a glutted market, so long as the growth, maintenance and fattening of domestic animals form an important portion of agricultural economy. Nor is the time required for an orchard to come into full bearing so great as common opinion regards it; for through the vigor imparted by good culture, trees will attain a full bearing age in a third of the time requisite where the soil is neglected, and the trees allowed to take their own course.

As an article of comfort and luxury, the value of fruit can scarcely be estimated. The few who have learned by actual experience the enjoyment of the best, and most delicious sorts for the whole twelve months, would not willingly relinquish the privilege. Many, it is true, have furnished themselves with occasional supplies of their own raising—they possess only a few scattered fragments of the yearly circle of fruits; but the number is yet much too small, although rapidly increasing, who may place upon their tables delicious sorts of almost any day of the entire year.

Is not abundant provision for this yearly supply an object worthy of much exertion? What commodity is more calculated to increase the comforts of country life, and add to the pleasures, and to increase the attractions of home to young people, than fine, ripe, and refreshing fruit of one's own raising, during a whole season? The enjoyment yielded by a single bed of strawberries, supplying a few quarts daily for the table, we have never yet known to be despised; but this is but a single specimen in a rich and profuse cluster, when compared with the whole assemblage, embracing delicious and ruddy cherries, golden, perfumed apicots, juicy and refreshing apples, luscious bloom-dusted plums, buttery and melting pears, fragrant and crimson nectarines, clustering and transparent grapes—all diversified with their many and varying sorts.

The value of fruit for market, as a source of income, has been proved by many striking instances. Farmers, whose orchards do not occupy a tenth of their land, often make more by the sale of fruit than from all other crops besides. We have already seen in what manner four hundred bushels of apples may be relied on as an annual crop from one acre of land. Admitting only half this amount of good fruit for market, and that the ungathered crop is worth only twelve and a half cents per bushel, (the lowest we have ever known for good winter apples,) then we would have twenty-five dollars as the yearly interest on an investment of sixty-five dollars; or, deducting three dollars for cultivation, twenty-two as a net dividend. There has scarcely been a season, however, for a long series of years, when good apples have not been worth at least twenty-five cents, which, for the small crop just set down, would make the yearly net product \$47 per acre, or more than two-thirds the capital invested. With other fruits, the price is often much higher. Good late pears, after transportation to great distances, sell in our cities at three to five dollars per bushel. Single trees, producing eight to twelve bushels each, have in a number of instances afforded a profit of twenty or thirty dollars. Farms of a hundred acres are scarcely ever made to yield so much as a well-managed single acre of such pear trees would produce.

A few well attested instances of success will show that these estimates are not extravagant. Richard J. Hand, of Monroe county, New York, sold in 1845, \$440 worth of northern spy and Roxbury russet apples from one acre. The land was well cultivated. Numerous cases have occurred under the notice of the writer, where one hundred dollars or more have been made from the sale of an acre of good winter apples; and a number of trees of the Rhode Island greening have borne forty bushels each at a crop, yielding ten dollars from each tree. A fruit raiser in Orange county, N. Y., sold in one year more than three hundred dollars' worth of plums from the fourth of an acre. These are only a few out of many instances which might be given.

Now it is admitted that these are unusual cases; but they are so for no other reason than that good cultivation is unusual. No part, in the management of trees, receives more general neglect; and no neglect results in greater loss to the orchardist. It seems particularly unaccountable, that while fruit trees furnish larger returns than anything else on the farm, they should be the very thing that the farmer most neglects. Nothing is more common than to suffer trees, both young and old, to weather the whole season through, with scarcely a thought of labor or attention. Each has cost ten times more originally, and is worth now fifty times more, than a hill of corn or potatoes; yet who thinks for a moment of planting a hill of corn in a grassy field, and leaving it untouched by cultivation from spring to autumn? Yet this is the treatment of a large portion of newly transplanted

trees. All the remarkable, and in some cases almost incredible instances of young trees coming soon into bearing, and of older trees yielding enormous and lucrative crops, have mainly resulted from the same good manuring and mellowing of soil which every good cultivator gives to his potatoes, carrots, and cabbages.—J. J. THOMAS, in *Patent Office Report*.

Letter from Indiana.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—Your valuable paper appears to be popular amongst the Hoosiers out in these parts; and although it has a competitor here, (the *Indiana Farmer*.) I believe it will at least fully maintain its present circulation. The locality of the writer is but three miles west of the Ohio State line, and he would say in all sincerity, that that line should not in the least prevent your able journal from coming over here, since it is so well adapted to our wants and the promotion of our interests.

"The fertility of the soil is the farmer's capital," was a fundamental position of that able agricultural writer, Judge Buel, and this position, so important and true, has been well set forth and adhered to in the columns of the *Ohio Cultivator*. If a fertile soil is capital, we may well suppose that the readers of the *Ohio Cultivator* possess a large aggregate amount of it, were it summed up in dollars and cents; but this would be of little advantage; the great object should be, to get a good round interest from this fruitful capital, and still keep up and even augment its fruitfulness. To do this a liberal and enlightened policy must be pursued; for it cannot be denied that severe cropping with heavy exportations of the surplus, will, sooner or later, impoverish the most fertile soil in the world, unless something is returned to keep up its fertility. Hence the importance of tilling less land and doing it better. What say the numerous talented writers of the *Cultivator*? Shall a selfish, avaricious policy continue to despoil the rich bounties of a beneficent Providence? Let us pause, reflect, and take heed to our ways, for no people were ever so favored as we, therefore we should strive not to abuse those favors, and render ourselves unworthy of them. That feature of your paper which looks to the dignity and elevation of the mind is of the most vital importance. That the farmer should educate his sons and daughters, mentally and physically, is an object worthy the most untiring devotion of every philanthropist. It has been ably set forth in your paper, that a radical change is demanded in this important business; and Governor Wright, who is good authority, most emphatically asserted the same thing at our County Fair. Many a student from College, with his diploma, said he, could not tell a beech from a sugar tree. The Governor is a champion in this noble cause.

Mental, moral and physical training is fully comprehended by the phrase: "Train up a child in the way he should go;" and no doubt this will as fully comprise all that is demanded by the great contemplated reform. However this may be, things will never go right—this great Hive of Industry will continue to be infested with miserable, worthless drones, without a most radical reform. The President says, four-fifths of our people are farmers: here then is the very place to get this momentous work under way, and it is with unfeigned pleasure we learn from their Department in the *Cultivator*, that the Ladies are taking this matter in hand. We would conclude with the encouraging remark, that it is highly appropriate for them to do so; their success will be certain, for they will commence at the beginning, which is the right place, and they will have the zealous co-operation of all the good and noble minded men throughout our country.

Respectfully yours, &c., T. WESLER.
Wayne Co., Ia., Jan., 1852.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATHAM.

Mrs. R. S. NICHOLS, one of the sweetest poets of our country and the West, has been spending a few days in this city. We found Mrs. N. just what our fancy had pictured her—a woman of brilliant imagination, combined with high cultivation—uniting the intellect and fancy of the poet, with the heart and soul of the woman. Her volume of poetry entitled "Songs of the Heart and the Hearth Stone," recently published in the most beautiful style by J. F. Desilver of Cincinnati, is a true counterpart of its author, and is an honor to the great West, which cannot fail to be appreciated by a discerning public. It is for sale in this city by J. H. Riley & Co.

Inventions and Improvements in Furniture.

AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The furniture of a country is so valuable an index to the advancement, character, and inclinations of its people, that had this been the only motive, we should still have been much interested in examining the furniture at the exhibition; but it is also a highly practical subject. We hope to see many of the improvements there exhibited, become quite general among us; and others which are hardly suited to our existing wants, will suggest to inventive minds, improvements which are adapted to our circumstances.

We shall naturally examine the English furniture first, as it nearly, or quite equaled in amount, the whole from other countries. There is truth in the criticism of a leading London paper, that nearly all the furniture exhibited by England is adapted to the dwellings of the wealthy, while the middle and lower classes seem unprovided and uncared for. Yet both they and we can discard as much carving, gilding, mosaic work and embroidery as we wish, and yet improve the hints we can gather, even from this class, for the better construction and arrangement of our own furniture, and indeed such a sweeping criticism does injustice to the English people.

The bedsteads were most of them, massive and rich—of the costliest woods, often elaborately carved, and covered with beautiful paintings, unless varnished or gilded, while the canopy and curtains were of the richest material, and of appropriate colors. One of walnut, gilded, with rich blue satin hangings, was quite magnificent; and a carved Arabian bedstead—white and gold, with purple hangings, and several others, perhaps equaled it. Some were made with only three feet, and a mirror framed in the foot post. In some cases, tubes were inserted through the canopy, to ventilate the interior,—a very great improvement, though we are glad to see the whole arrangement going out of date, being supplanted by the light and elegant iron bedsteads, which we predict will soon become universal favorites, as cheapness, durability and beauty are all combined.

Many of these were also exhibited, and when painted of some delicate color, they formed an elegant article of furniture. Some were hinged for folding, and often took the place of iron. The rheocline or recent spring bedstead, and a mechanical bedstead for invalids were also exhibited, but the latter was too complicated and expensive to come into general use. Another invalid bedstead was curious and useful, and quite simply constructed, being easily convertible into an arm chair, with washstand, table and reading desk. Sofa bedsteads were common, and a folding spring mattress, and spring pillows made of spiral steel springs and whalebone, gave promise of being useful where the rights are sultry.

woods—of papier mache and gutta percha, or topped with metallic lava, glass or marble—all beautiful but difficult of comparison. The papier mache were often inlaid with colored pearl or ivory, and elegantly moulded and gilded; and those of wood were often inlaid with other rare and beautiful wood. Sometimes the figures and landscapes thus executed upon them in Mosaic, were so elaborate and admirably done that only the closest scrutiny could distinguish them from delicate paintings.

One had in its centre, a representation of the Battle of the Nile, while smaller landscapes, battle scenes, flags, cannon, &c., were ranged about the border. This style of decoration which was here quite common, both for framed pictures, and for tables, as well as on a coarser scale for floors, is exceedingly beautiful, but except as a work of art or proof of skill, it certainly does not reward the immense labor bestowed upon them. One inlaid revolving library table, contained 14,000 pieces of English and foreign woods. Toilet and work tables were ingenious and elegant, and the supports were frequently in the form of swans or water lilies or some other beautiful device. One light stand could be shut and folded like a parasol.

There were several varieties of extension tables. Hawkins' patent screw, or (for round tables) cog wheel and screw movements, seemed the best. There was also a circular dining table, where the central part revolved while the outside portion was stationary, so as to bring the several dishes on the table to the persons requiring them. Another table was convertible at will into a bedstead, wardrobe, suite of drawers, sponge bath, &c., and still it was much less complicated than we should expect. Sideboards, desks, cabinets, wardrobes, &c., &c., were excellent of their kind; indeed the cabinet makers, carvers, gilders and upholsterers have done so much and so well, that it is difficult to make selections to speak of. Clocks and pianos we did not examine critically, but know that in these things the English are not considered equal to their French and American neighbors.

The chairs exhibited were usually more beautiful than comfortable. There was one very beautiful set of satin wood chairs, and others of other choice woods. A set with the royal portraits on the back, was much admired. Many chairs were most elaborately carved—among them an ebony chair with rich tapestry on the back and seat: and a great arm-chair made entirely of knots of wood, was really beautiful as well as ingenious. American enterprise has scattered a few of our common rocking chairs throughout England, but to the most of that people they are entirely unknown, and it was amusing to see them labeled "Invalid Chairs," by English exhibitors.

A chair with its back in three parts was useful for changing the position of an invalid. Invalid chairs were almost numberless, and of great variety of construction. Many were to be rolled about on noiseless wheels by the invalid himself. A portable, suspensory, reclining and invalid chair of brass and velvet, was light and pretty—another where the power was generated by three endless screws, was quite too complicated. Some had reading desks attached—all were comfortable and convenient for the invalid. A geometrical ottoman couch that could adapt its position to circumstances, and a portable expanding chair were also good.

The many advantages possessed by "papier mache," or prepared paper, for nearly all kinds of furniture, we think will bring this very extensively into use; and gutta percha too, which seems alike suitable for so many purposes, is better adapted for an ornamental style of furniture than any other substance, especially as it supplies the lack of some non-brittle pendant, and is very beautiful when varnished or painted. The

washable gilding which is now coming into use is another great improvement.

Carpets and floor cloths—more than twenty varieties, and these the richest and best that the kingdom could furnish, were exhibited. We were surprised to find that their price was *very* much less than we are accustomed to give for good carpeting in this country. But we have dwelt long enough on *English* furniture.— (*To be concluded in next Number.*)

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

Education and Social Life in England—Visit to York Cathedral, &c.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1851.

DEAR NIECES:—Here I am again, in this great center of the world, which is busy and gay now more than ever, because that every body, and every body's wife is getting ready to keep the "Merry Christmas." One would think that at least half the joy of the year was concentrated into this brief space, so much is it anticipated. Schools have a holiday of from 3 to 6 weeks, and then the merry greeting of friends after so long a separation, is from the depth of the heart. We know very little about sending children from home to attend school, and can hardly understand English writers when they tell us about those boarding schools, where even little children are sent, not simply to be instructed, but to be taken care of so that mother may be at liberty to attend to business. On my return to London, while waiting a short time at one of the stations, I fell in company with a lady, (or woman, as I should have to say in this country, as she was only a tradesman's wife; though her deportment was really genteel;) who was going to bring her daughters home for the holidays. They had been at school about six months, and she had only seen them once during the time. But she said her husband was in business, and it was better to send the girls away to a boarding school than to have them at home. The eldest, she informed me, was fourteen years of age, the younger seven. Little could a mother's influence be felt under such circumstances. While in Southampton, I learned that my landlady hired two or three of her little ones boarded and instructed in a kind of infant boarding school, because her own time was so much occupied that she could not find leisure to attend to their wants; and she seldom saw them except Sabbath evenings. One of them was only about two years of age.

In the coach which I was obliged to take for a few miles, six little lads were returning to London from a country boarding school—the eldest might have been ten, the youngest four years of age. They were in high glee, and the youngest held three holly boughs with shining leaves and red berries. I do not know what our American mothers would think of such an arrangement, but I am sure that our school system which brings the means of education to our very doors, is by far more desirable, than to feel compelled to send our children from under our care at so early an age. But this is not the only motive, as it appears—it is a part of the social economy that prevails here.

Little know you, in your homes of peace and plenty, where all around you are high-minded and pure, of the unspeakable blessings which your Heavenly Father has suffered to surround you. I do not believe there is a more glorious spot on earth for the residence of true humanity, than our own Ohio, so rich in soil, so generous in production, so temperate in climate, so blessed with institutions that look to the true greatness of its children, I am quite ready to join the school children in the song—

"In every land from east to west,
I love my own dear land the best."

It is pleasant to roam over other lands, to look into their institutions, to study the philosophy of their progress, and even to climb among the ruins that tell of grandeur long before our western world had welcomed the wandering spirit of civilization. But it is also pleasant to feel that there is an ark of Love to which we can fly when our wanderings are all o'er, and especially when we feel that there the truest elements of greatness are mingling around us and preparing a glorious future for the land we love, and for the posterity we may leave behind. The recognition of the rights of all, must be carried out, if we would realize our present high anticipations. How imperceptibly the human heart becomes servile when any of its responsibilities are remitted, and in their stead favors are received. I have been trying to peer into the social condition here, enough to be able to discover why, among the poor, woman is so servile, so often degraded—and why among the higher classes, she is frequently supercilious and overbearing. I have before named to you the compensation that the agricultural laborers receive, and that the reward of the labor of the women is only about half the amount received by the men. For ages, it has been the custom for innkeepers to employ servants and allow them to receive whatever the guests saw fit to give, thus making them seem dependent upon generosity instead of justice. This has given a servile, slavish, craven spirit to many servants that strikes us with disgust. The poor are bold in their importunities, often so much so that our pity is turned into loathing. But it is not without a cause. So long have they been taught to undervalue their own energies, and to look up for charity when they should have received justice, that all high pride of character seems to be lost. This evil is becoming so prominent that many are changing the system, and with it, we may hope will at length depart some of the evils that have grown out of a false apprehension of human relations. American women have before them a glorious task—that of living out the true dignity of womanhood. Nothing here is now experienced as so great a want, as the just appreciation of labor. The wretched, even, feel a pride above work. I have said to the people when they have complained of this feature in the character of the poor, 'They are only copying you. With us labor is honorable, and the laborer is honored—our Governor's wife is not ashamed to own that she is capable of attending to her own domestic affairs.' This appreciation of the duty and the pleasure of rightly bestowed labor, must, in a great measure, be left to you, my dear nieces, for it is in your power, with your truly cultivated hearts and minds, to give dignity even to the humblest office. Do not let the world think you capable of being demeaned by the discharge of any duty, however humble. At the same time, duly appreciate your own importance in the scale of being, and acquire so wide a scope of thought, so free a range of investigation, that you may be able to judge and act for yourselves in all the relations of this world, and that intelligently, decidedly. Above all, justly appreciate *rights*, and know that there are laws so inexorable, that in their nature they compel the penalty due to their violation, even to the third and fourth generation. Thus, if you adopt customs that lead others to become servile, there is no reason to doubt that you or your descendants will yet be called upon to endure a state of society that will repay the evil into your own or their bosoms. The more widely you diffuse the good that is in your own hearts, the more joyous will be your own existence, as well as that of others. In truth, we cannot afford to do wrong to others if we only act from selfish considerations. But I must not weary you with moralizing. I think I have not yet told you of my visit to York. This is one of the finest old tow

England, and is celebrated for having been long the seat of the Roman Emperors. Here Constantine the Great was born, while England was a Roman province, and York was called Eboracum. Here Severus died, and his two sons, Carracalla and Geta, set fire to the funeral pile, and when it was consumed, they gathered his ashes and inurned them, sending them to Rome, to be placed in the tomb of the Antonines. Here reigned the first Christian Saxon King, Edwin, whose wife was previously a convert to Christianity; and on the occasion of his baptism he ordered a church to be hastily built of wood, which he resolved to remove as soon as the occasion was over, and construct upon the spot a larger edifice of stone. The famous Cathedral of York, perhaps the most elegant one in the kingdom, stands upon this very spot. It was destroyed and then restored again; indeed it has passed through many vicissitudes; and at the time of Cromwell it was subject to many mutilations, for he in his stern zeal spared no relict of what he regarded as superstition. But the beauty of the structure has led to its frequent repair, and though much of it has been replaced, yet so faithfully has the old been copied that you do not feel that it is an attempt to put the new cloth upon the old garment; a feeling that impresses you when visiting most of the English Cathedrals. I wish I could give you a faint idea of the grandeur of these old structures. The whole length from base to base of each buttress from east to west is 519 ft., and its internal length is 483 ft. The transepts from north to south are 222 ft., while the height of the lantern tower is 200 ft. These immense towers could not be supported without great skill on the part of the architect. Just imagine yourselves standing in the middle of this main transept, looking at the stately columns that rise like threefold oaks till their branches arch and finally interweave over head. Then imagine the light falling through windows of the most richly stained glass—the famous East window, containing on it almost the whole history of the Bible in pictorial transparency. Then on a screen separating the choir from the rest of the church, look at the grim statues of a dozen kings, who seem to have risen from the graves of the past, to gaze on the transformations of the present with awe and wonder. Listen to the pealing of that mighty organ which seems to convert the whole atmosphere into liquid harmony, as its deep tones reverberate

"Through fretted vault
And long drawn aisle."

Then go with me to the top of the wonderful lantern tower and look off over those bright, peaceful vales through which the Ouse meanders, and call up the memories of other days when the fierce old Saxons and Normans, and the Picts and Scots struggled ultimately with the Danes and with each other—then read the history of the conflict over the white and red roses by the rival Houses of York and Lancaster—and you have a faint idea of the treat I enjoyed on the morning I visited York.

Affectionately,

H. M. T.

THE OBERLIN COLLEGE ENDOWMENT of \$100,000, has been completed by donations and sale of Scholarship. The institution is a permanent benefit.

SOAP SALVE.—Take $\frac{3}{4}$ pound rosin, 1 lb. tallow, 1 lb. soap, 1 oz. Venice turpentine, 1 oz. sweet oil—melt all together and cool in water, and work well like the shoemaker's wax.

The above is from our friend ISAAC WALKER, of Morgantown; who assures us that it is a sure antidote for the bites of snakes and blisters on men.

The Home Education of the Rural Districts.

Under this head, the *Horticulturist* for the past month, contains an excellent article from the pen of its able editor, as an introduction to the speech of MAJOR PATRICK, which was given in our paper of December 15th, and which most of our readers no doubt perused with pleasure, and we trust with benefit. We are much pleased to find Mr. DOWNING so ready to lend the great influence of his pen and journal to promote the cause of rural education. We take pleasure in transferring his remarks to our columns, and shall resume the subject ourselves before long. — Ed.

WHILE the great question of Agricultural Schools is continually urged upon our legislatures, and, as yet, continually put off with fair words, let us see if there is not room for great improvement in another way—for the accomplishment of which the farming community need ask no assistance.

Our thoughts are turned to the subject of *home education*. It is, perhaps, the peculiar misfortune of the United States, that the idea of education is always affixed to something *away* from home. The boarding-school, the academy, the college—it is there alone we suppose it possible to educate the young man or the young woman. *Home* is only a place to eat, drink, and sleep. The parents, for the most part, gladly shuffle off the whole duties and responsibilities of training the heart, and the social nature of their children—believing that if the intellect is properly developed in the schools, the whole man is educated. Hence the miserably one-sided and incomplete character of so many even of our most able and talented men—their heads have been educated, but their social nature almost utterly neglected. Awkward manners and a rude address, are not the only evidences that many a clever lawyer, professional man, or merchant, offer to us continually, that his education has been wholly picked up away from home, or that home was never raised to a level calculated to give instruction. A want of taste for all the more genial and kindly topics of conversation, and a want of relish for refined and innocent social pleasures, mark such a man as an ill-balanced or one-sided man in his inner growth and culture. Such a man is often successful at the bar or in trade, but he is uneasy and out of his element in the social circle, because he misunderstands it and despises it. His only idea of society is display, and he loses more than three-fourths of the delights of life by never having been educated to use his best social qualities—the qualities which teach a man how to love his neighbor as himself, and to throw the sunshine of a cultivated understanding and heart upon the little trifling events and enjoyments of every day life.

If this is true of what may be called the wealthier classes of the community, it is, we are sorry to say, still more true of the agricultural class. The agricultural class is continually complimented by the press and public debaters,—nay, it even compliments itself, with being the "bone and sinew of the country"—the "substantial yeomanry"—the followers of the most natural and "noblest occupation," &c. &c. But the truth is, that in a country like this, knowledge is not only power, it is also influence and position; and the farmers, as a class, are the least educated, and therefore the least powerful, the least influential, the least respected class in the community.

This state of things is all wrong, and we deplore it—but the way to mend it is not by feeding farmers with compliments, but with plain truths. As a natural consequence of belonging to the least powerful and least influential class, the sons and daughters of

farmers — we mean the *smartest* sons and daughters — those who might raise up and elevate the condition of the whole class, if they would recognize the dignity and value of their calling, and put their talents into it — are no sooner able to look around and choose for themselves, than they bid good bye to farming. It is too *slow* for the boys, and not *genteel* enough for the girls.

All the education of the schools they go to, has nothing to do with making a farmer of a talented boy, or a farmer's wife of a bright and clever girl — but a great deal to do with unmaking them, by pointing out, the superior advantages of merchandise, and the "honorable" professions. At home, it is the same thing. The farmer's son and daughter find less of the agreeable and attractive, and more of the hard and sordid at their fire-side, than in the houses of any other class of equal means. This helps to decide them to leave "dull care" to dull spirits, and choose some field of life which has more attractions, as well as more risks, than their own.

We have stated all this frankly, because we believe it to be a false and bad state of things which cannot last. The farming class of America is not a rich class — but neither is it a poor one — while it is an independent class. It may and should wield the largest influence in the state, and it might and should enjoy the most happiness belonging to intelligent minds, peaceful homes, a natural and independent position, and high social and moral virtues. We have said much, already, of the special schools which the farmer should have to teach him agriculture as a practical art, so that he might make it compare in profit, and in the daily application of knowledge which it demands, with any other pursuit. But we have said little or nothing of the farmer's *home education* and social influences — though these perhaps lie at the very root of the whole matter.

We are not ignorant of the powerful influence of *woman*, in any question touching the improvement of our social and home education. In fact it is she who holds all the power in this sphere; it is she, who really, but silently, directs, controls, leads and governs the whole social machine — whether among farmers or others, in this country. To the women of the rural districts — the more intelligent and sensible of the farmer's wives and daughters, we appeal, then, for a better understanding and a more correct appreciation of their true position. If they will but study to raise the character of the farmer's social life, the whole matter is accomplished. But this must be done truthfully and earnestly, and with a profound faith in the true nobility and dignity of the farmer's calling. It must not be done by taking for social growth the finery and gloss of mere city customs and observances. It is an improvement that can never come from the atmosphere of boarding schools and colleges as they are now constituted, for boarding schools and colleges pity the farmer's ignorance, and despise him for it. It must, on the contrary, come from an intelligent conviction of the honesty and dignity of rural life; a conviction that as agriculture embraces the sphere of God's most natural and beautiful operations, it is the best calculated, when rightly understood, to elevate and engage man's faculties; that, as it feeds and sustains the nation, it is the basis of all material wealth; and as it supports all other professions and callings, it is intrinsically the parent and superior to them all. Let the American farmer's wife never cease to teach her sons, that though other callings may be more lucrative, yet there is none so true and so safe as that of the farmer, — let her teach her daughters that, fascinating and brilliant as many other positions appear outwardly, there is none with so much intrinsic satisfaction as the life of a really intelligent proprietor of the soil, and

above all, let her show by the spirit of intelligence, order, neatness, taste, and that *beauty of propriety*, which is the highest beauty *in her home*, that she really knows, understands, and enjoys her position as a wife and mother of a farmer's family — let us have but a few earnest apostles of this kind, and the condition and prosperity of the agricultural class, intellectually and socially, will brighten, as the day brightens after the first few bars of golden light tinge the eastern horizon.

We are glad to see and record such signs of day-break — in the shape of a recognition of the low social state which we deplore, and a cry for reform — which now and then make themselves heard, here and there, in the country. Major Patrick has delivered an address before the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, in the State of New York, in which he has touched with no ordinary skill, upon this very topic. The two pictures which follow are as faithful as those of a Dutch master, and we hang them up here, conspicuously, in our columns, as being more worthy of study by our farmers' families, than any pictures that the ART UNION will distribute this year, among all those that will be scattered from Maine to Missouri. [See O. Cult., Dec. 15, 1851.]

THE OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY (at Delaware) has sold nearly 400 Scholarships, and the number is rapidly increasing. The new buildings for the use of the University, which have been commenced, together with the University Chapel, will cost \$25,000.

RECIPE FOR PUMPKIN SAUCE.—Cut the pumpkin as you would a citron melon for preserving. Boil in plenty of water until tender. Take out the pumpkin. For 12 lbs. pumpkin, add to the liquor 6 lbs. sugar, and one of sliced lemons. Put back the pumpkin and stew slowly until thoroughly done.

✂ An error in a recipe which appeared in the Cultivator of Dec. 15, (vol. 7, p. 399) was not observed until recently. It seems to require the offer of the following, corrected:

RECIPE FOR PUMPKIN APPLE PIE.—Select from the field a pumpkin, one of deep yellow color, hard to cut, and of sweet, rich taste. Stew and mash fine. To one quart of pumpkin, add two large spoonfuls of apple molasses, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar; spice to the taste, and bake in crust as dried apples.

If preferred richer, increase the quantity of sugar; and in place of apple molasses, maple molasses with a little vinegar may be used. * *

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS, &c.,

AT THE

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & CO. are prepared to send out the coming spring, by the 100 or 1000,

Nursery Fir Seedlings,	"	1 to 2 feet high.
Chinese Arbor Vitae,	"	"
American Yew,	"	"
European Silver Fir,	"	"

American Holly Seedlings, 1 to 3 feet, very fine.

Virginia Fringe Trees from 2 to 6 feet, do.

As low as can be had in the United States.

Also, Dwarf Pears that bore the past season, now 4 years old, and full of blossom buds, extra fine, for 50 cents each, or \$40 per 100 Dwarf Apples, large size, 50 cts.

Remember, that Dr. WARDER, of the Cincinnati Horticultural Review, in the November Number, says that the handsomest bundles of the prettiest trees brought to Cincinnati last fall, (by Mr. S. S. JACKSON,) came from the Syracuse Nurseries of THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & Co. No poor article is ever forwarded from this Establishment.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1852.

TENTS, TENTS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Agricultural Societies with Tents, of any required dimensions and style, on short notice.

E. C. WILLIAMS.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1852.

N. B. — Flags, National and Agricultural, with suitable devices, constantly on hand, or made to order.

E. C.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1852.

Dullness reigns in the markets—money scarce—river closed with ice; but the snow has been gradually melting for 3 or 4 days past and a speedy removal of the embargo on river navigation is expected. Business men look more cheerful than last month, and are promising themselves good times in the spring.

Latest news from England shows an advance in flour and grain; and our Eastern markets are more active. The Hog trade just closing has been favorable for the farmers. Wool prospects are fair—though perhaps prices will not equal those of last year.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour \$3.15@3.20. Wheat 57@60. Corn 30. Oats 25. Rye 44@50. Barley 35@40. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$5@5.25, with good demand. Timothy \$1.50@2.50. Dried Apples \$2@2.25; Peaches \$2.50 per bushel. Butter, keg 10@11 cts. Good Roll 14@15 cts. (wholesale.) Cheese, W. R., 6½@7 cts. Pork; Mess \$13@13.50 per bbl. Hogs \$4.80@5 per 100 lbs. Beef Cattle \$5@5.50. Chickens 15@20 cts. each. Turkeys 50@61. Eggs 30 cts. per dozen.

New York, Jan. 27.—Flour, \$4.75@5 for good Ohio and Genesee Wheat \$1.06. Corn 67@69. Oats 43. Pork, Mess, \$15@15.25.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—Flour \$3.12@3.25. Wheat 53. Corn 20@22. Oats 20. Cloverseed \$4.50@4.75. Timothy \$1.50@2.50. Potatoes 50@75. Dried Apples \$2; Peaches \$3 per bushel. Beef per quarter \$3.50@4. Turkeys 50@75 each. Chickens 18 cts. Eggs 37 cts. per dozen.



THE MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW,

WHICH has but recently been introduced in Ohio, and which won the premium at the recent State Fair, as well as at the State Fair of New York, and at other Fairs, the last year, is now being manufactured by the undersigned, with steel Mould Board. We would call the attention of the farmers to this improved Plow, which for general utility can be excelled by no Plow in the United States. By it the soil can be raised from the depth of 9 inches with the same draft of a single Plow used only to the depth of 6 inches, the forward Plow turns off the sword at any required thickness, and the after one completely covers it with the under soil, leaving the plowed surface in a perfect level and arable condition.

Practicable farmers need only to see the performance of this Plow to be assured of its superior worth. We are also manufacturing Right and Left Handed Plows with steel and cast Moulds of our late improved patterns, for award and general use. Also, steel Mould Boards kept on hand for sale.

Farmers and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
GARRETT & COTMAN,
Plow Manufacturers, 7th st., first door west of Main, Cincinnati.
Feb. 1, 1852.—4w*.

SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

I HAVE another supply of Osage Orange seed, procured from the same source, and warranted equal in every respect to that sold by me last spring, and which gave universal satisfaction.

A very large proportion of the Osage Orange seed brought to this country during the past five years, had been vitally injured by the process employed in separating it from the fruit; and by the slovenly manner in which it had been dried and prepared for market. Thus, through ignorance or fraud, the consumer has been subjected to vexatious disappointment and pecuniary loss, and the honest dealer imposed upon with an utterly worthless article, until both have well nigh lost confidence in all the seed offered.

In view of this, Mr. James Sumpter, an enterprising and intelligent farmer of this vicinity, for several years largely engaged in the bedding business, and who had suffered great loss of time and money from the use of impure seed, went out to Texas in the fall of 1850, and obtained some 60 bushels of seed, a part of which he planted—the balance being my stock of last season, and in every instance, so far as heard from, it has vegetated with entire success.

The article which I now advertise, was gathered under the supervision of Mr. Sumpter, or his responsible agents, and purchasers who may favor me with their orders, can confidently rely upon obtaining seed that is fresh, carefully selected from this year's crop of apples, and so cured as to retain its vitality unimpaired. Full directions for culture, &c., accompany each parcel sold. It may be sent by mail when desired.

SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

For the purpose of making arrangements with Mr. Sumpter for the sale of plants from his extensive nurseries, I am prepared to contract for any number of Osage Orange sprouts, to be delivered early in the spring. The plants are one year old, in a thrifty condition, and will be securely packed for transportation to any part of the Union.

Full information as to the time of planting, the mode of cultivation, the quantity of seed or number of plants required, &c., will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or to Mr. Sumpter, at his residence, near the mouth of the Ohio River, in the State of Kentucky.

E. B. HARRIS.

Capital City Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 3, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

BELIEVING the time has arrived when the Farmers and Gardeners in Central Ohio should be supplied with a better and more extensive assortment of implements than those in general use, the subscribers have opened warehouses devoted to Agricultural and Horticultural purposes. It is our intention to keep on hand a large assortment of the most approved farming utensils to be found in the country, embracing every article in this line that the farmer may require for utility or convenience. Also, to keep a good assortment of the choicest seed and garden seeds, adapted to the climate and soil.

It is our wish to earn for the establishment a reputation which shall amount to a guaranty that whatever is purchased of us will be found good, and as cheap as articles of the same quality can be purchased in this market. Among the articles now on hand, may be found the following:

Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Clover seed Hullers, Reaping and Mowing machines; Wheat Drills, Corn and Broom Corn planter; Fanning mills, and Seed cleaners; Corn shellers for horse and hand power; Corn and cob Grinders; Vegetable Root Cutters, Straw and Stalk Cutters of a variety of patterns, including several sizes of the highly approved manufacture of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason—the best straw cutter in use.

Flows in great variety, including Steel Plows of different kinds, the only Plow that will scour in the rich, black muck Scioto bottoms; Deep Tillers Road Plows, Sod and Sub-soil Plows with draft rod and wheel; Garden Rollers, in 5 15 inch sections, 2 20 inch sections, (cast iron.) Field Rollers, (cast iron) in 20 and 30 inch sections, any length required—every farmer should have one of these invaluable articles; Geddes Harrows, 18, 26 and 30 teeth; folding and expanding Harrow, Universal horse and hand Cultivator, (steel teeth.)

DELANO's celebrated patent Horse Rakes; Revolving Rakes, and Hand Rakes of every description; Grain Cradles, Brier and Grass Scythes from some of the best manufacturers in the United States; Bush Hooks and Corn Cutters.

WHEELBARROWS, Road Scrapers, Root pullers; Ames' best quality steel and iron shovels; English and long-handled do., Round Point and Coal do.; Ames' steel and iron spades, long handle do., for digging post holes; Post Spoons, Diggers and Rammers, (iron ends); Picks, Mattocks, Grabbing Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks and Potato Hooks of cast steel; Corn Hoes; Ox Yokes; Cattle Ties and Ball Rings; Canal and common Wheelbarrows; Agricultural Furnaces; Mott's "Cauldron Rollers;" Well-Rollers; Saws; Axes and handles; Hatchets; Iron Wedges and Mauls; Log, Trace, Halter and other chains; Wrenches, Hoisting Jacks, Saw-Gumming Machines; Portable Forges; White Lead in kegs; Paint, Grain, Coffee, and other mills.

CHURNS.—Thermometer Churn—the best Churn that is made, good in principle and better in practice—cylinder Churns, self-adjusting churns, Gill & Tillinghast's Patent churn, old-fashioned straight Churns; Tubs and Keelers; White Pine and Cedar Buckets, Well and Horse Buckets; "Yankee Notions," Baskets of all kinds; Grain Measures, Rolling Pins and Butter prints; Lactometers, (for testing the quality of milk.)

Garden Engines, Pumps, and Garden Syringes; Water Rams, Iron Vases and Fountains; Watering Cans; Brass and Iron riddles and Sifters; Pruning Saws and Chisels, Grafting and Budding Knives, Hedge and Border Knives and Shears; Folding Ladders, Floral Rakes, Ladies' Garden Forks and Trowels, and a great variety of small articles in this department; Washing Machines, Apple-paring do., an excellent article; Mince and Sausage Meat Cutters and stuffers; Rope and Cordage; Tow-Lines, Halter Rope, Bed Cords, Clothes' Lines, &c.; Tea and Butter scales and Weights; Counter Balances; Revolving Scales Platform Scales, all sizes warranted of the very best quality, and price low.

SEEDS.—Grass Seeds of all kinds bought and sold; Kentucky blue Grass Seed, a fine article for sowing lawns and door-yards; Orchard Grass; Timothy and Clover Seed. Bird Seed—Canary, English Rape, Millet and Hemp Seed.

Persons wishing to procure choice varieties of fruit or ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines or Plants, field or garden Seeds, can, by calling at our Store, examine a catalogue from which to select, and by leaving their orders have it filled at short notice.

Inventors of new machines, mechanics and manufacturers of farming implements, are invited to send in specimens of their articles, which if approved, we will purchase or receive to sell on commission.

WM. A. GILL & Co.

WM. A. GILL,
GEORGE ABBOTT & Co. } Partners.

Columbus Feb. 1, 1852.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

O. KITTRIDGE & Co. have on hand a large and general assortment of Agricultural Implements and Machines to which they invite the attention of Farmers and Gardeners. It will be their aim to keep a good stock of the best Implements, and to sell them at low rates.

Third st. Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1852.

PREMIUM LILY WHITE BLANKETS.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, a large supply of these indispensable articles, of their own manufacture, varying in price from \$5 to \$15 per pair. Farmers and all other persons desiring a choice article in this line, will do well to send their orders to the undersigned.

All orders from a distance, promptly attended to. The goods will be carefully boxed and marked, and in all cases entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

We are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand at whole sale and retail, Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinet, Flannel of all descriptions, and Stocking Yarn. Merchants will find our terms liberal; farmers and mechanics will find our goods cheap and durable.

Address,

CHAS. & GEO. MERRITT,

Alpha, Greene county, Ohio.

Represented by Franklin H. ...
Jan. 1, 1852.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 15, 1852.

No. 4.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; six copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number of copies always in ADVANCE.

Subscriptions must commence with the first number of the year; and back numbers of the current year (if any) be sent to all new subscribers.

BACK VOLUMES can still be furnished from the commencement—the full set of seven volumes, neatly bound in printed paper, with title page and index, for \$4; three volumes for a single copy for 75 cents. If to be sent by mail the postage is 20 cents per volume, and must be pre-paid. Back numbers may be included with regular subscriptions at club rates, adding the postage if to go by mail.

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Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, please state what Post Office it is to be changed from as well as to; and be sure to pay the postage on all letters written for their own benefit or gratification.

Changing NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers free of postage, being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of charge.

BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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Look Here, Friends of the Cultivator!

For the sake of more rapidly making up our number of subscribers for the year, and giving a larger number of our young friends especially, a chance to get a few of those choice seeds, we have decided to make our terms still more favorable for the balance of the season, viz:

Any person may order three copies of the *Cultivator* for the entire year, for two dollars, postage paid—and any person sending names and payment for six copies or more, will receive as many papers of the roll of honor seeds, as he has sent subscribers—with a special promise of twice that number of papers of flower seeds to the Ladies whose names are on our "roll."

Now, friends! here is a chance for all of you, both to do good, and get good. Although our "roll" is already quite large, we are sure there are hundreds more of our readers who could with very little effort add their names thereto. Will they make that effort now?

THOSE SEEDS FOR THE ROLL OF HONOR, we think will arrive in time for us to give a list of them in our next paper. In answer to numerous inquiries, we again state that they will consist of field crops, garden vegetables and flowers; and excepting flowers, they will be mainly such articles as are not commonly known in this part of our country; and such as we think will prove valuable, or at least deserve a trial.

The *Field Seeds* will comprise several new kinds of clover, grass and other plants for forage or pasture, and root crops for farm stock, &c.,—say 10 or 12 kinds.

The *Garden Vegetables*, some new and improved kinds of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb, sea kale, lettuce, radish, melon, turnip, &c.,—from 12 to 15 varieties.

The *Flowers* will be mostly annuals of the best kinds that are easy of cultivation, including some that are quite new in this country—in all about 20 varieties.

We repeat, that such of our roll of honor friends as desire their package to be all of one kind or class, can be accommodated on sending us word (postage paid). If no word is sent we shall put a few papers from each class in every package.

We are not yet able to say whether any of these seeds will be for sale, as we are in hopes our roll of honor will require them all. But we shall speak of this, and give hints on culture, &c., in our next.

ter from Mr. Ernst, on Planting Osage Orange Hedge.

IR. BATEHAM :—*Dear Sir* :—Belonging to that class of minds who are unwilling to give up *hastily* old and established principles, and adopt new ones, with good and sufficient cause, and must beg pardon for using a word on a favorite subject—one on which the amounts of money, labor and time is being expended, most of which will be a clear loss if the *hings* of some modern writers are sound. You run yourself to be sliding into, and adopting some of these heresies.

In the last No. of the Cultivator, in the article on planting, you say : "We have in times past recommended setting the plants only 6 or 8 inches apart,—for a very close garden fence we still think 9 or 10 inches not too close, but as our friend Warden, of the *Agricultural Review*, recommends 18 or 20 inches, we are willing to believe that 12 will answer," &c.,—following progress in your *belief*, if not *experience*. Now the simple recommendation of a writer is sufficient cause for adopting a greater distance in planting, why compromise the matter? why not adopt the whole figure? The force of the writer's arguments are all for the widest space. And a more recent writer in the same journal, argues with as much force, and as satisfactorily to himself, that a wider space still is better, and recommends 4 feet, as the point of perfection! I have no controversy with these gentlemen, farther than they tend to mislead the inexperienced. A little reflection I think will show that these new lights are mere lights, which will only deceive those who are led them.

It is a well known and settled fact, that the tendency and force of growth is in the most direct line upwards, hence *laterals*, or side *branches* are not to be depended on for durability or strength of growth equal to the main plant or stem. The upright stem of the tree first supplies itself with the nourishment sent up the roots, the laterals are obliged to be satisfied with the excess, just in proportion as they assume a horizontal form. This point will not be disputed. It is, too, a well known fact that just in proportion to the space plants are grown from each other do they struggle to assume their natural size, and the roots are compelled to reach to a proportionable greater distance for nourishment to sustain this demand on them, or the laterals must perish, for the main stems will be supplied.

Some of the advocates for wide planting mean to increase the dependence on laterals, as does the writer referred to, by bending the upright shoots and pegging them to the ground, assuring his readers, "that when laid down and pegged close to the ground, it will grow up shoots from nearly all the eyes on each shoot pegged down, and will be so strong as to make a growth of six feet the same season." He will find when his upright shoot has assumed the horizontal position that it is but an *extended lateral*—that the sap no longer willingly travel along its new position, but force the buds nearest the bend, into growth, to assume the position which its prostrate head had occupied. This force will diminish in strength and vigor as it approaches the end of "the pegged down plant;" the shoots nearest the roots, at the bend, will rapidly absorb all the nourishment, starving its less favored neighbors, until they become enfeebled, and probably which will leave defects and gaps in the hedge. So much for the absurdity of wide planting. I am thankful you do not recommend the late pruning system. Nothing can be more destructive to the health of plants in our hot and dry after summers. Those who wish to destroy the noxious briars in their yards, understand the importance of cutting them down after midsummer.

To secure a good, reliable hedge, you must plant close, both to dwarf the plant and check its natural growth, and to furnish yourself with a greater number of absorbents from the soil to support the life above. And not place your dependence too much on laterals to fill up the space between the plants, but rather on their spreading outwards to form the base. The upright shoots should be inclined, say half way from the horizontal, in the line of the hedge; this will check the tendency of the sap to flow by the lower laterals, and thus distribute it more equally where it is wanted.

Very respectfully yours,

A. H. ERNST.

Spring Garden, Cincinnati, Feb. 7, 1852.

REMARKS.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the opinion of friend ERNST on all subjects pertaining to horticulture, as we are sure those opinions are based on experience and close observation; at the same time, we know he will excuse us if we take the liberty to comment on one or two of the foregoing propositions.

Our reason for the "progress in belief" respecting the distance for setting plants, is not altogether without "experience," or merely because Dr. W. had so recommended, as friend E. seems to suppose; for we have become satisfied by experience that with proper trimming, the plants will readily fill up the space of 12 inches between, and there is good reason to believe that the plants will continue healthy and thrive longer at 12 inches apart than at 6 or 8.

It is true as a general thing, that plants are naturally disposed to grow upright, with perpendicular shoots stronger than the laterals, still experience proves that this tendency can be greatly checked if not entirely overcome, by frequent clipping of the upright shoots when the plant is young. Almost every specimen of good hedge, of whatever plant composed, will give proof of this, and if friend ERNST will come and look at our hedge (or Dr. WARDER'S, which is nearer,) next summer, we think he will not be able to discover as much difference in strength, between the upright shoots and laterals, as he seems to expect.—B.

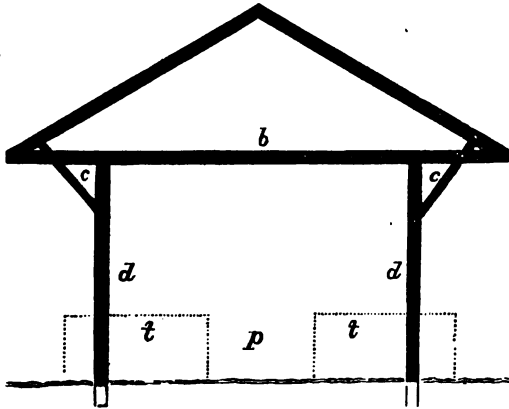
A New Production.

The Journal of Commerce gives an account of a novel production which the Bay State mills—those which recently drove the British Shawls out of the market, have produced. It is a Felt-Cloth Carpet, printed in black work, and designed according to weight, either as a floor cloth or drugget. The threads of wool are not *spun* or *woven*, but drawn out and *laid* together, the whole mass being felted together like a hat body. Within a few months, fabrics have been put together in this way, showing a different color on either side, and designed for coats to be made up without lining. The Bay State Mills make this cloth with a white ground, about 48 inches wide, weighing from 4 to 24 ounces per yard, and print it in elegant carpet designs, showing the richest combination of brilliant colors, and furnish it at seventy-five to ninety cents per yard.

Every word spoken from affection, leaves an everlasting impression on the mind; and every thought spoken from affection becomes a living creature; and the same also if not spoken, if so be that it be fully assented unto by the mind.

Sheds or Booths for Fairs.

In our last paper we spoke of the cost of large tents for Fairs, &c., and promised to describe the kind of sheds or booths used at the exhibitions of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, where all the animals, as well as other articles exhibited, are placed under covered structures of this kind; and as a very large number are required each year, and the framework is made anew for each occasion, (owing to the migratory character of the exhibitions), of course the aim has been to devise a cheap and convenient mode of construction—especially one that involves little waste of timber.



The framework of the English sheds, will be easily understood by the above cut. The posts *d*, are 3 by 4 inch scantling, 9 or 10 ft. long, set 1 ft. in the ground; the cross beam, *b*, is of the same stuff, 18 or 20 ft. long, spiked on the posts 3 or 4 ft. from the ends of the beam; the rafters are of 2 by 4 in. pine, and cut to fit on the ends of the beam, where a single spike holds them in place; then a brace is formed of strap iron 3 inches wide, passing over the rafter about 1 ft. from the end, and on both sides of the beam, about 1½ ft. from its end, where it is fastened by a small bolt thence to the two sides of the post, about 2 feet from its top, where another small bolt secures it—thus holding all firmly in proper position, without damage to lumber, or a large amount of work; and these braces and bolts, being once procured, are kept by the Society, and transported with the canvas covering to whatever place the exhibition is to be. These bents of framework are not set nearer than 8 ft. apart, and are held in their places by narrow strips of pine board at the ridge and lower end of the rafters, and diagonal braces of the same material between some of the posts where no passage is desired.

These frames are then covered with light canvas—strong cotton drilling worth about 12 cents a yard, in this country, would be suitable—sewed together in sections of convenient length for handling, and of such width as to extend over the ends of the beams and rafters, where it is secured by tacking on the under edge of the strip of board there nailed. Where the sections of canvas join they should be made to lace together with a cord. Of course, the sheds can be made of any length desired. Those at the English shows were from 150 to 200 feet long.

With proper care, the canvas covers would no doubt last 15 or 20 years; and for many purposes we believe this mode of constructing sheds, will be found more economical and convenient for our State exhibitions than large tents or board structures. By allowing the cotton cloth to hang like a curtain, say a foot lower than the ends of the rafters, and having the edge scoloped, a more tasteful appearance would be given to the structure. The height, too, can be somewhat increased;

but this will render more bracing necessary to secure it against wind.

For exhibiting articles that are placed on tables, these long, narrow structures are more economical than any others, as the spectators would be mostly outside, thus avoiding the inconvenience of crowding. Our plan would be to construct two ranges of tables, as shown by the dotted lines, *t*, *t*, in the above cut, with a passage way, *p*, between them. This passage only to be occupied by the awarding committees, or the exhibitors and persons having charge of articles.

The cost of constructing sheds of this kind can easily be estimated by any carpenter, when the price of scantling is known to him. We think such structures might be found useful for county societies where the show grounds are not permanently located—or even where they are, the frame could be allowed to stand from year to year, only putting on the covering when required.

Agricultural Reports, and the Legislature.

EDS. O. CULT.:—In the last No. of Vol. 7, of the Ohio Cultivator, in your review of the doings of the State Board of Agriculture you say that the resolution asking the Legislature to grant a copy of the Annual Report of the Board, to each member of the Agricultural Societies of the State, "was adopted at the meeting last year, but was not acted upon by the Legislature, owing (we believe) to its not being properly presented to the attention of that body." Now whether it was or was not properly presented, is not for me to say, but that it was not ably advocated after it was presented, I am free to confess, for I most humbly acknowledge my inability as a legislator to do justice to the great cause of Agriculture; although I had the honor of being appointed chairman of that committee, in the Senate of Ohio, last winter. By reference to Senate Journal of 1850—'51, page 641, you will find that as chairman of said Committee, I introduced a bill to amend the Act entitled An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture; one section of which was exactly in accordance with the resolution referred to. The bill was printed and laid upon the desk of each member—and upon its third reading, on the motion of Mr. BURNS, was referred to a committee of one—Mr. BURNS; slightly amended, and reported back, and the amendments accepted. Then, upon the motion of Mr. PAYNE, it was again referred to a committee of one—Mr. PAYNE; amended, by striking out the whole bill and introducing new matter, giving to the State Board the pitiful sum of \$500 to be applied to printing and distributing reports, which last year cost some \$15,000; the postage of, which, if they had been sent by mail, would have cost over \$4,000—all for the benefit of members and the printers. The bill of course, was lost, as I supposed it would be, when I introduced it—for Agriculture has but little to expect from a legislative body, composed of a majority of Lawyers, as was the Senate of Ohio last winter.

In your review I think you state the true ground of opposition to distributing the reports to none but members of Agricultural Societies. I trust the time is not far distant when the agricultural interests of the State will be duly appreciated, and more ably advocated in the Legislature of Ohio.

Respectfully yours, G. W. BARKER.
Union, Wash. Co., Feb. 3, 1852.

REMARKS.—By saying we believed the matter was not properly presented to the attention of the Legislature, we meant that the State Board and the officers of County Societies did not give the matter that attention which was necessary to secure its due consideration by that body. Will they see to it this year?—EDS.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

Dr. Warder of the Western Horticultural Review was present at, and gives a full report of the second annual meeting of this body, held at Indianapolis on the 8th ult. We make a few extracts :

Gov. WRIGHT, the President, opened the meeting and called for the names of delegates from county societies. Nineteen names were presented.

"Reports from eighteen county societies were presented. The President laid before the Board various reports, and documents, relating to agriculture, from the States of New York, Michigan and Ohio.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to find out what amendments the present law for the encouragement of Agriculture requires, and to report such amendments to this Board.

On motion of Mr. Dennis,

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to amend the act for the encouragement of Agriculture, so that all regularly organized Horticultural Societies within the State, be placed on the same footing as the county Agricultural Societies.

[This is but justice to such organizations, and it is to be hoped that the Ohio Legislature will take note and do likewise, as some of our State Board have promised to secure for us Horticulturists an equal representation in the conventions, which meet on the first Wednesday in December.—*Ed. West. Hort. Rev.*]

On motion of Mr. Steele,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Agricultural law inquire into the expediency of so amending that law, that the Assessors shall take down the number of stock; acres of oats, wheat, corn, rye, barley, flax, hemp, potatoes, broom-corn, and vineyards, and of produce per acre.

Gov. Wright offered the following :

Resolved, That the State Board, in their report to the Legislature, be requested to ask an appropriation of two thousand dollars to the Board of Agriculture during this year.

This resolution was ably supported by the Governor with his usual happy manner, in which he exercises so much judicious tact as to be irresistible. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was resolved, that proposals should be made to the several towns that wished the Fair, and that it should be held where the highest bids were made towards defraying the expenses, if the executive committee should decide that the local advantages of the place would justify such a location.

The following gentlemen were duly elected : Messrs. M'Bride, G. W. Brown, Jacob Harris, John M'Mahan, Gen. Steele, Gen. J. Orr, — Seward, and G. G. Dunn, to hold their office for two years, who, with Messrs. J. A. Wright, Alex. Stevenson, Roland Williard, David P. Holloway, Thomas W. Swinney, John B. Kelly, Wm. McLain, and George Hussey, holding over, for one year, constitute the Board of Agriculture for the State of Indiana ; a large and respectable body of influential citizens.

Governor Wright offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed in awarding premiums, to make a portion of them in silver cups, a portion in money, a portion in books, and a portion in diplomas and certificates.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the President, who shall visit the Fairs of other States for the purpose of a friendly interchange of civilities, and for examining such new varieties of stock, implements, machinery, etc., as they may deem worthy of consideration, together with such details, as in their opinion would

subserve the interests of this Society, and report to the next annual meeting of the Board.

Mr. Nelson submitted the following :

Resolved, That each member of this Board be requested to use his influence in extending the circulation of the Indiana Farmer, by subscribing for it himself, and using his influence in inducing others to do likewise.

Several members spoke on this resolution, all concurred in the propriety of recognizing this publication worthy to be regarded as the State Agricultural Paper, and advising that the County Societies adopt measures for giving it an efficient and zealous support. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Holloway, it was resolved, that the thanks of this State Board be, and they are hereby tendered to the Presidents and Executive Committees of the Agricultural Fairs of the States of New York and of Ohio, for inviting the President of our State Board to attend their great Fairs of 1851, and for their kind and courteous attention to him during his visit, and for the valuable Reports presented to this Board ; in return, we hereby instruct our President to invite the executive officers of the States of New York and Ohio to attend our State Fair next fall.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dennis submitted the following :

Resolved, That the Board earnestly recommend to the Pomologists, Horticulturists, and Farmers of this State, a cordial support of the *Western Horticultural Review*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, as a very able and valuable work, and the only one of this character published in the West.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted, any elicited a response from the Editor, who was politely invited to express his views upon the connection of Horticulture and Agriculture.

Before putting the question to adjourn, the President addressed the members, congratulating them on the strong evidence exhibited of the utility of the law which gave existence to the Board, and to those County Associations now so rapidly forming over the whole State. These were its first beginnings, and its future usefulness could easily be seen in them. That their efforts would be cordially responded to by the General Assembly and the people, he did not doubt ; for all had one object in view, the honor and prosperity of the State itself.

THE FLAX MOVEMENT.—The Belfast papers of Saturday, report at length the proceedings of the annual meeting of the R. S. for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax in Ireland. The present demand for flax in Ireland is about double what it was when the society was established. In 1841 the Irish spinning trade numbered about 250,000 spindles. Now it is close upon 500,000. In place of 16,000 tons of flax which was the extent of consumption in 1841, 32,000 tons are now required by the Irish trade. The entire consumption of the United Kingdom at present would require 500,000 acres of flax annually, and it is progressively increasing at a pretty rapid rate.—*Exchange.*

THE HARVEST IN PRUSSIA.—The Minister of Agriculture in Prussia contradicts the report of the great deficiency in the late harvest, as far as relates to Prussia, and says that returns from 244 agricultural unions show that the deficiency in the wheat crop is only eight per cent., in barley twelve per cent., in oats ten per cent., on the general average. Rye, which it must be remembered, is the chief breadstuff throughout Germany, shows a falling off of full 24 per cent. The crop of potatoes is 65 per cent. deficient, or less than half an average crop.—*Exc.*

Wool-Growers of Ohio--Wool Depots.

At the time of the State Fair last fall, Mr. Theo. Faber published a "Circular to the Wool-Growers of Ohio," setting forth certain wants or grievances felt by wool-growers, and suggesting remedies for the same—the substance of which circular may be gathered from the following extract:

What can be done to promote our interests as wool-growers to the highest degree?

Let us again examine our wants—our diseases, as well as our remedies, for that is the best way of arriving at the truth.

Wants:

A more general improvement in the condition of sheep-stock and of wool.

A readier sale of our surplus stock at a higher price and of value.

A more regular standard of value of the different grades of wool, according to quality and condition.

The most economical system in the transfer of wool material from the hands of the producer to those of the consumer, since every addition to the cost, either directly or indirectly, works against the interest of wool-growers. The interests of manufacturers in this respect, are identical with yours.

We want, every year, full information as to the state of the wool trade, and of manufacturing abroad and at home, so as to enable us to act with due intelligence as sellers of wool in contact with our customers.

Of the abovementioned chief wants, together with the incidental ones, I propose to you that you shall satisfy yourselves, by organizing yourselves into an Ohio Wool-Growing Company, and as an exchange of capital is necessary to carry out your objects, I suggest to you a share company with a capital of \$50,000, to be increased according to the needs of the business, and to be divided into shares of \$50 or \$100, as you may deem best to you, and the shareholders to be elected as much as possible throughout the State, so that many of them are to act as agents of the general company.

The objects of the company shall be to establish a Wool Depot in Ohio, and in connection with—

A Wool-Growers' Bank.

A Wool-Growers' Journal.

A Model Sheep Farm, to be supplied with the approved stock—to be carried on on the most scientific principles, and to be your nursery of desirable stock for distribution all over the West, and to be a high school in wool-growing."

These suggestions were explained and advocated at the time of the circular; but we did not at the time nor do we now deem the subject of sufficient practical importance to give it full place in our columns. It is true the wants specified are real and important; but the difficulty in our mind is, in regard to the practicality and efficacy of the means proposed for remedying these wants. The subject of Wool Depots has been discussed for years past by the wool-growers of Ohio and other States; and our readers will remember that in May, 1849, a Convention was called at Philadelphia, Pa., for this very purpose; but although resolutions were passed, and committees appointed to carry them into effect, nothing finally was accomplished—owing to a want of general co-operation among wool-growers, and other obstacles.

From what we can learn, Mr. Faber's projects do not meet with any better success. We think, however, that a Convention, and perhaps an association of wool-growers would prove advantageous; and if these or other plans should be advised by any of our inter-

ested readers, we shall take pleasure in making their views public through the columns of the Cultivator.

The circular of Mr. Faber was presented by him to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture last fall, and was referred to a committee, who made the following report thereon at the meeting last month:

"Mr. Trimble, chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the proposition of Theo. Faber, to the State Board of Agriculture, proposing the establishment of a Wool Depot in Ohio, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following Report:

"The committee regard the subject referred to as of very great importance, affecting the interest not only of the wool-growers of Ohio, but the interest of the manufacturers of wool in other States, as well as our own; and the committee conclude, that no mode, to bring together the flock-master and manufacturers of wool, for the purpose of regulating their respective interests, (which are identical,) can be successfully adopted without the concurrence and support of those great interests: And as the committee have not been able to consult, to any considerable extent, the opinions of those whose interests are to be affected by the proposed measures, they have agreed to recommend the postponement of the subject to some future day, and to invite the wool-growers and manufacturers of Ohio, to hold during the present year, a Wool-Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention: And with that view they offer for adoption the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the wool-growers and manufacturers of Ohio, be invited to hold a Convention during the present year, for the purpose of devising and recommending to their fellow-citizens for adoption, such system as in their opinion will be best calculated to bring the wool-growers and manufacturers of wool together, (without the intervention of *speculators, agents and sub-agents*;) where purchases and sales can be made without *taxing* the honest and ambitious flock-master, or injury to the interest of the manufacturer.

Signed, ALLEN TRIMBLE, *Chairman*.

Jan. 9th, 1852.'

"Mr. Springer moved to amend the Report, so as to make Mr. Trimble a committee of one, to correspond with the wool-growers, manufacturers and others, upon the subject. Carried—and the Report, as amended, was adopted."

Lake County Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Lake county Agricultural Society on the 24th ult., the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT—George Everett, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENT—Ahira Clark, Esq.

TREASURER—C. D. Adams.

SECRETARY—John Coolidge.

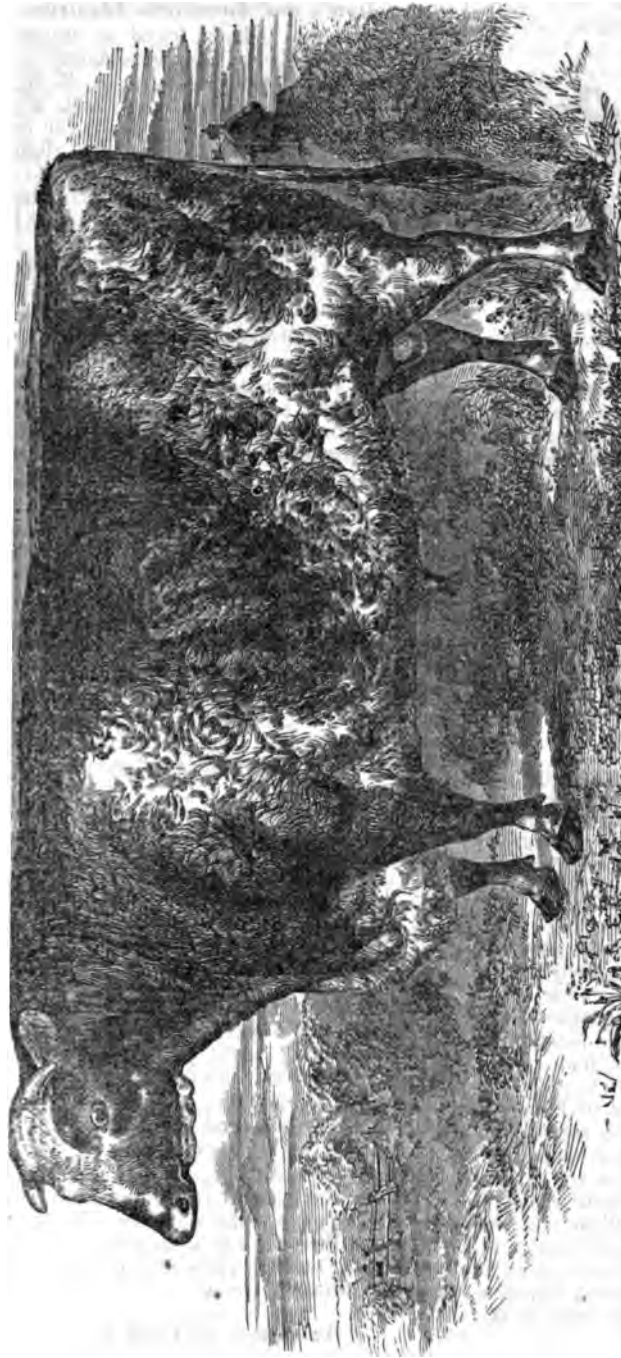
MANAGERS—C. G. Cray, Samuel E. Carter, Thos. A. Tisdale, Martin Carl, C. C. Jennings, J. W. Howden, Z. Blish.

The following resolution, offered by C. D. Adams, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative in the Legislature be requested to use their influence to obtain the passage of a law that shall require the State to furnish to each County Agricultural Society as many numbers of the Report of the State Board of Agriculture as there are members of such Society, and that each paying member be entitled to a copy of the same.

Ordered, that the Secretary forward a copy of the above resolution to our Senator and Representative in the Legislature.

It was determined that the Board of Directors meet on Saturday, March 6th, at the Court House, to appoint township Committees, and make out lists of premiums for the next annual fair of the Society.



IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL—"Third Duke of Cambridge"—7 Years Old.

THE PROPERTY OF A. STEVENS & J. M. SHERWOOD, OF N. Y. Bred by THOMAS BATES, Kirkleavington, Eng. Winner of the 1st Prize for Bulls in Aged Class of Short Horns, at Syracuse, 1849; and 1st Prize in same Class, at Albany, in 1850, at the Shows of the N. York State Ag. Soc. in those years. Sired by Duke of Northumberland, 1840; dam, Waterloo 2d, by Belvidere, 1706; gr. dam, Waterloo 1st, by Waterloo, 2816; gr. dam, Lady Antrim, by Waterloo. 2816; gr. gr. dam, Anna, by Lawnsleeves, 365; gr. gr. gr. dam, Angelina, by Phenomenon, 491; gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Anna Boieyne, by Favorite, 253; gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Princess, by Favorite, 852; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Brighteyes, by Favorite, 253; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Brighteyes, (bred by Alex. Hall,) by Hubback, 319; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Brighteyes, by Snowden's Bull, 612; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Beauty, (bred by Tho's Hall,) by Masterman's Bull, 422; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Duchess of Athol, by Harrison's Bull, 292; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Tripes, by the Studley Bull, 626; gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, out of a Cow bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Ketton, in 1739.

This is the only Bull now in America got by Mr. Bates' Prize Bull, Duke of Northumberland, (1940,) the best Bull ever bred by Mr. Bates, who repeatedly told Mr. Stevens that 3d Duke of Cambridge was more like his sire than *any Bull ever* got by him.

Mr. Stevens and myself have bred from this Bull since 1849, and his produce show *great* milking properties, and in feeding they have finer qualities and less offal than any family yet bred from by me.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, Cay. Co., N. Y.

In our next will be a portrait of another of Col. Ford's fine Durham Bulls, "Earl of Seaborn." was exhibited at the Ohio State Fair last Fall. animals are fair representations of the modern Improved Short Horns, as we saw them in their sleek and beauty, at the great English Show the past year. — Ed.

WEGA CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — At a meeting of the Society, Jan. 12th, 1852, the following officers were elected:

President — Col. E. Spencer, of Chardon.

Secretary — John French, do.

Treasurer — O. P. Brown, do.

Managers — B. B. Woodbury, L. S. Pope, E. Hickok, Ford, and A. R. Munn.

TO PARENTS. — Keep the boys and girls constantly at school. Daily exposure to the weather, is less detrimental to health than any irregular excursions. Women spending most of their time in-doors, are more afflicted with coughs and colds than men who are out daily, and in all kinds of weather. I you would have your children make any progress at school, and get the favor of the teacher send them daily and in good season. Classes are broken up by irregular attendance, and discipline is destroyed by interference in the school. — *Exchange.*

✂ A pig weighing 985 pounds was brought to this city, from Fleming county, Ky., where it had been raised, by Col. B. Wallace. — *Cin. Com.*



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 15, 1852.

THE WEATHER has been quite pleasant most of the time for the past fortnight—snow all gone, frost out of the ground, bright sunny days, and clear, cool nights, causing the sugar makers to prepare for a run, and the birds to wake their spring notes. But February is a fickle month, and we shall not rely on promises for the next fortnight.

SUGAR MAKING has already commenced in some parts of the State, and we would say something to our readers on this subject, only we have nothing further or better to say than has already been said in several of our previous volumes—and we believe a majority of our readers have the back volumes filed or bound. The best article we have seen on the construction of boilers or evaporators, is in vol. 6, page 12; (Jan. 1, 1850;) and on the construction of furnaces, &c., in vol. 3, p. 43, (March 15, 1847.)

THE PEACH TREES, are not quite as generally killed in this region as we feared—though most young trees on exposed grounds are quite destroyed, and probably many others, but it is too soon yet to decide as to the full extent of the damage; all the fruit buds (peach) are clean gone, and most of the cherries of grafted kinds.

GARDENING will shortly be commenced, especially by those who use a *hot-bed* for growing early vegetables. We will give brief instructions in our next; but as we cannot enter into details, those who wish to become proficient in the business should procure one of the useful books on Gardening, now quite plenty, and costing only 50 cents or \$1. "Schenck's Gardener's Text Book," and "Breck's Book of Flowers," are two of the best we have seen—only some allowance must be made for the difference in climate between Ohio and Massachusetts; these are sold by Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, Cleveland. "Buist's Kitchen Gardener" and his "American Florist," published by C. M. Saxton, New York, are also excellent, and adapted to our climate. These can all be had at the book and seed stores in most of our cities, along with many other works of great value to farmers, from the same publishers.

A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION is to be held in this city on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Petitions are pouring into the Legislature, from all parts of the State, in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks—similar to the law now in operation so beneficially in Maine. Many other States are actively discussing the same object.

AUT SCRAPER.—Mr. N. Potter, of Buffalo, N. Y., is now in this city, (at the Montgomery House), and has models for his Machine for Improving Roads, for which he has obtained letters patent. It will be noticed in our next paper.

OUR THANKS are due A. A. McIntyre, of Chippewa, for an English paper containing a list of blood horses.

Items, and Answers to Inquiries.

GRAFTS.—An Indiana friend is informed that "grafts of Ohio apples" can be obtained of any intelligent nurseryman in the State. A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, and F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, have given much attention to the subject. Grafts can be sent by mail, at this season, with safety, and at slight cost—but do not forget to send compensation to those of whom you procure them, as their time is valuable; and remember that half the postage is saved by having it paid in advance.

POSTAGE.—When you write to an editor, or other person, asking for information by letter, do not forget to pay your postage, and enclose a stamp to pay for the answer, if you wish it to be prepaid.

DORKING FOWLS can probably be obtained of Chas. W. Patton, Cincinnati. The price we do not know—perhaps \$5 per pair. We shall have a few dozen white Dorking eggs, (believed to be pure), for sale during the spring; price \$1 per dozen, packed in sawdust so as to go safely by express, if desired.

CORN PLANTING MACHINES will be noticed, and described in our next—with remarks on making starch and sugar from corn.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—Having engaged an additional supply, the price is now very low—see advertisement. The seed has not yet arrived. Low stage of water in Red River, has prevented early shipment. It is promised to be here soon.

EVERGREEN SEEDS cannot be procured in this State, that we know of; and it is very difficult raising the plants from seed in this dry climate. Nurserymen generally prefer buying the seedlings East, or importing them from Europe.

POULTRY HOUSE.—The request on this subject will be attended to in our next. Also letter about Spanish Merinoes.

FLAX CULTURE.—A correspondent in Miami county inquires whether the flax crop exhausts the soil of some element by which means it is greatly impoverished for succeeding crops? Let those who have experience testify.

SMITH'S GRAIN DRILL.—The same writer says this drill is made at Milton, and has been quite generally introduced among wheat growers in Miami county, who are well pleased with its operation.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, and other kinds for pasture, will be noticed, as desired, in our next.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD.—From observation in our Garden we find that Peach, Apricot and Nectarine trees are killed by the late severe weather, together with young Pear trees to some extent, the more tender classes of the Rose, and other half-hardy flowering shrubs.—*Delaware Gazette*.

Premiums on Field Crops.

Hitherto there have been but few competitors for the premiums offered by the State Board on Field Crops—owing to the rules adopted by the Board in regard to the mode of certifying to the measurement, which rendered it somewhat difficult to procure the necessary affidavits, &c. In accordance with some remonstrances on this subject, the Board at its last meeting revised these rules, so as to dispense with the affidavit of a Surveyor, or of any other person besides the applicant for the premium, who is required to make affidavit in regard to the measurement of the land and its product, together with the mode of cultivation, &c., as formerly.

THE MARKET NEWS is quite cheering. See last

Agricultural Education.

We are glad to see the friends of progress in the northern part of the State making efforts to provide the means of scientific education for young farmers. We hope that the young farmers themselves will show their appreciation of the opportunities that may be thus afforded them. The Family Visitor announces that Professor Shepherd will commence a course of instruction in Agriculture in Western Reserve College on Thursday, the 5th inst. The course will consist of recitations and Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, and the Natural History of plants and of insects destructive to vegetation; and will be adapted to the practical wants of farmers and horticulturists in this part of the country. Particular instruction will be given in a class in the practical analysis of soils and of plants, — and the thorough examination of fertilizing agents. More general instruction will be given by lectures to the members of the class, and also to those who may not wish to enter into the more scientific details of the art.

We see it is also proposed to connect a department of Scientific Agriculture with the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, and to convert the domain of the Institute into a model farm, as a field of practical exercise, and verification of the principles learned in the classes of the Professor.

If these two projects succeed, as we hope they may, the "good time coming" for Agriculture will have begun.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is proposed by the Directors of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; and the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture advocate a National Convention of Friends of Agriculture. The objects designed to be accomplished by these measures are no doubt good, but for our part we don't believe in either National Conventions or Societies, unless they are attended by a different class of men from those usually found at such assemblages, and the speeches and business made to subserve some higher purpose than the political notoriety and elevation of a few aspiring men. Besides our country is now quite too vast — the distances too great, for our working, reliable farmers to travel to any one point for such purpose, unless some very definite and important object is to be accomplished which cannot be secured in an easier way. However we are not strenuous on the point, and we may conclude to favor the movement, provided the Convention or meeting of the Society is appointed at a central part of the Union, like OHIO, and not away East of the Mountains.

Notices of Publications.

OHIO PENITENTIARY — Report for 1851. This Document has been placed in our hands by the Warden, Hon. D. W. BROWN.

The present number of convicts is - - - -	469
Received during the last year - - - -	204
Reduced by Death, Pardon and expiration of Sentence, &c., - - - -	159
Total earnings of convicts the past year	\$46,591 12
Disbursements for same period - - - -	33,309 67
Amount of Prosecution and Transportation charges for the year, as certified by the Auditor of State, - - - -	26,567 65

We have taken occasion frequently during the past few months to inspect the entire working of this Institution both upon week days and Sundays, and we cannot refrain from expressing our high appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which Judge Brown is discharging his duties, — uniting to the promptness and energy of the Officer, the kindness and humanity of the Prisoner's Friend. A pardoned convict said to us

last week, with tears in his eyes: "Judge Brown could lead those men to Oregon, and if necessary they would fight for him every step of the way." The Directors and other officers also deserve much praise.

OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. — Our friends of the Journal office, have brought out this work with their usual neatness and accuracy. It is ably edited by Messrs. Lord, Barney, Zachos, Cowdery, Andrews and Freese. Let the friends of Education show their appreciation of a good work by giving it a hearty support. 32 pp. monthly, \$1 a year in advance. Address Lorin Andrews, Columbus.

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY JOURNAL has not disappointed our expectations, expressed on its first appearance. DR. DADD is first-rate in hunting out "Mare's Nests," and that is what we need in horsemanship; but the Dr. did not catch the CULTIVATOR in his *Mare's Nest*.

MORE AGRICULTURAL PAPERS. — "The Farmers' Monthly Visitor," formerly conducted by Hon. Isaac Hill, has been revived at Manchester, N. H. Edited by E. C. Potter. "The New York Farmer," a new weekly and monthly publication has been started at Rome, N. Y., by Elon Comstock; and still another — "The Northern Farmer," at Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., by T. Miner; also one in Bradford, Vt.; and we learn that our old friend W. G. Edmundson has spread his banner at Keokuk, Iowa. Among the killed and wounded, we have to chronicle Dr. Sprague's "Ohio Agriculturist," at Tiffin City, which has been given over to the Ohio Farmer, to be decently interred.

Still another in Boston — "The New England Cultivator, and Mechanics' Journal." This makes five Agricultural publications from that city.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED, from J. S. Jackson, Nurseryman and Florist, Cincinnati — the best Florist establishment in the West — and from A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati — the latter mostly fruits, and in that line no man is more reliable. Messrs. Thorp, Smith & Hanchett, of Syracuse, N. Y., send us one of the best Catalogues we have seen, and their establishment is fast gaining high repute. Our old friends, Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, also are prepared for the spring campaign, and send their various catalogues to all applicants.

THE WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW. : Cincinnati. This work has entered upon the second volume with a good degree of zeal, and with fair prospects of success. We have read its successive numbers during the past year with much interest, and can commend it to those who wish a Western Horticultural Journal. It has a fair list of correspondents, and its editorial articles are got up with much spirit. It has advantages to western readers, of a selection of western topics, which are handled with a view to local and particular circumstances. Each number contains 50 pages or more, neatly printed, and often neatly embellished. It has, moreover, an advertising department; a matter of much importance to those who have not yet supplied themselves with all their garden seeds. The work is every way highly creditable to the West, and we fully commend it to those who cultivate gardens or who love trees. — *Prairie Farmer*.

The *Prairie Farmer*, in noticing the "Ohio Farmer," says:

The sheet makes a good appearance, and will add the reputation of Ohio as the agricultural paper State. This is the fifth within the precincts of that wine making, cheese producing, and opinion grinding sovereignty. May they all get as fat as Daniel Lambert — till the butter shall leak from their knuckles and elbows.

Culture of Potatoes — Weather.

EDS. O. CULT.—In the Albany Cultivator of last month (Dec.) I observe two communications, relating to the planting of small potatoes. One of the experimenters is satisfied with the result, and the other has doubts, and states that in the product and growth of the vines there is a great difference in favor of the large seed. Now that difference may have been in the selection of the seed; for there is a difference in the maturity of small tubers. If a person will select good, sound, small, perfect potatoes, with good eyes, well developed and well ripened, and plant them, he will find no difference in the growth or yield between small and large potatoes; of that I am well satisfied; and if he can get charcoal dust, or ground charcoal, and mix it with the manure, and a little lime, say five bushels charcoal, one bushel lime to a common two horse wagon load of manure, he will find the potatoe rot very scarce about him. I have tried it and find it a safe remedy.

The article I sent you last spring, on small potatoes for seed, (See O. Cult., April 1,) was credited to your own State, but I am not jealous; my object being to give what little I can to the general good. I may at some future time give you some items of the Pear and Peach, on which I have made some experiments.

We had, last month, some very severe weather for this section; the morning of Dec. 16 was 10° below zero; that of the 17th, 8° below—the mean of 15th was 6°; of 16th 0°; of 17th, 4°. The wind mostly northwest during these three cold days.

Clark Co., Ia., Jan., 1852.

M. P. D.

Swamp Land for Potatoes.

We know a man in Trumbull county, who always has the finest potatoes for sale, which he raises upon a tract of peculiar swamp land, not unlike an old peat bog which has become dry. The water which drains from this soil during the wet season, is in color like strong coffee; the natural growth of timber was alder and white maple. The soil is filled to a considerable depth by fine roots, which near the surface are much decayed, but lower down are quite firm. An intelligent, scientific friend from that region with whom we were conversing on this subject, informs us that the surrounding grounds are of sand and aluminous clay, which are gradually encroaching on the swamp bed; and potatoes planted upon these grounds are subject to decay, while the finest varieties upon the dark grounds are perfectly exempt from disease. Our friend is of opinion that lime is not present in the soil; but of its peculiar properties we are not able to speak with certainty. The subject may be one for profitable investigation by those having such lands in possession.

Early planting of Potatoes.

The best way to escape the rot, and the potato bug, is to plant your potatoes as early as the last of March or first of April—put a little lime in each hill when planting. I have planted my early potatoes in this way for the last five years, and none of them have ever rotted. I have also planted some in May, every year for several years (without liming,) and they have always rotted, more or less.

But, putting lime in the hills will not prevent the bugs from eating off the tops; neither will sprinkling lime on the tops put a stop to their gormandizing. But if you will plant very early, your potatoes will be of good size before the bugs make their appearance, and you will have potatoes in spite of the bugs. While if those planted late are attacked at the same time, they will scarcely be worth digging, as they grow none after the tops are destroyed.

ROBT. SEEVERS.

The best Breed of Hogs.

EDS. O. CULT.—In answer to F. J. S. of Anderson, Ia., I would say, that in my opinion, the best pure breed of hogs that have been imported in the Western country, is the "Byfield." They fatten at any age, are of a pure white color, short-legged and broad set, with fine bone, and not mischievously inclined. The Byfield breed crossed with the "Irish grazier," or "Grass breed," or "Bedford," makes a splendid breed of hogs. But the handsomest, and I should say the best breed now in the United States is the "Suffolk," a late import into New England. They are a pure white hog, with very small head and ears, long corpulent chest, and very fine bone. In short they are decidedly the most handsome pigs that I ever saw.*

It helps any breed of swine to be well fed. For packing give me a hog when well fatted, that has the greatest portion of weight and size back of the shoulders. As the head, neck and shoulders are the lower priced, and least valuable part of the hog, the thick, chuffy cheek and necked hog should be avoided. Good pigs are very scarce in these parts at this time, but perhaps in the spring, or forepart of the summer, they can be obtained at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 each, at two months old, as good as the country affords, and as good as a reasonable man could expect for the price.

JOSEPH MOSHER.

Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co. O., Jan. 6th, 1852.

* The Suffolk breed are certainly handsome and good, but they are too small for most Ohio farmers.—Eds.

The best breed of Swine for the Farmers.

I am perfectly satisfied from long experience, and have publicly advocated it for upwards of ten years, that the best, and most profitable swine for the farmer, is that breed which will nearly mature at eight to twelve months old, and then weigh, well fatted and dressed, from 250 to 350 pounds. A pig that has to be wintered and kept till sixteen to nineteen months old, before fully fatted, rarely pays for itself at the ordinary price of pork; and the average weight of these, in the United States, even at a year and a half old, I do not believe exceeds 300 pounds.

Now, what the farmers want, is a large breed, with fine points and great growth. Such a breed can be made fat at any age, and invariably matures quick. But recollect, they must have *fine points*; by this I mean fine or small heads, ears, legs, feet and tail, a wide deep chest, and a round full body, like a barrel. These constitute what are technically called fine points. None of your big heads, large lop ears, coarse bristles and hair, long legs, great feet, and thin, flabby, slab-sided bodies, after the alligator or land pike order. Of the large breeds, I prefer the Lincoln.

In order to get pigs to weigh well, they must come early. February in the Southern, March in the Middle, and April in the most Northern States, are the best months to drop pigs. Feed them from the start, all they will eat, and they will be ready to kill from October to January; and thus you dispense with wintering any, except those reserved for breeding.

For hams, particularly, and sometimes for bacon, especially for the English market, lean, tender meat is most desirable. A particular breed, like the Berkshire, is best adapted for this purpose; and these may be kept from a year to eighteen months old before fully fattened. When it is desired to refine and improve swine of coarse points, it is best to use the Suffolk for a cross upon them; but these of themselves are too small, and of not sufficient growth to suit the general purposes of the farmer. They do very well for those who wish fine, delicate pork for their own family use.

A. B. ALLEN, in "The Plow."

GREAT HOGS.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil pits Ohio against the world, and Cincinnati against the Universe ! in the production of fat hogs. It says :

Yesterday we visited the slaughter house of Messrs. Bogen, Marsh & Bates, where we saw forty-one hogs, (killed and hung up) which averaged over 500 lbs. net weight, and in the pens were 110 hogs, which are guaranteed to weigh upon an average, 450 pounds or upwards.

This fact, of itself, is not really an unusual occurrence, because these weights can be found out of droves, but when it is known that all these swine were raised by one man, and are the produce of one particular stock, it is good evidence that Ohio can beat the world in pork. This has never been equaled in Cincinnati, and (in this line) when we say Cincinnati, we mean the Universe. These pigs were raised by Mr. McKee, of Oxford, and will be packed by Mr. Henry Lewis, who purchased them.

The following from a correspondent, no doubt refers to a portion of the same hogs mentioned in the foregoing, though the name is spelled differently.—Eds. O. CULT.

Eds. O. CULT : I see one of your correspondents inquires where the best breed of Hogs can be obtained ?

David Magee, a farmer in this immediate neighborhood—one of your subscribers—has the best stock of hogs I know of. He sold 97 head to a pork packer of Cincinnati, which weighed as follows : heaviest 654 lbs. ; lightest 300 ; with the exception of four, none were older than 20 months. He has a few young ones for sale.

The purchaser, Mr. Lewis, said they were the best lot, that is, the smoothest, finest boned hogs he had ever seen.

Yours,

Oxford, O., Feb. 2, 1852. J. R. MOLLYNEAUX.

☞ The number of hogs slaughtered in this city up to Saturday evening last, is 80,273. There will be packed this season, altogether, about 100,000—being some 5,000 more than last year. The hogs this year, are about 10 per cent. heavier than last ; and the average price \$1 per 100 higher.—Madison, Ia., Tribune, Jan. 14.

Apple Tree Borers.

Eds. O. CULT:—Perhaps there is no location in the United States where the apple tree borers are so numerous and destructive as in this region, (Vermont.) It is impossible to raise a young tree without protecting it against this pest, unless it be in a plat where the barn-yard fowls frequent every day during the summer months. Our largest sized trees are destroyed by the borers.

The most simple way of protecting the trees that I know of, is to bind two courses of any kind of sticks about the body of the tree, setting the ends into the ground an inch or two. Cedar, perhaps, is the best, being durable, and annoying to mice, as well as insects. These sticks should be from a half inch to an inch in diameter and fastened close to the tree by common wire, or inch strips of sheet lead, at top and bottom.

If this bundle is allowed to protect about three feet of the body of the tree, it also wards off sheep and mice. Another efficient and simple method of protecting the young trees against mice and the borer, is to wind sheet lead about eight inches in width around the body of the tree. The eggs of the borer are deposited upon the bark of the trees in May and June, and may be destroyed by a wash of soap and water.

S. W. JEWETT.

Middlebury P. O., Vt., January 24, 1852.

REMARKS :—Our thanks are due to Mr. J., for the

foregoing, in reply to the inquiry in our paper of Jan. 15. But we believe the insect known in New England as the apple tree borer (*Saperda*) is not much, if at all known in Ohio. The inquiry, we presume, had reference to another, and a larger kind of borer (a species of *Buprestis*) which attacks the trunks and larger limbs of trees, especially when sickly or damaged, but is rarely seen in healthy trees ; hence the best protective is that which will best promote the health of the trees. We know of no remedy.—Eds.

Gambling at the State Fair.

Eds. O. CULT. :—I wish to say a few words through your widely circulated and valuable paper, on subjects connected with our State Fairs.

I presume it is known to most persons who attended the Fair, last fall, that gambling of various descriptions was carried on to a great extent in the vicinity, and at the race ground.

I have no wish to enter into details, or call names ; neither was I an eye witness of gaming ; but I have facts from undoubted authority sufficient to satisfy my mind on the subject, and I presume no one will attempt to deny that the vice in question, was carried on to an alarming extent.

Now, if public opinion in the Capital of Ohio, and in the good county of Franklin, will not sustain the laws on the subject of gambling, I hope some other place may be selected for our State Fairs.

If our fairs are to be made occasions for gambling and other forms of vice to run rampant, the fewer we have of them the better. If instead of being places where our youth and others may gain useful knowledge, they are to be made hot-beds of vice, I hope the citizens of Ohio will soon withdraw from them their support, and let them sink into oblivion.

I suppose the next Fair will be held at Cleveland, and I hope for the honor of the place that the citizens will see to it that gambling of any description shall not be allowed to mar the Farmers' Festival, with its train of vices.

W. S. W****.

Sugar Grove, Jan., 1852.

The Cold Day.

Dr. Ray of Cincinnati, gives the following meteorological notes :

"Monday, January 19th, 1852, was so remarkably cold as to be worthy of special notice. At 6 o'clock, A. M., the mercury stood at 10 degrees below zero. At 2 P. M., it stood just at zero, and at 10 P. M., at 10 degrees below zero. At 6 A. M., Jan. 20th, it stood at 12 degrees below zero. This makes the temperature of the day 8 degrees below zero. The atmosphere was unusually dense. Although the 20th was the coldest, the thermometer commenced falling.

My observations were made by the standard thermometers, and in different locations, so that I have no doubt of the temperature reported being exact : although, from the dryness of the atmosphere, the feelings did not indicate that the temperature was so low, the mean being ten degrees lower than the coldest day of December, which was then considered very severe."

☞ From the papers I have collected the following observations, some of which appear almost incredible :

Massillon, —18	Zanesville, —27
Cleveland, —16—20	Lancaster, —32
Ashtabula, —15	Erie, Pa., —13
Toledo, —20	Pittsburgh, Pa., —6
Sandusky, —12	Detroit, Mich., —14
Newark, —18	Chicago, Ill., —24
Columbus, —14—20	Montreal, U. C., —14
Monroe, —14	Quebec, L. C., —21
Cincinnati, —9—20—21	Franconia, N. H., —

My Ice Experiments.

EDS. O. CULT: If the friends of improvement would give to each other the results of their unsuccessful experiments, as well as those which are successful, it would be the means of saving much labor and expense. It is this feeling which prompts me to furnish the following, which, though suggested by, was not strictly in accordance with directions published in the Cultivator.

Not having a suitable building for an ice house, I availed myself of present means, viz: a frame building 6 feet by 8, 8 feet high, enclosed all around; plank on the ground, then sawdust a foot thick, upon which ice was piled, large cakes sawn of uniform size and packed close, with a space of from 1 to 2 feet between the ice and the sides of the building filled with sawdust, packed as tight as possible to exclude the air.

While the cold weather lasted, the ice kept well, but hot weather soon caused it to melt, and the sawdust becoming wet, began to ferment, and the ice all disappeared before the first of June.

Another parcel of ice was put away at the same time in an excavation on the north side of a hill, completely sheltered from the rain, with nothing between the ice and the ground, except sawdust. This did not keep as well as the other. If these experiments should afford useful hints to others, I shall not have labored in vain.

Respectfully, —s. —s. —y.

REMARKS.—We heartily endorse the request that correspondents should make known their failures as well as successes in experimenting; but we protest against such failures as the foregoing being in any degree chargeable upon the *Ohio Cultivator*—for there is scarcely a remote resemblance between the experiments and the directions given in our columns, and we expressly cautioned our readers against the mistakes here made, in our paper of Feb. 1, last year.

The first error consisted in having quite too small a body of ice, for any climate not near the Arctic regions; the second, in not boarding up the inside of the house so as to confine the sawdust between the two walls, and preserve it from immediate contact with the ice and water. The other, or underground experiment was still more unreasonable, as the moist earth is a better conductor of heat than the air, and as soon as the sawdust became wet, of course the ice would melt rapidly.—**EDS.**

Dairy Business in Greene County.

MR. EDITOR—The following statement is submitted for the benefit of those interested in butter making. The following is the produce of seven cows of native and Mixed breeds:

Amount of butter sold in the year 1851, averaging 17½	
per lb., was 1,135 lbs.	Value \$197.63
Am't used in family, 225 "	38.25
Total am't of butter 1,360 "	\$235.88
Producing 194 lbs. to each cow, worth	\$33.50
Calves sold when weaned, 7 head for	27.00
Mill used in producing pork 3,400 "	24.00

Total value of produce of seven cows	\$296.88
Average value per cow	\$42.41

The above shows that the dairy business can be carried on with profit if properly managed, but without doubt whether this is the case in our county, taking it as a whole. Making the census of 1850 the basis of calculation we arrive at the following facts: Number of cows in the county, 6,141; producing 518,248 lbs. of butter, or about 84 lbs. per cow, allowing 12 cts. per lb., as an average for the year round, would be worth \$62,189.72, which would not pay the cost of the cows.

be profitable, must produce double that amount, at least.

If we allow 15 lbs. to have been consumed for each person in the county, there was left for exportation, about 189,000 lbs. at 13 cts. per lb., worth \$24,570. This is a small amount when we take the number of cows, and the capabilities of the county into consideration. Each cow, on an average, can be made to produce 150 lbs. yearly, and if the butter is rightly attended to, will it sell for 15 cents per lb., the whole year round. If so, we ought to export 600,000 lbs., (\$90,000 worth) instead of the above amounts.

Butler Ridge, January, 1852.

S. CRESWELL.

[Xenia Torchlight.]

Pitts' Corn and Cob Mills--Wheeler's Horse power.

Feeding corn in the ear, or shelling and taking to a distant mill, and paying one seventh for grinding, is not the most economical way; but with few exceptions, it has been, and still is the only alternative. One exception, which dates with the present winter, I will mention—in my barn is one of Wheeler's railway two-horse powers, to which is attached the driving belt, one of Pitts' common Cob Mills, manufactured at the Steam works of H. Witbeck, Randolph street, Chicago, by Hiram A. Pitts. With this mill, I grind corn in the ear, screenings, and all coarse feed for horses and cattle. An ordinary team will grind from eight to ten bushels of ears of corn per hour through the day, while it can be run up to fifteen bushels or something higher for a single hour. 80 to 100 bushels of ears may be set down as a fair average day's work with two horses, without change of team. A bushel of ears make about 1½ bushels of meal.

As the cob presents a greater resistance than the corn, shelled corn can therefore be ground much faster than the ears.

There are some striking advantages in this mill, the most prominent of which, is, that it can be adapted to any power, from one to eight horses; either of animal, water or steam, and will grind in the same proportion without altering the quantity of the meal; it is not intended to grind meal sufficiently fine for general cooking purposes, as the process is rather chipping than grinding. The chipping or grinding part consists of a wheel one foot in diameter and four inches thick, in the outer edge of which is set eighteen knives or cutters like plane irons projecting from its surface, these have a space cut in them equal to half their width, and in this space the cutting part of the next knife follows; it is evident that the more knives presented for cutting, will increase the power of the machine. By this arrangement, the capacity of the mill is regulated for the different powers, say six knives for one horse, at four bushels per hour, and for ten cutters I use two horses, at 8 to 10 bushels, and all the cutters for eight horses, at 30 bushels per hour. The corn is put through a tube at the top of the mill, similar to a corn sheller. The general introduction of this mill into this part of the State, will largely increase the average weight of our fat cattle, whilst it will add much to the profits of stock, and consequently to corn growing among us.

I should have mentioned that the weight of the mill is about 250 pounds, requires but little room, and is not liable to get out of repair. The only expense to keep it in order is to grind the knives like plane irons every 300 bushels.

I have now used Wheeler's railway power for three years to do my thrashing. Last year I used it to drive a saw to cut my wood, at a very decided profit, and this year to drive the mill. I have therefore three good reasons to continue the use of this compact, portable and durable machine.

M. L. DUNLAP.

[Xenia Farmer.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Inventions and Improvements in Furniture. AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CONCLUDED.

ance abounds in fine furniture, where elegance and utility are combined. Its glass, bronze and porcelain lamps, and other candelabra, were unexcelled by the English. Its world-famed Sevres china, delicate and so daintily colored, unsurpassed even in China—specimens of its equally famous Gobelin tapestry, the envy and admiration of the crowned heads of Europe, and upon which so many years of hard labor have been bestowed—rich and magnificent carpets, similar to those of England—all these were shown, and the French clocks too, which stand in the world—unequalled in the skill and inventive genius that has been bestowed upon them and the wonderful results. Many of them “multum in parva”—giving not only the hour, minute and second, the day of the month and week, moon's phases, time of sunrise and sunset. Atmospheric and astronomical clocks, and those with compensating pendulums adapted for traveling, others which would run thirty and more days without winding, and various kinds were shown—many of them in most elegant frames and cases. Cottage, grand, “octavian,” and other kinds of pianos, most of them upright, and of them improvements on the common styles were abundant; floors, tables and other articles of furniture in mosaic, were admirably executed.

The solid wrought and cast iron bedsteads, the iron crass spring bedsteads, iron washstands and tables, and chairs, were admirable, and if they do intimate that this is an iron age, they furnish more light, neat and durable articles of furniture than any before invented. In ordinary furniture, there is very little invention, but the use of choice woods, glass, porcelain, coloring, gilding, mosaic and iron, furnished as fine an assortment of sofas, tables, book-cases, cabinets, desks, &c., as could be desired.

The remaining countries of Europe, though many have exhibited excellent furniture, had none that stood new after examining the contributions from the countries we have named, and lest we weary the reader, we will entirely omit them, merely mentioning that Austria had a suite of apartments in the Exhibition most magnificently furnished, which constantly attracted dense crowds, and that India likewise had a low or tent spread and filled with all the rich, oriental appointments of which we usually have so little.

We will now glance at the Western World and see what Canada and the United States have sent. Notwithstanding the close proximity of Canada to our country, the Canadian furniture is strikingly unlike and like that of its “mother country.” It shows very good furniture, chairs, sofas, tables, pianos, &c., except the spring backs of some of the former, we find either invention nor improvement among them. Pianos were upright—such as are common in the United States, but which we seldom see in the new; and all the chairs had stiff, straight backs—certainly not designed for comfort if for use at all, but were covered with fine carving of figures and ornaments, and had embroidered seats, and usually a embroidered cushion in the back. The upholstery was all creditable, and the imitation oak and marble tables were well executed.

Among the furniture from our own country, which is especially worthy of our attention in this connection, were several bedsteads,—one was very massive and

rich, but looked as though it would be more useful among the English furniture than among ours, which are usually so simple and cheap. Another bedstead, with screws or winch, and was impervious to vermin, was remarkably ingenious, and yet simple and think will prove quite useful. Another had a metallic spring bottom—thus dispensing with the necessity for a mattress when desirable; and another, and most remarkable, was the “Independent bedstead,” which though of a commodious size, could be folded up and packed into a hand valise eighteen inches long and eight inches wide. The frame was iron, with sacking stretched over it, and weighed but twenty pounds. For travel, for campaigners, it would be very desirable. There were excellent office, parlor and rocking chairs, sofas, the comfortable and much admired railroad car seats with patent centripetal springs, a commodious invalid chair like that exhibited at our own State Fair, at Cincinnati, last year.

There was a great number, and with some variety were exhibited extension tables, likewise, and pianos. The latter were the patent square, and the do and two elegantly carved rosewood piano-fortes and a half, and seven octaves, with Coleridge's Æolian Attachment. Also pianos constructed with iron plate frames, particularly adapted to damp climates, and a piano which also played in perfect harmony without extra effort on the part of the pianist. This, from its great novelty, attracted crowds about it.

Good common carpets, though of course not comparable with those of the Eastern hemisphere, were exhibited, and sewing and knitting machines, and furniture as well as other departments of our country's contributions to the Great Exhibition, we do not shrink from a comparison with other countries. We think all would agree that while England plishes most in the line of improvement in furniture, does in that of inventions. In another article we intend to speak more extendedly of inventions from our own and other countries which are of great practical importance in the culinary and household departments.

Kossuth and his Mission.

KOSSUTH, the embodiment of the principle of the age, as he has been styled, by our city, and we have had the opportunity of seeing and hearing the man who now in connection with his cause he advocates, occupies the though the fireside conversation, fills the news columns, engrosses the public mind of almost our entire nation. Nothing else in the history of our country has inspired half the enthusiasm, or nearly equal intensity and earnestness the present excitement has roused so deep and impetuous a current of feeling as the visit and progress of the unassisted, lustrous exile of Hungary.

This is partly to be ascribed to the man, and partly to his mission. Kossuth's talents are such that any one who is acquainted with his past history understands his policy and has read his speeches in England and this country, must be convinced of the light of such a genius as his, has seldom daunted the world; and his high and irreproachable character inspires all with confidence in him.

The look of thought and of sadness which his intelligent countenance, when combined with the memory of his past painfully eventful life, strikes the audience at once, and then the power of his words, and above all, his pure, and self-evidently correct principles, and his lofty patriotism and devotedness to the cause of his fatherland, complete the power.

stirring appeals, till he has come to be regarded not only as the advocate, but the representative of civil and religious freedom in Europe.

Kossuth's mission among us, we trust, will not only benefit his beloved Hungary, and with her the other nations of Europe, but will prove a very great benefit to our own country. The ennobling quality of the sentiments he has so eloquently uttered is already diffusing itself among the people, and will be worth more to them, than the value of all the contributions of "material aid" he may obtain. It will have the effect to turn the minds of our politicians and people generally, to loftier subjects than the usually petty questions which have heretofore engrossed their thoughts. It will lead us all to understand and appreciate the great blessings we enjoy as Americans, and which other nations are struggling in vain to possess.

It will show us too, how much we, as enlightened republicans, need to study and understand the *principles* of civil and religious liberty, and the importance and moral obligation resting upon us, to be better informed with regard to the other nations of the earth, than we have been and now are. How few among us knew until quite recently, that there even existed in the centre of Europe, a nation so moral and religious, with such high natural endowments, and with institutions so much like our own,—a nation so nearly equal to ours except in the essential of liberty, as we now know the Hungarians to be. Similar ignorance prevails among us with regard to several other countries of Europe, about which we may yet find need to be well informed. And is not such ignorance a reproach to us?

It is a time of stirring interest throughout the world. Europe is perhaps on the eve of a universal revolution, and very shortly, important questions must come before us for settlement, which will demand of the *people*, an acquaintance with European nations, beyond what most of us now possess. Books, and means of information with regard to these countries are becoming so greatly multiplied, that ignorance is almost inexcusable; and we hope the young especially, will become better prepared to meet the demands of the age, by a more extended knowledge of Geography and History, and more liberal education.

Faults of Women—No. 1.

If ever a feeling of indignation rises in my heart, it is when *men* speak censoriously or sneeringly of the faults and foibles of women as a sex. Sensible as I am, that abundant occasion is given for censures and for sneers, yet I feel that they come with an ill-grace from those who are equally culpable themselves, and who are doubtless the remote if not the immediate cause of very many of the faults which they so sweepingly condemn.

I would by no means cast unmerited blame upon them. I presume many of them deem themselves wholly innocent in this matter, and are perfectly sure that *they* have never contributed in the least degree to the prominent faults of women. We will see.

Women are said to be almost universally fond of dress, often foolishly, sometimes ridiculously fond of it.

Again, that they are slaves of fashion, frequently to their own injury, sometimes to the absolute destruction of health and even life.

Once more, that they are extravagant in the use of money; heedless of the pecuniary interests of their husbands and fathers.

With a cheek mantled with shame for my sex, I am compelled to acknowledge there is too much truth in these charges. But let us inquire into the causes.

With regard to the first-mentioned censure, I would say it is perfectly in part natural, or is it the result of circumstances? If the former, it is not to

the same extent innocent? But if the latter, we will inquire what these circumstances are, and then judge for ourselves how they can best be resisted, or how avoided.

From the earliest dawn of intellect the little girl sees herself the object of uncommon admiration whenever she is uncommonly *well dressed*. She is praised, caressed and flattered as she is never in a *plain dress*. If there is blame here, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and acquaintances must divide it among them. When she is old enough to be admitted into society, she observes that the gentlemen pay marked attention to those who are richly and fashionably attired, while others equally sensible and amiable are neglected. And what is the effect of this? Let common sense answer.

Again, young women have been, as a general thing, superficially educated, and it has come to be generally understood by the gentlemen that fashionable ladies are unable to converse with good sense upon *important* subjects, and hence when they address the ladies they introduce conversation ranging from the heights of dress and fashion, down, down to the very silliest twaddle imaginable. The ladies too on their part imagining that the gentlemen are best pleased with this kind of conversation, are encouraged to continue it, their minds are thus kept upon it, and the evil is perpetuated.

With regard to the second-mentioned fault of women; the same may be said in most respects as of the first. I am however by no means prepared to admit (without essential qualifications) that the third-mentioned censure has its foundation in truth. I will admit that there are families where the wife and daughters appear to consider every thing they can either coax or tease out of "Pa" as *clear gain*, and as he is continually obliged to act on the defensive, *this* evil also is perpetuated. I will not even mention what I believe to be the principal cause of this, lest it should be warped into an apology for a fault so utterly inexcusable. As far however as my observation and information have extended, I believe this extravagance and recklessness in the use of money, is principally confined to those who are dependent upon men for money, that is, to wives whose husbands control the purse, (and where shall we look for those who do not!) and daughters who are dependent upon their parents. Look at the case of widows. Look at young women who support themselves by some honorable employment. Are they any more reckless of expenditure than the other sex? Are they not indeed exceedingly economical with the meagre pittance which the customs of society compel them to accept as a compensation for valuable services?

We all know that according to our laws, a wife cannot *accumulate property*. If she is allowed any money, it is a matter of mere generosity on his part. This, though doubtless a fruitful source of evil, is no excuse for it. There is a more excellent way, even with existing laws and customs; and many, I trust very many, noble-minded women in most unfavorable circumstances and in the midst of opposing influences, have cultivated and are cultivating in themselves and daughters whatsoever things are pure, honest, lovely, and of good report.

And now, dear Sisters, as we acknowledge our faults, and the faults of our sex, and examine somewhat into their causes, let us in the fear and love of God, set ourselves firmly and resolutely to their correction. There are a host of strong and pure-minded *men* ready to aid us in this work, without upbraidings, and who are with us looking forward hopefully to customs and laws better adapted to the elevation of women. Let us be awake to the fact that we are accountable to God for the formation of good virtuous characters in

whatever circumstances we find ourselves, and that the greater the difficulties under which a successful effort is made, the more glorious will be the result.

Lorain, O., Jan., 1852.

M. C.

The Philosopher Toad.

From "Songs of the Heart and of the Hearthstone."

BY MRS. REBECCA S. NICHOLS.

Down deep in a hollow, so damp and so cold,
Where oaks are ivy o'ergrown,
The gray moss and lichen creep over the mould,
Lying loose on a ponderous stone.
Now, within this huge stone, like a king on his throne,
A toad has been sitting more years than is known:
And strange as it seems, yet he constantly deems
The world standing still while he's dreaming his dreams,
Does this wonderful toad in his cheerful abode
In the innermost heart of that flinty old stone,
By the gray-haired moss and the lichen o'ergrown.

Down deep in the hollow, from morning till night,
Dun shadows glide over the ground,
Where a water-course once, as it sparkled with light,
Turned a ruined old mill-wheel around:
Long years have passed by since its bed became dry,
And the trees grow so close, scarce a glimpse of the sky
Is seen in the hollow, so dark and so damp,
Where the glow-worm, at noonday is trimming his lamp;
And hardly a sound, from the thicket around,
Where the rabbit and squirrel leap over the ground,
Is heard by the toad in his spacious abode,
In the innermost heart of that ponderous stone,
By the gray-haired moss and the lichen o'ergrown.

Down deep in that hollow the bees never come—
The shade is too black for a flower;
And jewel-winged birds, with their musical hum,
Never flash in the night of that bower:—
But the cold-blooded snake, in the edge of the brake,
Lies amid the rank grass half asleep, half awake;
And the ashen-white snail, with the slime in its trail
Moves wearily on like a life's tedious tale,
Yet disturbs not the toad in its spacious abode,
In the innermost heart of that flinty old stone,
By the gray-haired moss and the lichen o'ergrown.

Down deep in a hollow some wiseacres sit,
Like the toad in his cell in the stone;
Around them, in daylight, the blind owlets flit,
And their creeds are by ivy o'ergrown:—
Their streams may go dry, and the wheels cease to ply,
And their glimpses be few of the sun and the sky,
Still they hug to their breast every time-honored guest,
And slumber and doze in inglorious rest;
For no progress they find in the wide sphere of mind,
And the world's standing still with all of their kind:
Contented to dwell deep down in the well,
Or move, like a snail, in the crust of his shell;
Or live, like the toad, in his narrow abode,
With their souls closely wedged in a thick wall of stone,
By the gray weeds of prejudice rankly o'ergrown.

WINE MAKING IN PENNA.—The *North American* says, that the census report puts Pennsylvania next to Ohio in the production of wine. "Ohio making in 1849, 44,804 gallons, and Pennsylvania 23,839 gallons. In what part of Pennsylvania was this wine produced? Was it apple "champaign"?"

TO MAKE SAUSAGE.—To 30 lbs. of meat, add ten oz. of fine salt, 3 oz. of sage, and 2 oz. of good black pepper, and mix them well together. The sage should be rubbed between the hands or through a sieve before using. After the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated, apply them to all parts of the meat, before chopping. If you have not a good sausage cutter, go and get one. Then you may depend upon having good sausages.—*Ger. Tel.*

PEACH CROP DESTROYED.—We regret to hear that nearly, if not quite all the fruit buds of the peach trees in this vicinity are destroyed by the late severe weather.—*Lou. Courier.*

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE DIFFUSION OF VETERINARY KNOWLEDGE PROSPECTUS.

THE want of a periodical devoted exclusively to the diffusion of the principles and practice of the Veterinary art, lateral branches, has long been felt by American agriculturists, and in compliance with the urgent and repeated requests of our friends, we have commenced the publication of the "American Veterinary Journal."

The work will contain—

1. Original articles on the various branches of Veterinary art, and whatever can contribute to the development of the one or the improvement of the other.
2. Selections from the most valuable sources, American or foreign, of whatever is best calculated to ameliorate the condition of the live stock.
3. Reports on diseases, as they occur in the practice of the art.
4. Careful observations on the causes of disease, its means of preserving health, and the best method of deterioration.

G. H. DADD,
Editor and Publisher.

CONDITIONS.

To be published monthly, octavo form, containing thirty pages, making at the end of the year a volume of three hundred and four pages.

Price, one dollar per annum, in advance. Six copies gratis.

All communications must be directed, post-paid, to DADD, M. D., Nos. 1 and 2, Haymarket Square, Boston, M. Feb. 15, 1852.

50,000 ORANGE PLANTS, one year's growth, for setting in hedge rows. Price \$5 per 1000, for packing or cartage, if 2000 or more are taken.

M. B. BATCHELOR,
Feb. 1. Ed. O. Cultivator.

SPRING GARDEN NURSERY, CINCINNATI.
THE Proprietor respectfully invites the attention of the public to make selection of fruit trees, to his present stock, acquaintance with the subject of Fruits, has given him knowledge of the sorts most valuable and best adapted to our Soil and climate. This knowledge he will be happy to communicate to those who may favor him with their orders. He has a remarkably vigorous and healthy and cannot help giving satisfaction. The collection embraces Apples, Pears, Plum Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Raspberries, Quinces, Currants, &c. Also Strawberry Plants—a choice assortment. Catalogues on application. Address, A. H. ERB, Spring Garden, C. Feb. 15, 1852.

TO NURSERYMEN.

FOR SALE.—30,000 Seedling Apple trees, two years of age, of suitable size for engrafting the coming spring. At my Nursery, in Decatur, Washington co., O. from the mouth of Little Hoeking. They will be boxed to order, for \$10 per 1000. Address, JAS. W. PLUMB, Mar. Feb. 15, 1852.

SMITH'S PATENT VERTICAL GAUGE.
HAVING purchased the Right for this (Hamilton) Co. to dispose of Township Rights on very reasonable terms, I am unable to sell individual Rights. (See description in Ohio Cult. 15, 1850.) PETER M. SMITH, Mt. Healthy, Ham. co., O., Feb. 15, 1852.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
JUST received at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, 40 and 42 Lower Market street, Cincinnati, a large assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, composed of Horse Powers and Threshers, Fanning Mills, Cutting Rakes, Harrows, Plows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Co Churns, Road Scrapers, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Ox Yokes and Pitch Forks, Hay Knives, Pruning Shears, Budding Knives, Corn Hooks, Floral Rakes, Strawberry Forks, Fan Cranberry Rakes, Grass Hooks, Pruning Saws and Chi Wheel Heads, Border Knives, Bull Rings, Tree Scrapers. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN F. DARR, 40 & 42 Lower Market Street, November 1, 1851.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS, &c.,

AT THE

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & CO. are prepared to supply the coming spring, by the 100 or 1000, Nursery Fir Seedlings, " " 1 to 2 feet high Chinese Arbor Vitae, " " " " American Yew, " " " " European Silver Fir, " " " " American Holly Seedlings, 1 to 3 feet, very fine. Virginia Fringe Trees from 2 to 6 feet, do. As low as can be had in the United States.

Also, Dwarf Pears that bore the past season, now 4 years full of blossom buds, extra fine, for 50 cents each, or Dwarf Apples, large size, 50 cts.

Remember, that Dr. WARDEN, of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in the November Number, says that the handsomest and prettiest trees brought to Cincinnati last fall, (by Mr. SON,) came from the Syracuse Nurseries of THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & Co. No poor article is ever forwarded from this nursery.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1852.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VOL. VIII.

COLUMBUS, MARCH 1, 1852.

No. 5.

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S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, (they need not be to one address) **THREE DOLLARS**; nine copies for **SIX DOLLARS**; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number — payments always in **ADVANCE**.

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Address, **BATEHAM & HARRIS,**
Columbus, Ohio.

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Those Field Crop Seeds.

IMPORTED FOR THE "ROLL OF HONOR" OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

The following are the principal kinds of seeds for farm use, which we have procured for distribution to our friends of the "roll of honor," for the purpose of testing their usefulness in the soil and climate of Ohio. Some of these we feel confident will prove highly valuable.

ALSIKE CLOVER. — A new variety of white clover, much larger and more productive than the common white, and finer and better for hay or pasture than the red.

LUCERNE, OR FRENCH CLOVER — Much used and highly prized in France and Germany, for soiling cattle and horses, (cutting and feeding green.) It is of rapid growth, bears cutting three or four times in a season on good soil, and yields more herbage than any other crop. The root is perennial, lasting many years when once established, and from its great length will bear drouth remarkably if the soil is deep. It has been tried in Ohio, and succeeds well on deep loamy gravelly soils, but will not grow on other kinds. Sow in spring, on good mellow ground, as free from weeds or grass as possible. It should not be cut until the second year.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. — This is the most valuable grass in England for hay and pasture, and we think will be found quite useful in this country, especially for mixing with timothy to improve our pastures; as it yields more leaf or blade with less stalk than timothy, and is much esteemed by all kinds of stock. It is coming into use in some of the Eastern States.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS. — This grass is not of much account for either hay or pasture, but the fine odor of the blossoms (which continue a long time) is supposed to improve the flavor of the milk and butter of cows. See an article on this subject by Dr. G. Emerson, in the Ohio Cultivator of last year, p. 86. (Mar. 15, 1851.) It is also very pleasant (mixed with other fine grasses) for sowing lawns and door-yards.

RAPE, OR COLE. — This plant appears like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip. It is raised in England, and on the Continent for winter and spring pasture of sheep and cattle: also for oil produced from its seed. A few experiments have been tried with this crop in Western New York, and also in Ohio, and several Old-country farmers have expressed to us their belief that it will prove valuable to sheep farmers. We will speak of this again at another time.

MID-SUMMER RYE. — This we think promises more general utility than the foregoing for affording winter pasture for sheep. It is sown in July, and produces abundant pasture the following winter, then a crop of grain the next summer. The grain is somewhat smaller than common rye.

MANGEL WURTZEL, OR FIELD BEET. — Our

would find it to their advantage to grow this or the next following root, especially as winter food for milch cows. They are also valuable for other cattle, sheep and hogs. (Culture in our next paper.)

LARGE WHITE GREEN TOP CARROT.—On soils not too clayey, but deep and rich, this will yield an enormous crop of valuable winter food for cows, horses, &c. Forty tons have been produced in England, and the roots are highly esteemed by the farmers.

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—This is the hardiest and most reliable of roots for winter feeding of stock, but it is not good for milch cows (as it imparts a taste of turnip to the milk and butter) and our dry and hot summers are often unfavorable for the crop. Still it is deserving, and will find favor with many of our stock farmers. We found the improved varieties in England much superior to those commonly seen in this country. Indeed we do not believe the seed can be raised without deterioration in this climate.

(Of the foregoing Seeds, the Rye grass and Mid-summer Rye cannot well be sent by mail, except in very small quantities—hence these will not be included in packages, unless specially desired.)

Garden Vegetable Seeds.

(For the Roll of Honor.)

Beet—true Early Bassano—finest early.

Cauliflower—Walcheren, new and superior.

Cabbage—two or three choice varieties.

Lettuce—Naples cabbage head—fine large.

Melon—true green Nutmeg—finest of all.

Watermelon—white Imperial—new and fine.

Pumpkin—seven year, or long keeping.

Radish—demi-long scarlet—fine early.

“ yellow or brown summer.

Rhubarb or pie plant—Victoria or mammoth.

Sea Kale—(Description and culture in next paper.)

Turnip—three or four new and superior varieties.

✂ A few additional varieties of new vegetable seeds are expected next month. Description and culture will be given in next Cultivator. None of the seeds have yet arrived, but they have been heard from and will be here in a few days. It will be perhaps two weeks before they can be put into papers and distributed.

✂ **THE FLOWER SEEDS.**—20 choice varieties will be mentioned by name with hints on cultivation in our next. Some of these will be for sale, in packages of 20 varieties sent by mail, postage-paid for \$1. Of the Garden and Field Seeds 10 varieties will be sent for \$1—after supplying the roll of honor.

✂ Orders should be sent early.

Indian Corn—Its Importance and Culture.—Agricultural Schools.

“There is not a State in the Union east of the Rocky Mountains in which corn is not an important crop, and it is rare to find a cultivator of the soil who is not familiar with the production of maize. We are happy to know that this grain is produced cheaper per bushel and more per acre now than at any former period in our history, by those farmers who keep pace with the increase of agricultural knowledge in the United States. The gradual improvement of all cultivated lands is an object which cannot be too often nor too earnestly pressed upon public attention. On rich soils corn may be grown to an indefinite extent, at a price which will force its consumption by the millions in western Europe. No other crop, not even cotton, has equal commercial importance, provided corn culture be reduced to a perfect system, based on true scientific principles. As an article of every-day contention by man and beast, Indian corn is without a rival. Slowly, but certainly, it must force its way into a use in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and

to this end its most economical production in this country is a matter of the highest importance. One might suppose that commercial cities, which draw all their wealth from the soil, would be willing to establish agricultural schools for the purpose of diminishing the cost of producing the breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, tobacco, rice, grass, and lint seeds, which they export to foreign nations. But, somehow, the denizens of cities fail to see that they have a deep pecuniary interest in the productiveness of rural industry. They never consider the important truth that, when the natural fertility of land is impaired, the loss injures commerce, injures manufactures, injures professional occupations, and injures all educational institutions, quite as much as the farmer. It is a sad mistake to suppose that agriculturists are alone concerned in the practical results of tillage and husbandry. They have no more than a common and equal interest in maintaining or increasing the natural fruitfulness of the earth. Hence all classes should unite to increase the professional knowledge of American farmers. All the sciences which illustrate the principles of agriculture should be placed within the reach of every youth who is to direct the cultivation of an acre of ground. Sciences are best taught and easiest learned in schools having all the appliances to develop and explain their elements and combinations. If an increase of knowledge would save only five cents in the cost of growing a bushel of corn on an average throughout the Union, the aggregate annual gain would exceed twenty millions of dollars. We have given the names of intelligent practical farmers who vary in their estimates of the expense of producing this great American staple from six up to sixty cents a bushel. What is most needed, particularly in all the Atlantic States, is those elements of this crop which are least abundant in common soils. The raw material for making corn, and the professional knowledge how to obtain it in the cheapest manner, are the weak points in this branch of agriculture. The manufacture of manure in cities and villages from animal and vegetable substances, and the importation of guano, are remedies for the evil which are beginning to attract considerable attention. Marling, limeing, turning in green crops, and subsoil plowing, aided by draining and greater care in sowing and using manure, are efforts in the right direction, and rarely unsuccessful.”—*Dr. Lee, in Patent Office Report for 1850-51.*

AMOUNT OF INDIAN CORN PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the United States census, the aggregate corn crop of 1849, was 591,585,053 bushels—nearly six hundred millions. The following are the principal corn growing States, in the order of their position:

OHIO, - -	59,788,750	Georgia, -	30,428,540
Kentucky, -	58,922,788	Alabama, -	28,485,966
Illinois, -	57,179,283	N. Carolina, -	28,286,999
Indiana, -	52,887,564	Mississippi, -	21,836,154
Tennessee, -	52,137,863	Pennsylvania, -	19,707,702
Missouri, -	35,709,042	New York, -	17,844,808
Virginia, -	35,538,583	S. Carolina, -	16,272,308

The whole universe is your library. Study then, the volume of Nature and Reason; for nature never split upon the same text. The globe on which you tread, and the wide expanse you behold, make but a small edge of its title page. Its contents are bound in imperial folio, lettered with the stars, and given to each subscriber gratis.

✂ Sydney Smith said there were three things which every man fancied he could do—farm a small property, drive a gig, and write an article for a Review.

Planting Corn by Machinery.

It has long been a matter of surprise to us that an operation so apparently simple, yet requiring so much time and labor as corn planting should continue to be performed by hand, in this age of labor saving inventions. We are aware that quite a number of machines for planting corn have been invented, and many attempts have been made to induce farmers to adopt them; but the fact that nine tenths or more of our farmers have preferred as yet to continue the hand system, is to our mind conclusive evidence that the machines hitherto exhibited and tried amongst them have not fully answered the desired purpose. This belief, however, does not weaken our conviction that the time is near at hand when it will be as rare to see a farmer planting corn by hand as it now is by machinery; and hence we are disposed to regard favorably the invention or introduction of new machines for the purpose, in order that our farmers may give them a fair trial. We therefore take pleasure in commending the two following to the notice of our readers; and promising the farmers of Ohio an opportunity for testing them the present spring:



J. BARNHILL'S PATENT CORN PLANTER.

This was invented two or three years ago, at Circleville, in the very midst of the great corn valley of the Scioto, and has been fully tested by some of the best corn growers in that region. [See advertisement in this paper.] Consequently it would seem to demand especial confidence. In its construction and principle of operation, it is essentially different from all others that we have seen, and in some respects we think it superior. It was used the past season by Mr. J. L. Gill of this city in planting a field of corn near this place, which yielded at the rate of 130 bushels to the acre for the whole field of ten acres. (Particulars respecting this crop will be given at another time.) The following is from the Circleville Watchman of December 4th, 1851:

"MR. EDITOR.—As the senior partner of this firm is some in the way of raising corn in this valley, and having something to boast of in that line, we would call your attention to the fact that of over three hundred acres of corn raised by us this year, the yield has been over one hundred bushels to the acre. One acre, husked at the west end of the Scioto Bridge, measured one hundred and fifty bushels, and the men say that there could have been an acre selected which would have exceeded this by ten bushels. This corn was planted by the well known and celebrated Drill invented by J. Barnhill, and manufactured by M. Bright & Co.

"Yours,

R. A. FORESMAN & Co.

The other machine to be described, comes to us from Pennsylvania, and promises to accomplish more than any other we have yet seen. The inventor or agent promises to be here with the machine for trial before planting time. The following description is abridged from the *Scientific American*:

REDICK'S CORN PLANTER.

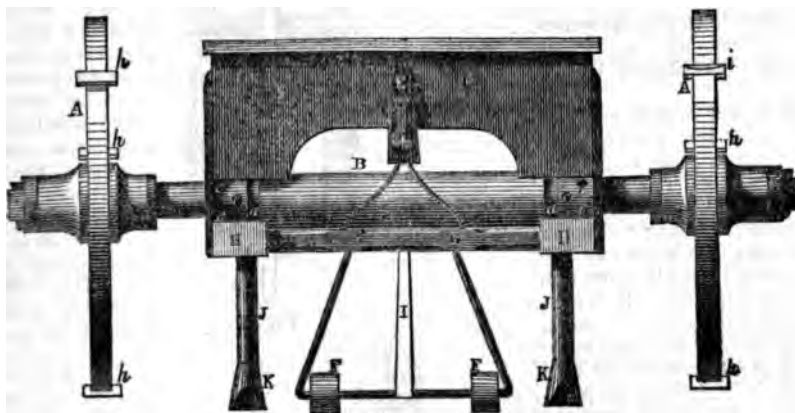


Fig. 1.

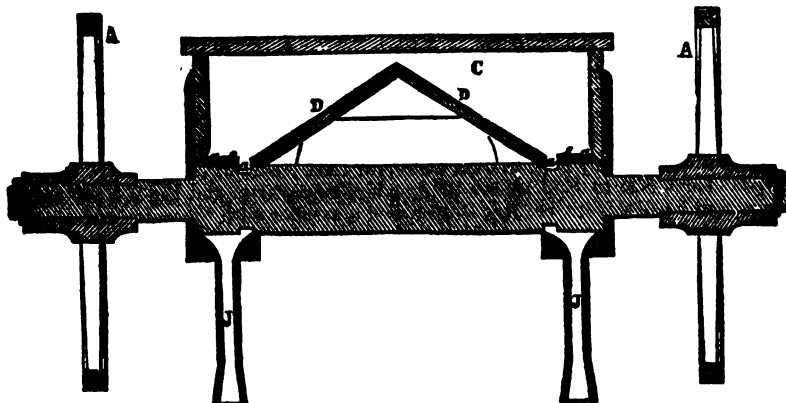


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1 is a back view, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the hopper. The same letters refer to like parts.

A A are the wheels; B is an axle with square ends fitting together like mortises. The wheels and axle move together; C is the hopper and seed box formed with two inclined planes, D. There are openings on each sides of this hopper, which span the grooves a, and the cells c e, in the axle, which receive and carry the grain to the seeding tubes. The openings in the bottom of the hopper are provided with moveable slats f g, which slide in grooves cut in the sides of the hopper. The slats are of such width as to afford communication at all times with either of the grooves a, for drilling grain, or by moving the slats towards the centre of the hopper, to close communication with the grooves and open it with the cells c, for planting in check rows, or by sliding both slats f g towards the centre of the hopper, to close communication between it and the g

and cells *a c*, and open it with the cells *e* for planting in hill-steps. The wheels have markers *h*, on them: they may be made of metal and bolted to the felloe of the wheel. They correspond in number with the cells, or their divisions of them so as to be an index of each deposit of grain. The markers may be made like *i*, (Fig. 1,) a sharp scoop for hard ground. The markers represented correspond in number with the cells *c*. When the cells *e* are in use, and when drilling in the corn by the grooves *a*, no attention whatever need be given to the marker. When the markers do not match the marks of previous rows, the lever *z* is thrown up, bringing the whole weight of the seeding machine, (and which is entirely raised off the ground thereby) upon the track wheels *r*, and upon which wheels it is allowed to move until the marker come over the exact spot. The lever *z* is then pulled down, and the machine commences planting again on the proper line. By this arrangement corn can be planted in precisely straight lines both ways, and in cultivating corn, there is no danger in overrunning the rows.

The truck *r* is supported on the bar *g*, which rests on its journal in the rear projections of the shafts *h*, and in which journal it may freely turn. The seeding tubes *j*, pass up through the tubes and have funnel shaped mouths, as shown in Fig. 2, for receiving the grain from the grooves *a*, or either of the rows or cells *c e*. The bottoms of the seeding tubes pass into, and rest on the shoes *k*, which open the furrows into which the corn drops, the earth closing over it after the usual manner of drilling other grain. Corn, or other grain or seeds, can by this arrangement by means of the slides *f g*, be planted in three different ways, viz: by means of the groove *a* in drills, by the cells in *check-rows* and *step-hills*; either of them being effected by a simple adjustment or movement of the said slides.

This simple and beautiful arrangement, which was patented 18th of November, 1851, is worthy the attention of our farmers. More information may be obtained by letter, addressed to Mr. Wm. Redick, Uniontown, Pa.

The Uniontown Sentinel says: "This machine scores out the ground and plants two rows of corn each time it passes over the field, dropping and covering more perfectly than can possibly be done by the hand and hoe, saving the labor of the hands that would be required to drop and cover, and one man and horse scoring out, dropping and covering as much in one day, as the same man and horse could merely score out, (both ways for check rows) in four days. It is constructed for three modes of planting, in check rows, step-hills or in drills; can be changed from one mode to another by moving slats in the bottom of the seed box. The quantity also can be regulated to plant thick or thin, in either mode. It is made to plant the check rows to be tended both ways $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, step hills 20 inches one way by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet the other, and to drill in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, but may be made to any given distance. It drops generally four grains in a hill, which may be increased or diminished at pleasure, by altering a screw, and it cannot miss a hill when worked right in suitable ground. The machine is simple, not liable to get out of repair, can be made by any common mechanic, and only costs from \$25 to \$28. For wheat it is intended to add four or five teeth or shovels, and manage in the same way as drilling corn. Some eight or ten gentlemen of this vicinity, planted their corn with this machine last spring, and speak very highly of its merits."

✂ A turkey weighing thirty-three pounds was brought to the New York market recently. He was raised by Mr. Joshua Shreve, Sandhill, Mount Holly, New Jersey, and was nineteen months old.

Potter's Improved Rut-Scraper.

A machine for improving roads is a matter of considerable importance to many of our readers at the present time. On most of our turnpikes and country roads a great saving of wear and expense might be effected by the use of a rut scraper and roller like the one described below, which we saw exhibited at the New York State Fair, and the inventor of which, Mr. N. Potter, is now in this city for the sale of Rights. The description is from the N. Y. "Farmer and Mechanic."

Fig. 1.

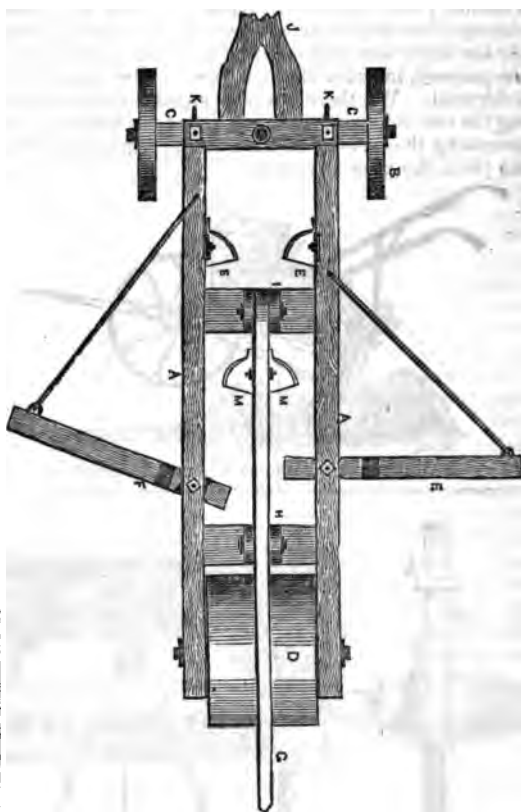
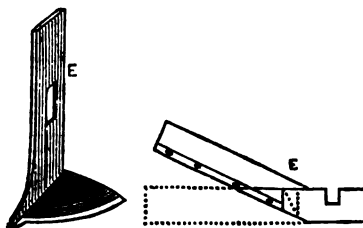


Fig. 2.



This machine for improving roads is the invention of Mr. N. Potter, of East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y. Fig. 1 is a plan or bird's-eye view, and Fig 2 a section of a Rut Cutter, and a scraper with the outer end elevated—to be used upon roads that have not been graded, and for the purpose of clearing gutters at the sides of roads.

The same letters of reference indicate like parts. *A A* are the side pieces of the frame; *B B* are the front wheels; *c* is the axle; *d* is a heavy roller, which may be of iron or wood—it is provided with axles fixed in suitable bushes or bearings in the frame *A A*. The cutters *E E* are made of metal, the blades of which are

formed nearly of quadrant shape, and are provided with vertical stocks, sliding in grooved plates on the inner side of the longitudinal bars of the frame, and are attached by bolts which pass through the frame, and through the slots and in the vertical stocks of the cutter, and are secured by nuts—the said slots allowing the cutters to be adjusted to any required height. The cutter blades are nearly horizontal, the curved or cutting edges being inclined slightly downwards. *F F* are the scrapers for removing the loose dirt from the surface of the road, and may be formed of metal, but usually of planks set vertically on edge, and shod on their lower front or cutting edges with plates of iron or steel, and are attached to the frame *A A* by vertical pins, on which they turn freely, so as to be adjusted at any required angle to the center of the frame, and are kept in the required position by iron rods, which are attached to their front sides, and have their ends bent so as to catch in holes on the upper edges of the side pieces of the frame, by means of which the outer ends of the scrapers may be both thrown forward, or one forward and the other back, according to the direction dirt is required. *G* is the pressure bar or lever, attached by pins to posts *H* and *I* on the frame. *J* is the tongue or pole attached to the leading axle *C*. *M M* are two additional cutters attached to the sides of a horizontal center piece below the lever *C*, set in a reversed position from the front cutters, and may be used or omitted at the discretion of the operator, but will generally be found necessary in clearing gutters at the sides of roads.

For filling ruts the operation is as follows: The horse or other drawing power being attached and set in motion, and the machine brought with its center over a rut in the road, the cutters *E E* will cut off the ridges on each side of the rut, throwing the dirt from the ridges into the hollow of the rut—the scrapers *F F* conducting the dirt either into, or towards the rut, or towards the center of the road, as may be required. The roller *D* will pass over the loose dirt which has been thrown into the rut, making it firm and solid. This improved scraper will also be found very useful in leveling and smoothing newly made pikes, as well as by filling ruts, raising the road gradually to the center, and will be found a valuable, labour-saving machine in making and repairing roads in general.

A full sized machine was exhibited at the Fair of the Agricultural Society in Greene Co., O., held at Xenia, October 11, 1850, which was highly commended by the Committee, and a Diploma awarded for the same. One of these machines was also exhibited at the Fair of the State Agricultural Society, recently held in Rochester, which was specially commended by the Committee, and the first premium awarded it under the head—"The most valuable Machine or Implement for the farmer, either newly invented, or an improvement on any other now in use."

For rights to this machine, application may be made to the patentee, Nathaniel Potter, East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y.

Spanish Merinos.

To the Hon. J. D. PATTERSON, of Westfield, Chatauque Co., N. Y.

SIR—In the Patent Office Report for 1849-50, page 243, I find an extract from your letter to the commissioner, which contains the following: "I have a flock of about 550 pure blooded Spanish Merino Sheep, which will average over 5 lbs. of wool each" &c.

If "pure blooded" sheep, tracing beyond the possibility of doubt to the stock of the Leonese Transhumantes in Spain, and of an unmixed variety, can be procured in the United States at a reasonable cost, I

would buy a few ewes and a buck. And I would prefer that variety of the Leonese Transhumantes called Aqueirres if to be had; if not, my second choice would be the Guadaloupes; my third choice the Negrettis; my fourth the Infantados; my fifth the Escurials; my sixth the Montarcos; my seventh the Paulars. I place the Paulars last, not because, in my judgment, they are inferior to the others, but because they have been already introduced into my neighborhood; and, by bringing in some of the other varieties, we will be enabled to institute a comparison between them. Perhaps the Paulars will turn out to be the superior breed, though my expectations are otherwise.

In making a selection, *those individuals would be preferred exhibiting in the highest degree the distinctive marks and character of the breed.*

I suppose it is known to you, that the French and Germans continue to resort to Spain for pure blood of the different varieties of the Leonese Transhumantes; and are, to this day, deriving immense benefit in the improvement of their flocks by that course: whilst we, less judiciously, are content to buy, at second hand, from the French and Germans such as they are willing to sell, instead of following their example and procuring the pure bloods direct from Spain—the only true source. What is here advanced must be understood to be offered as the general rule. Doubtless there are exceptions to it, and instances exist in which as good sheep have been obtained from both France and Germany as could have been from Spain; but such instances are the exceptions. And we labor under the further disadvantage, by receiving them under the improper designations of German, or Saxon, or French sheep, of being unable to tell from what varieties of Spanish sheep they are descended; and whether or not they have been bred untainted by any admixture with the common sheep of those countries.

The Government flock of Rambouilletts in France is indeed understood to have been kept thoroughly pure, and to be descended from selections of the best Spanish blood, and even to have been much improved in some important particulars; but only a very few of the late importations have been from that flock. Of the real merits of the other flocks of the French sheep, from which the bulk of the recent importations have come, we are as yet destitute of the necessary information to enable us to judge. These considerations, added to the exalted character of the Government Rambouilletts, render it highly important that the owners of the few which have been brought to this country from that flock, should not only preserve them in their purity, but should be exceedingly tenacious of the name of Rambouillett. They should not quietly permit others to assume that name without being entitled to it; nor, by adopting the improper name of French sheep, should they assist in causing them to be confounded with those of the other French flocks—a result which will assuredly take place unless they are prompt and tenacious upon the subject.

Some of our Ohio breeders think their flocks are Escurials, and call them by that name: but I have not been able to discover that they have any right to do so. In fact, I suppose that they are wholly unable to trace them to that pure Spanish fountain; and have given them the name by guess, from a fancied agreement or resemblance to the idea their owners have formed of that variety from descriptions of them found in books. Their origin is more likely to be the Wells & Dickenson flock, with probably a cross from the more recent importations either of Saxon, or Sorian, or Estantes, and possibly even a taint of the common sheep.

To return to the more immediate matter in hand—my object now is to obtain from you answers to the following inquiries:

What breed of Spanish Merinos are yours? When

were they imported from Spain, and by whom? Are they a variety of the Leonese Transhumantes? And, if so, which variety? And how are the facts established?

Also; What is your price for ewes, and what for bucks, each?

I address this letter to you through the Ohio Cultivator, because the information that will be contained in your answers, will be highly interesting to many of the numerous readers of that paper, as well as to myself. C.

February 1st, 1852.

Condensed from the Cincinnati Price Current.
Hogs Packed in the West.

Below we present a detailed statement of the hogs packed at the principal points in the west. The exhibit is more full and accurate than any we have been able to publish in former years, and although not embracing every point, it will answer all the purposes for which such a statement is useful:

OHIO.	1851-'2	1850-'1
Cincinnati,	352,048	334,529
Chillicothe,	42,000	21,000
Circleville,	15,700	19,200
Other towns reported,	51,327	68,689
	461,075	443,418
INDIANA.		
Madison,	97,202	96,349
Terre Haute,	62,651	65,548
Lafayette,	38,600	33,000
Other towns reported,	261,308	149,859
	359,761	348,754
ILLINOIS.		
Alton,	25,000	20,000
Beardstown,	24,400	34,000
Quincy,	17,500	24,500
Peoria,	17,000	26,000
Chicago,	13,000	20,000
Other towns reported,	90,771	153,036
	189,671	277,536
KENTUCKY.		
Louisville,	193,000	196,414
Maysville,	6,300	9,500
	199,300	205,914
MISSOURI.		
St. Louis,	47,168	82,274
Hannibal and Churchville,	11,000	25,000
	58,168	107,274
IOWA.		
Burlington,	10,000	25,000
Keokuk,	10,000	30,900
Muscatine,	7,500	15,500
	27,500	70,500
Green and Cumberland rivers,	8,500	14,000

These returns show a total deficiency of about 82,000 hogs.

In the best section

of the West, the aggregate of hogs

packed in Missouri is 100,000.

In Iowa, the total is 100,000.

In Kentucky, the total is 100,000.

In Illinois, the total is 100,000.

In Indiana, the total is 100,000.

In Ohio, the total is 100,000.

In the West, the total is 100,000.

In the East, the total is 100,000.

In the South, the total is 100,000.

In the North, the total is 100,000.

In the West, the total is 100,000.

In the East, the total is 100,000.

In the South, the total is 100,000.

In the North, the total is 100,000.

List of New Patents,

Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to

February 1, 1852.

[FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.]

To D. F. Phillips, of Republic, Ohio, for improvement in Cider Mills.

I wish it to be understood that I make no claim to originality of invention, to any part of the mill, separately considered; nor do I claim as new any part of the arrangement of the press, grinding cylinder, or hopper. But I claim the arrangement of the parallel slicing knives, in combination with the reciprocating followers, made as described, with channels and ribs on its inclined face, when used with a grinding cylinder and concave, made and arranged as described, for first slicing the apples, and then delivering the slices successively to the grinding cylinder, to be reduced to pumice in the manner described.

To Henry Skinner, of Attica, N. Y., for improvement in Churns.

I make no claim to originality of invention in any of the individual parts of the churn, except the dasher, and this I claim only when it is constructed with perforated paddles and tapered elbow tubes, combined for directing the cream or milk upward, and also throwing it centrifugally against the ribs and concave surface of the churn tub, during the operation of churning in the peculiar manner set forth.

To T. B. Wheeler of Albany, N. Y., for improvement in Grain Sieves

I claim forming sieves for separating grain from straw, chaff, and all extraneous matter, and for the analogous purposes, of sheet metal, with apertures cut or otherwise made in it, and inclined leaves under the said apertures of corresponding form with the apertures themselves, substantially as set forth.

COVERING CHEESES.—By Upson Bushnell, of Gustavus, Ohio: I claim the spring cylinder with cleats, and open at the side, in combination with the framed stool with a circular opening, to admit and hold the cylinder within the sack while the cheese shall be passed through, all as described, and for the purposes stated.

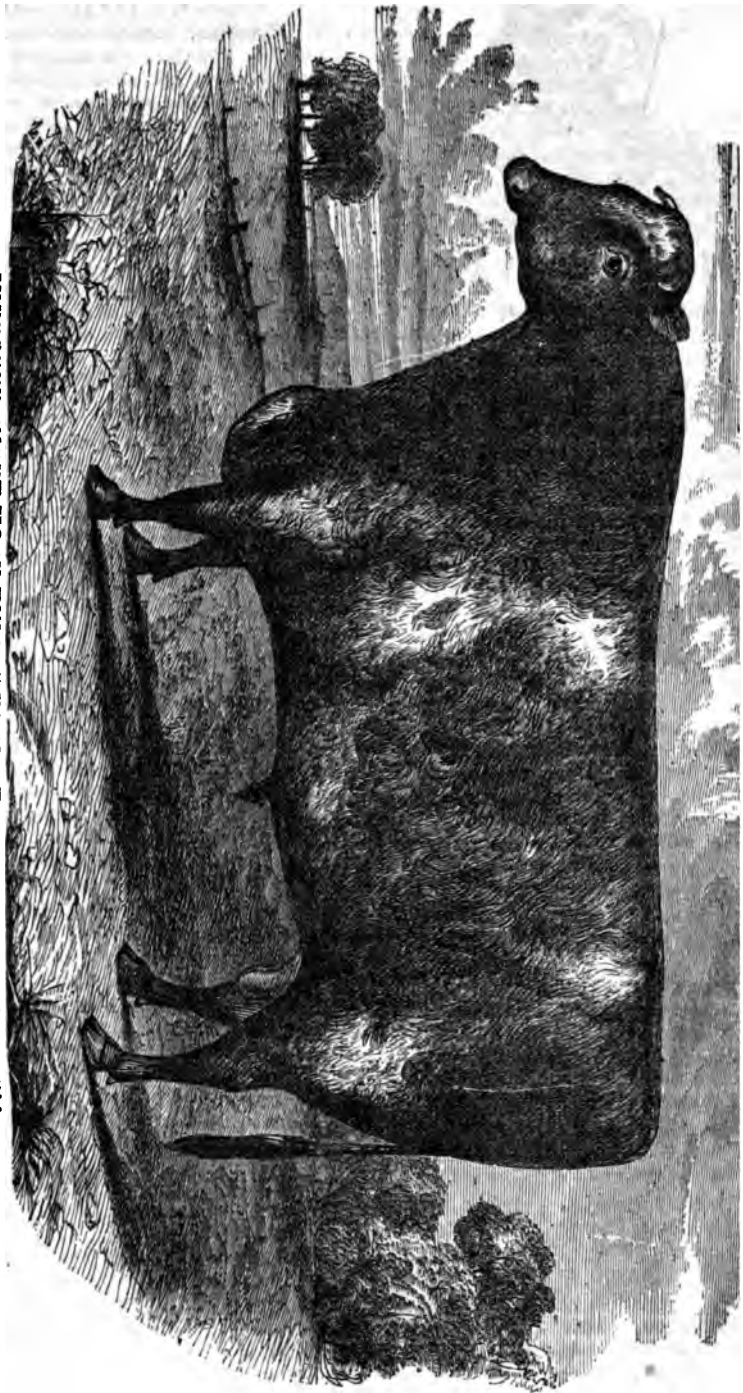
CLOVER HARVESTER.—By Mahlon Garretson of Bermdian, Pa.: I claim the lateral projections, whose ends are fitted in the mortices or recesses in the shanks of the cutters, and whose upper front edges are made sharp, said projections serving the two-fold purpose of interlocking with the contiguous cutters, and acting as cutters themselves, as described, for severing the heads from the stalk.

FEEDING ROLLERS IN STRAW CUTTERS.—Nath'l Nuckolls, of Columbus, Ga.: I claim the enlargement of the knife grooves, on the feeding cylinder, in the manner as set forth.

NECK YOKES.—By J. T. Plato, of Jasper, N. Y.: I claim the combination of washers, the swivels, bolt, and nut, with the ordinary neck, yoke, arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

HEMP BRAKES.—By L. S. Chichester, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.: I claim making two or more breaking and cleaning cylinders, with fixed rods at or near their peripheries, and radial plates, made to slide radially, (or some of them fixed,) operated substantially as described, in the spaces between the rods, being geared together, so as to turn with equal velocities, and so placed, that in their rotation the rods and plates of one cylinder shall come opposite to those of the other cylinder, for the purpose, and in the manner substantially set forth.

And I also claim the combination of springs, substantially as described, with the sliding plates of the cylinder, or cylinders, operated substantially as described, for the purpose of rendering the plates self-adapting to the material introduced, and insure its being properly gripped, and held so as to admit of slipping without undue strain on the fibers or structure.



IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL, "EARL OF SEAHAM," FOUR YEARS OLD.

Imported and formerly owned by A. STEVENS & J. M. SHERWOOD, N. Y., now sold to W. T. DENNIS and others, of Richmond, Ia.—(10,181). Roan; calved April 21, 1848; bred by John Stephenson, Esq., Wolsington, county of Durham, England; imported, 1850, by A. Stevens and J. M. Sherwood; got by Earl of Antrim (10,174); dam, Primrose, by Napier, (6238); grandam, Rose Ann, by Belleophon (3119); great gr. dam, Rosette, by Belvedere (1706); gr. gr. grandam, Red Rose, by Waterloo (2816); gr. gr. gr. grandam, Moss Rose, by Baron (58); gr. gr. gr. gr. grandam, (bred by Sir Henry Vane Tempest), by Phenomenon (491); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grandam, Ann Boleyn, by Favorite (262). [Further pedigree same as 3d Duke of Cambridge, it last Cultivator.] "EARL OF SEAHAM" was exhibited by Col. Sherwood, at our State Fair last fall, and was very much admired. He obtained the first premium (\$25) on foreign cattle, and we expected to hear that some of our Scioto breeders had purchased him for the improvement of their herds; but it seems they let the prize slip into the hands of our Indiana neighbors.

We most heartily congratulate the friends of improvement in Indiana, on this acquisition, and have no doubt that the "Earl" will be duly appreciated there. Without professing much critical knowledge of the technical "points" of cattle, we hesitate not to say that this bull would rank higher at an English Exhibition than almost any other shown at our State Fair. He is *finer* in his limbs, head, neck and bone, and of gentler disposition than most of the Ohio stock. It is mainly in these respects that we noticed a marked difference between the most popular animals of this breed at the English shows, and those of this country.

Morgan County Agricultural Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am glad to be able to inform you that there is an Agricultural Society in Morgan county. Quite a respectable number of farmers and mechanics met on the 14th inst. at the court house, and elected W. Sherwood President, C. Shugart Vice President, F. W. Wood Treasurer, and Joshua Davis Treasurer.

The first dollar that was paid, was by "Aurora." She was the first, believe, at the meeting ever ready to encourage us to press on. Y^{rs} Malta, Morgan Co., Feb. 17, 1852.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, MARCH 1, 1852.

CORRESPONDENTS whose favors are deferred, must consider that we receive at this season many more communications than we can find room to publish, without omitting matters of more pressing importance. After spring work has commenced, we shall not receive so liberal a supply, and will then be able to look up deferred articles.

ROLL OF HONOR SEEDS will be forwarded this month—see list on first page. The "roll" is still open, and the liberal terms to clubs mentioned in our last, is stimulating quite a number of our new readers, as well as old ones, to have their names entered for the honors. It is still a good time to perform this work, where it has thus far been neglected. We think the prize is worth an effort.

STATISTICS OF WHEAT AND CORN CROPS in Ohio, for 1850, as compiled from returns to the Auditor of State, will be given correctly in our next. The grain table, as printed in the Auditor's report recently published, is erroneous, owing to the transposition of figures for several counties. Editors and other writers will be liable to be misled by these errors.

THE SALE OF STOCK, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Jonathan Pierce, is deserving the attention of cattle breeders, and all who wish to obtain choice animals. A large portion of this herd is of excellent quality.

THE NURSERY ADVERTISEMENTS in this paper, will serve as guides to those who may wish to procure fruit trees and other things in that line. The railroads now in operation afford facilities for obtaining such articles from a distance.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of our old friend, George Smith, and regret that the infirmities of age have driven him to the determination of selling off his farm and choice stock.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—Owing to our having procured an additional supply, are now selling at the very low rate of \$5 per 1000. Our supply of seed has been heard from, on the river, [It has just arrived—28th] We can warrant it fresh and good.

☞ Remarks on a State Pomological Society, or Convention, and several other matters designed for this number, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

EFFECTS OF COLD.—Mr. J. Nelson of Mt. Auburn, Ja., writes: "I am pretty well satisfied that nearly all the apple trees in this part of the country are destroyed by the hard winter. The wood and inner bark has turned brown and appears to be watery; the bark of some is already peeling off."

To this we may add the testimony of Wm. I. Clark, a nurseryman of Perry County O., who says in a recent letter, "My Peach trees, even seedlings of one year's growth, are all killed, and no mistake."

CORRECTION.—In our last, p. 52, sixth line below the cut, the size of stuff for rafters should be 2 by 4 inches, not 3 by 4 four, as was printed in part of the edition.

A GOOD WHEAT CROP.—Our friend, Jacob Meyers of Ashland County, sends us the yield of wheat on a trifle less than six acres of land, in clover sod last summer—yield about 280 bushels, White Blue Stem. The quantity of seed sown was about 1½ bu. per acre; average yield per acre, 46½ bu. A portion of the field was sowed with another variety, (Red Rhine,) and the yield was about 56 bu. per acre.

CRANBERRIES.—Our friend Thos. Lawrence, of Olena, Huron Co., gives the result of a successful experiment in cultivating cranberries, by setting the plants in a shallow plank box filled with swamp earth, and then conducting over it a stream of spring water. This is an ingenious device for amateur gardeners, who have the advantage of a suitable spring of water.

Notices of Publications received.

"HERALD OF THE UNION," is the title of a new paper published C. Edwards Lester, 205, Broadway, N. Y. It is a large 8 page folio, more handsomely printed than anything of the kind we have yet seen. It is to be continued till after the next Presidential election, and will advocate the Compromise measures of 1850. Beside a high range of literature, and a comprehensive view of international intelligence, the Herald will be an able exponent of conservatism, and we doubt not, will fully satisfy those who are thus minded. Price, \$2.00.

ECLOGÆ EX Q. HORATHI FLACCI PŒMATIBUS.—This is No. X of the excellent classical series of Schmitz and Zumpt, by Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia. It is a neat 18 mo. of some 336 pages, containing nearly all the poems of Horace, those only having been excluded which cannot be used for educational purposes. To these are added a commentary by Prof. Zumpt of Berlin, together with an introduction and metrical table of the Odes and Epodes.

The chastness of diction, and elegant execution of this series should commend it to the attention of those who have occasion to teach or study the classics.

THE FAMILY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY, containing essays on Homeopathic and other medical preparations for the cure of diseases of Men, Horses, Cattle and Sheep; and imparting useful information to the Dairyman and Wool Grower; compiled by JOHN NEISS, Canton, O.; published by DANIEL SHELL, M. D. 18 mo. pp. 386.

This work is fairly described by its title, and has been compiled with much care from a great variety of authorities, foreign and domestic. Judging from what we have been able to examine of it, we should say it was emphatically a FAMILY BOOK. The publisher has made arrangements for its sale with Fiske & Hall, and Smith Knight & Co., Cleveland; S. S. Fassett, Ashtabula; Allen Taylor, Huntington; Lorain Co., and J. B. Wheeler, Hudson.

WALKS AND TALKS of an American Farmer in England, by Fred. L. Olmstead, with wood cuts of Farm Houses, Cottages, &c. A narrative of an actual tour on foot in England by an American Farmer. This is one of Putnam's amusing 25 cent books, for travelers and the fireside, which has been laid on our table by those enterprising Booksellers, J. H. RILEY & Co., of this city. When we have time to look into it, we may speak of its merits; meanwhile, let those who can't wait get one and read for themselves.

THE WESTERN LANCET is now in its XIII year, and if we may be allowed to judge, is worthy the attention of the Profession; 72 pages octavo monthly. Edited by L. M. Lawson and George Mendenhall, and published by T. Wrightson, Cincinnati, O. \$3 a year.

☞ It is better to sow a young heart with generous thoughts and deeds than a field with corn, since the heart's harvest is perpetual.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

We are under obligations to the new Superintendent of this Institution — Rev. J. ADDISON CARY, for a copy of the 25th annual Report; from which we gather that the present number of pupils is 132, and that the expenses for the past year have amounted to \$13,331.92. The estimated expenses for the next two years — until the next biennial session of the Legislature, amounts to \$30,000, based upon the probable increase of pupils, and the increased price of provisions, &c.

The Superintendent's report discusses a variety of topics, contemplating future changes and improvements, which become necessary to meet the wants of the Institution. Additional buildings are needed, and the relative advantages of erecting a wing to the present structure, and the construction of an entirely new edifice are carefully considered, with a conclusion in favor of the latter.

The Superintendent considers the subject, recently discussed elsewhere, of a change of location from the city to a farm, where the pupils might be partially employed in out-door labor. Admitting his premises good, and that the Asylum should be strictly an Academic Institution, or partially connected with work shops, the reasoning is natural and the conclusions just; but from these premises we must dissent. The majority of pupils in this Institution will ever be obliged to depend for support upon their labor; and the kind of education they require, is that which will best fit them for this course of life.

We do not pretend to hold that whatever of labor they perform in any capacity during their pupilage, will result in pecuniary profit to the Institution, yet we do hold that out-door employment in Agriculture, Horticulture and kindred labors, will give them a better opportunity for physical, as well as mental development, than can be secured in the midst of the city; while the advantage of moral associations would be at least fully equal.

We do not think that the true ends of such an education are subserved, and the highest good of such pupils promoted, by giving to the Institution a Metropolitan or Academic character, however gratifying such associations might be to visitors, and even others more nearly connected.

H.

Blue Grass for Woods Pasture.

Many of our readers have seen and admired the beautiful and luxuriant woods pastures of Kentucky, or have read much in praise thereof in the agricultural papers, so that we are often asked whether such pastures cannot be produced in Ohio and other States, and if so, how is it to be done.

BLUE GRASS, (*Poa pratensis*), is the material of which these pastures are formed — hence, throughout the west it is called "Kentucky blue grass." It is found growing naturally on good lime-stone soils in most of the central and western States; and woods pastures similar to those in Kentucky may occasionally be seen in Southern Ohio, on the rich sugar-tree lands and "second bottoms," where seed of this grass has been sown. But on the lighter class of soils, and our stiff white oak lands this grass does not succeed well.

The method of procuring good woods pasture, is to clear the land of underbrush and rubbish of all kinds, (burning the leaves, &c.) and thinning out the timber if too thick, then, in the latter part of the winter or very early in the spring, sow blue grass seed at the rate of ten pounds (one bushel) of stript seed, or seven pounds of clean seed per acre. If the weather is open and the ground dry, soon after the sowing a brush harrow may be drawn over the land with advantage. Some recommend turning in a flock of sheep to stir

the surface of the ground with their feet, and thus assist in covering the seed with earth.

ORCHARD GRASS, (*Dactylis glomerata*), is also well adapted for woods pastures, and will thrive on some soils not suited for blue grass. It is well to mix the two kinds in sowing, then whichever is best suited to the land, will gain the ascendancy. Owing to the drouth last summer, blue grass seed is unusually scarce and dear at present — worth twenty cents per pound or more. J. F. Dair & Co., of Cincinnati can furnish it and also Orchard Grass.

The Boys' Department—again.

As we anticipated, AUNT FANNY's letter to the boys is doing its work, and it certainly operates like yeast; but the young gentlemen, or those who personate such, are mostly mistaken in one particular, and all who write for the press should bear this in mind,—to give the editors a real and responsible name. We rarely pay attention to those who cannot confide in us thus much.

Again, we do not wish to go out of our way to discuss questions of Woman's Rights in this department, however appropriate such discussion may be elsewhere. We have before us several papers purporting to come from THE BOYS, liable to both the above objections, though well written of their kind, and containing truthful ideas. Some of these are addressed to Aunt Fanny, and she will be pleased with a few extracts, which we give for her benefit. Our friend from Licking county says:

"Don't imagine we are indifferent to our interest at the present time, simply because we have never written anything for the Ohio Cultivator. * * * The first work for us is to obtain a practical education, and this we are now laboring to acquire. We have tried to improve by the hints given us in the Cultivator. We are endeavoring to make the most of all the chance we have to improve our minds, so that when our Aunt writes to us, we can answer her intelligently; or if we have any information that would be interesting to the readers of the Cultivator we can write it out in such a manner that we shall not be ashamed to send it to the editor."

Another correspondent from "Ewing Valley" says:

"I am glad to see that you have interested yourself in behalf of your nephews. Such advice as you give is just such as we require. * * * Woman's influence should not be confined exclusively within the precinct of the domestic circle. One foot of the compass of her mind should fasten here, while the other should delineate a perfect circle of benevolent works in the community in which she resides. * * * What we boys want, to prepare us to enter the Senate Chamber or to occupy any post of honor, is the advice and encouragement of refined women; and I hope as long as the Ohio Cultivator is extant, the able pen of AUNT FANNY will continue to furnish such food for the young minds of our country as will enable them to appreciate the laudable effort she is making to enhance the public weal, by coupling the rights of women with the cause of progress."

The above and much more, is well said, but we have our own reasons for questioning this last boy's "authenticity," and repeat what we have said above and elsewhere — correspondents must send us real names.

H.

SORE TEATS IN COWS.—The March winds and young calves together, will be likely to give the cows sore teats. These should be cleansed with warm soap suds, and oiled with a composition of equal parts lime water and lard oil. This will be better than an exchange of kicks between the cow and the milker.

Making Starch and Sugar from Indian Corn.

There is good reason to believe that the sale and manufacture of whiskey and other alcoholic liquors will in a few years be prohibited throughout this land, (Heaven speed the time!) and it may be well for distillers, and those who supply them with corn, to begin to look about them for some new and more reputable branch of manufacture, to which they can devote their capital and attention. The manufacture of starch from Indian corn is well known to be a profitable business, and although it may not be capable of being extended to any thing like the extent of the whiskey manufacture, it may certainly be carried on to a much larger extent than now — especially when the use of corn starch for food comes to be generally understood.

The manufacture of Sugar from Corn is a business that may yet be found not only practicable, but highly profitable, and advantageous to our western country. Some notice of a patent for this purpose, was given in our paper, Nov. 15, 1851, from the Scientific American; and we advise some of the enterprising distillers in our great corn valleys to inquire into the subject.

The following article from the Cincinnati Commercial will throw some additional light on this important subject:

"In your paper of the 25th of December, I find an article under the head of Nutrition in Various Grains, containing much valuable information, but embodying some errors that has induced me to compile the following table, showing the amount of Starch, Gluten and Vegetable Albumen in one hundred pounds of flour of the different grains, with some thoughts on the subject. If you deem them of sufficient importance, publish them, if not, throw them in the fire.

"Table of the relative amount of Organic Matter in the different Grains:

	Gluten	Starch	Vegetable Albumen
Wheat,	12-02	66-07	1-25
Rye,	11	54	2-80
Barley,	4	67	0-40
Oats,	3	72	0-30
Indian Corn,	3	80-20	2-05

The balance of the grain consisting of inorganic matter and water; but in the article above referred to, the author gives sugar and gum as component parts of each of the grains named when, in fact, neither of them contains saccharine matter or gum, but the starch that they contain is so easily converted into sugar and gum, by the action of water and heat, that it is very difficult to analyse the grain without changing a portion of the starch first into gum and then into sugar; this change will take place to a greater or less degree if the purest water is used, but if the water contains any Sulphuric Acid, (Oil of Vitriol), as all rain water does especially that which falls during a thunder storm, the progress of saccharification will be hastened and increased; Sulphuric Acid possessing the properties of changing, without the aid of heat, starch and water into grape sugar, without entering into the combination itself—the process being effected by what Chemists call catalytic force. "One hundred lbs. of starch mixed with 600 lbs. of water and 10 lbs. of Sulphuric Acid, will be converted into grape sugar by boiling for seven hours, and will yield from 105 to 122 lbs. of dry sugar."

I have now in my possession, a bottle of syrup and sugar prepared from corn meal, by this process the flavor of which is equal, at least, to any sugar house molasses, or Havana white. recollect that you gave to the public, through your useful paper, an account (as something new) of an establishment, a part of your State, of a manufactory of starch manufactured by the process above described. Now when we look

starch is contained in maize, or Indian corn, is it surprising that until very recently, we of the Western States imported the most of the starch we used from the East, where it was manufactured from potatoes, which yield but 15 per cent., and that in the New England States, some thirty or forty years ago, a lady's wardrobe and toilet was not complete or in order unless the ruffles, caps, and collars were stiffened with starch imported from Poland; but as surprising as these facts appear to us now, they are no more so than the fact that we look to and depend upon the South for our saccharine matter, will appear to those who may fill our places, a few years hence. They, instead of importing sugar and molasses, will export them! That this is one of the changes the next quarter of a century is destined to bring forth, is not doubted by

H. J. BOWERS.

Ripley Co. Ia., Jan., 1852.

* Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry.

Ayrshire and Devon Cattle, and Morgan Horses.

WHERE THEY CAN BE FOUND — HISTORY OF THE MORGAN HORSES.

Richmond, Jefferson Co., O. 2nd month, 13, 1852.

FRIENDS BATEHAM & HARRIS — We almost every week receive communications calling for information in reference to Ayrshire & Devon cattle and Morgan horses—where to be found, &c. All the general facts within our knowledge, may be stated in a few lines, which, if you think worth the space, you may publish.

E. P. Prentice of Albany, N. Y., raises Ayrshire cattle in perfection. Garbett & Beck of Sheldon corners, Wyoming Co., New York, and Geo. Patterson of Baltimore, Md., raise Devon cattle in great perfection. D. & D. E. Hill of Bridport, Addison Co., Vermont, own old (Morgan) "Black Hawk;" and in that vicinity is a large number of his stock. F. A. Weir is a prominent member of the company that owned old "Gifford" at the time of his death; resides at Walpole, New Hampshire. Silas Hale of South Royalton, Worcester Co., Mass., owns the "Green Mountain Morgan" that took a premium at the State Fair of New York, 1847. — Seymour of Brattleboro, Orleans Co., Vermont, owns "Comet" — more generally known as the Root Horse; perhaps the only stallion except Black Hawk, now living, sired by the old Sherman Morgan. As notes of reference, the above will be useful to those wishing to import fine stock from the east, as by addressing any of the above gentlemen in reference to the stock which they represent, the description of stock for sale, and the prices will be promptly communicated.

We are also frequently interrogated in reference to points in the history of the Morgan family of horses upon which there seems to be a variety of opinion,—also as to the relative value of Black Hawks as contrasted with other Morgan horses, and whether Black Hawk really is a Morgan?

1st. On Morgan history, we can simply state facts, which by the majority are assumed to be true, and which, owing to the lapse of time cannot be disproved. A synopsis of which is the following, viz: The original Justin Morgan was sired by True Britton, was owned the greater part of his life by Justin Morgan, from whom he took his name. From him sprang four stallions the Woodbury or Burbank, the Sherman, the Chelsea and the Bullrush. Of the two horses with which we now have to do, Old Gifford and Black Hawk — Gifford was sired by the Woodbury, Black Hawk by the Sherman Morgan. Gifford was from a good business, though not very fine bred mare; Black Hawk from a 2d class English mare somewhat noted

2nd. Our opinion upon the relative merits of the different branches. Comparisons are odious. We are great admirers of the whole family — have always been surprised to see men owning one, trying to prove the other not genuine. In the absence of either party we would want no better recommendation than that they were nearly allied to the one present. In fact upon inspection of the members of the various branches, the practiced eye will invariably detect so many points peculiar to the original as to banish all doubt, and to this fact more than any other, do the Morgans of the present day owe their distinction; for all other families of which we have any knowledge, (no matter how famous in their day) whose origin is so distant, are lost in various crosses. All who will take the trouble to examine, will find that the Morgans are possessed of many points of excellence in form, added to which they are of a universally kind, tractable disposition, which is, if possible, of even more importance. No man of sense would knowingly buy a horse that would in all probability "break his neck," though ever so gay and swift, while he could get a more ordinary one that would carry him safely. An idea of their speed is more correctly conveyed by saying that they move with style and ease ten miles per hour, and what they can do for one hour they can do all day, than to say they are "fast horses."

Respectfully, J. D. & W. H. LADD.

*Justin Morgan, second, is now living in Woodstock, Vt.
†See Albany Cultivator, of Dec. 1851. Notes for the month.

Value of Agricultural Papers — Useful Items.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR: — Time was when farmers and mechanics had no medium of communication through which to hold converse, and the only published information pertaining to their business, was an occasional theoretical article, written by some one whose vocabulary was far beyond the comprehension of the mass; but now mechanical and agricultural periodicals are within the reach of all, and we are invited to participate in giving them character and circulation; and practical contributions are found from the *literati* of both sexes, down to the cook and plowman, one article of which is sometimes of more value than the cost of the whole volume, and all calculated to elevate labor, so that the parlor lady and the dandy need no longer look upon those with contempt to whom they are indebted for all their luxuries.

Why should we not each contribute our mite; since by making suggestions or relating experience, we do not assume to be teachers, neither by asking information do we descend to pupilage, but as a common brotherhood we ask and grant reciprocal favors; and if our contributions are sometimes abridged or rejected, it may be as well; perhaps better; we are at liberty to "try again." With this view I submit a little of the *practical*, which may be of use to some of the fraternity.

STALLS FOR HORSES. — Probably most men are aware of the inconvenience and danger of narrow, short, rickety stalls for horses, and many have lost enough in horse property from such accommodations to pay half the expense of a good horse-barn with safe and commodious stalls. The plan I would suggest is the following: let the partition come back eleven feet, and be formed by setting a three by four scantling strongly into the floor, and spike the top to the joist; set another scantling with the foot against the bottom of the first and running up at an angle of forty-five degrees, ceil each side with inch boards four feet high, then slant the ceiling off to the top of the standing timber; single stalls five feet wide, mangers three feet high, and two and a half wide at top, narrowed at the bottom down to the floor, and instead of the eye-en-

dangering and hay-wasting rack, place a wide board to serve as a shoot to convey the hay from the loft to the back side of the manger. Make all "good and strong," and then for further safety, as horses frequently get loose, suspend a trace-chain at suitable height between the upright part behind, one end fastened permanently with a staple, the other with a hook driven into the post, with the point upwards and slightly turned toward the post. I am experiencing the benefits of the above plan.

FEEDING OATS IN THE SHEAF. — After many experiments in feeding oats without the expense of threshing or cutting fine, I use a bench made of four inch plank, of convenient height, and four pins of suitable length, distance and slant, to lay in a bundle and then with a broad axe, (a heavy hay knife, or any straight edged axe would do,) cut it just above the band; give the heads to the horses and the butts to the other stock.

GOOD APPLE VINEGAR may be made by putting several bushels of ripe apples early in the season, when the weather is favorable to fermentation, into a box or a hogshead (such as the merchant will sell for two or three shillings) placed in the form of a leach; as fermentation and decomposition take place a liquor will drain off which will be no temptation to children, nor those of older growth. The "little fox" which has from time immemorial been "spoiling the vine" of the nursery by inducing an appetite for stimulants, now loses its charms, and the well-meaning tee-totaler need not peril his reputation by working about a cider mill to obtain vinegar for family use. The above method was published several years ago. We have tried it, and it has proved satisfactory.

PARTITIONS FOR ROOMS. — Rooms in houses already built, by setting a frame made of 1½ inch lumber four inches wide, with the upper corner so framed, as to wedge upward and outward and form a press joint against the wall, with proper arrangement for the door, and a board framed in horizontally, to protect against chairs and bed; then with plenty of small tacks, and cotton cloth, cover, straining it tightly, the base-board covering the lower edge of the cloth; if afterwards covered with paper, which excludes the light, it will have a very natural appearance. Three sleeping rooms have thus been added to our dwelling, greatly to the satisfaction of its inmates. C. STOWE.

Braceville, Trumbull Co., O., 1852.

What are the Farmers to do.

An intelligent gentleman from Jackson County, who carries on a large farm, informed us on Monday last, that hired help for farmers is now exceedingly scarce and high there. He stated by way of example, that a young man in his vicinity offered to hire out to him one year ago for \$11 per month, and wishing to hire a few days ago, he went to the same young man, who told that he would hire out to him, but should ask \$26 per month and found, as he could get it elsewhere. Our informant attributes the great enhancement of wages, to the large number of young men who have gone, and are going to California, of which class there are five hundred in Jackson county alone.

Should this state of things prove to be general, and should it continue, farmers will be driven from raising wheat, which is all made up of labor, to sheep and cattle, or some branch of agriculture which they can conduct within themselves. The present will afford a fine opportunity for the thousands of emigrants about New York and other great cities to give up "waiting for something to turn up" through the means of the Land Reform and kindred projects, and come off west and work upon our farms for a dollar a day and board and washing. — *Detroit Adv.*

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATHAM.

ERRATA.—In the last number of the Cultivator, Ladies' Department, page 47, in the "Recipe for Pumpkin Sauce," for "one of sliced lemons," read "one of sliced lemons."

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

Review of *Paintings—Art, and Artists—School of Design, &c.*

LONDON, JANUARY, 1852.

MRS. BATEHAM: * * * It would be indeed, were it in my power, to greet you in ; and often the yearning of the heart makes me fly back like a dove to its nest ; but the ocean rolls between, and the wintry surges hold me in their power, and I feel that I must be content to wait for my time. But since I cannot meet you, I can, at least, impart to you some of the pleasures that it falls lot to enjoy.

I will recollect among the many fine, modern pictures at the National Gallery, was one by a Mr. Burton, that struck us as being remarkably beautiful in design and execution. It was entitled *The Artist*. The young man, fired with martial ardor by the enticement of a military hero, is held in the mild exhortation of the Saviour, accompanied by two angels, while his half frantic wife and mother are holding him with the most passionate entreaties. The angels in this picture, you will remember, are much better than any others that we met, from the simplicity of their drapery and the soft, purple tint of their pinions, so naturally fading into an appearance scarcely to be distinguished from clouds. The Saviour, too, was truly heavenly. A few days ago I met the artist, (Mr. Burton;) he is a young man of great promise, and has just taken a gold medal as an award for the best picture offered by the Royal Academicians. I learned that it was to be painted in his studio and availed myself of the privilege of calling on him an early call. The subject is drawn from the story of Samson Agonistes, where the strong, blind prisoner, amidst several others, is led out to take the soft air on the sea side, when Delilah, accompanied by a band of soldiers, approaches Samson, first in the attitude of a suppliant, and when she finds herself unable to detain him further with flattering words, she turns away in despair. The artist has seized the moment when she has thrown herself upon her knees in affected supplication.

Samson is leaning against the trunk of a tree, his body is slightly wrapped in a coarse blanket, his arms and legs completely exposed, showing the great strength that he was still capable of putting forth while massive chains are fastened to his wrists. His face is stern, cold love painted on the features, and his eyes are upturned as though he would express his utter scorn of his betrayer. Delilah is the perfect Delilah of our imagination. Beautiful and artfully persuasive, you feel that her naïveté well select her to execute the fearful mission so successfully accomplished. She is daintily dressed in the oriental scarf that displays her loose, but still holiday attire, so faithfully oriental that you at it is appropriate that she should rest beneath the shade of the palm and the olive tree. The attendants, are most faithfully eastern, and one of them is holding in her hand an ancient harp, one string of which is snapped asunder, and she seems vainly trying to mend the severed portions. The other prisoners are prisoners, but still faithful as such. Even his fellow-prisoners said the prize was justly awarded.

Artists cannot have the same facilities for copying ancient drapery, and representing historic scenes which European artists can so readily avail themselves of, but we have natural resources that should not be overlooked. Both in art and literature, let us try to be American, and *only* American. The world has its beauty, its Asia, its Africa, each professing its really distinctive features. Why then, should it not have its

America—its true, original America, with all its native simplicity, its confidence in the dignity of humanity, its unfettered energies, its strong hope for the future? They tell us here that we have few claims to art. When our day really arrives, let us show them an originality that shall prove our title. Mothers can commence with their sons and daughters, and teach them both to sketch and model, if they will, and I hope this may soon become a favorite amusement.

In a school of Design that I visited, I obtained some hints that I intend to carry out. The plaster for modeling I found was made of a fine clay, not better than I used to gather from a spring near my father's. It was dried, sifted, and then mixed with water. All the instruments needed were the hands, two or three little wood or ivory stilletoes, much like the "corn husker's pins" that I have seen my Buckeye brothers use ; and with these, the students moulded faces, hands and feet, all models easily obtained from nature. Almost any of our children of six or eight years of age would delight to commence the work, and then, what vases, equal to the famed Etruscan, would fill our conservatories and grace our lawns. I am sure my own mother and Aunt Fanny would soon be able to carry on the manufacture with much skill, and the young gentlemen, now under their care, may yet turn out famous artists. Certainly it is quite worth the trial, and if I can, I intend to bring home some small specimens of Statuary for them to imitate. H. M. T.

Do not suffer the trite heading of the following communication to deter you from reading it. It will well repay a careful perusal.

We must also compliment the writer upon the legible, correct, and finished manuscript she sent us. It was quite a model. Hope we shall hear from her often.—Ed.

Woman's Rights, Sphere, and Duty.

It is a lamentable fact, that woman has ever been enthralled. Her intellect has been shackled, her labor underrated, her mind pronounced inferior, and even a soul denied her ; the hand of man which should ever have aided her, has thrust her into the deep pits of degradation. But what will all the present clamor accomplish?—Woman's Rights Conventions, lady lecturers in Bloomer trousers, and the like? Do those who take part in such matters dream of forcing the "lords of creation" to yield woman her rights? Although they are ostensibly fighting with the sword of argument instead of the polished shaft, does not their mode of proceeding partake of the spirit of war, which the friends of peace throughout the world are striving to subdue? And should they conquer by such means, what lady would wish to share the spoils of the victory? What maiden would choose the heart which was just only when forced to be so, as an urn wherein to pour the pure waters of her affections—who would not rather choose the man whose ear could be charmed by the mild voice of reason, whose lips could be tempted by the "honey of persuasion," who loved to sit beneath the radiant shadow of the bow of mercy, gazing at its lovely tints until it melted away into the blue sky of happiness.

There are rights which woman certainly ought to possess. She should be at liberty "to think, feel, and act" for herself: she should be allowed an opinion, and the power to exercise it on every subject, political, scientific, or religious; the key to unlock the treasures of learning should be placed in her hand; facilities should be given her to teach her fingers useful skill; the law should protect her person and property; and the arm of man should ever be ready to

seen her and every harm from which finite power shield her; and when she has performed an equal amount of labor, whether intellectual or physical, she should have a remuneration equal with man. If these were conceded, why need she contend for the right of suffrage, and a place in the councils of the nation? Whose hand would lead the wayward steps of the little child in the paths of pleasantness, or press the cooling draught to the lip of the sick one, while she was casting her vote into the ballot box? whose would trim the lamp of affection to enlighten the sweet home," while her's was guiding the ship of State over the heaving ocean of politics? Man and woman each have a different sphere marked out by their Creator. Man in active employment in his sphere gains both intellectual and physical strength; woman in attempting to fill his place in any position whatever, loses either that refinement of soul, or the purity of person, or both, which she originally possessed. Let us look at the analogy of nature. The high blast shakes the branches of the stately tree, the waters of the tempest dash upon its leaves; but the roots strike deeper into the soil, and still it towers upward. The gentle flower loves the warm sunshine, the kindly showers, the refreshing dew; but the rude storm and the deluging rain, bend its head and scatter its petals, disrobing it of the beauty that allied it to the gardens of Paradise.

Nature has been copied in the works of art. In the temple, we see *without*, the massive wall, the stately columns, though rich in architectural beauty, yet built for strength; *within*, the gilded cornice, the transparent mosaics, the yielding carpets, and beautiful pictures. A woman should ever be a protecting wall about woman, while she to him should be a sweet picture of woman, decked in the gilding of imagination, and draped in fancy; her heart should be a covert where he may find a resting place when weary in treading life's weary way; not with the sunshine and air excluded, but with intellectual light "is sweet to the eye" of woman. The heart of man, and the healthful breeze awakened the stir of active life, plays as musically over her strings as over those of her sterner companion. Her duties have been imposed upon our sex by our Creator, which the true woman does not shrink to perform. She worketh "willingly with her hands," and does nothing unbecomingly. A sister's love cheers and encourages a brother; the kindly aid of a dutiful sister supports the trembling steps of a gray haired father; the light of "a sunny spirit" that beams from the eyes of a devoted wife gives a "silver lining" to the cloud that darkens her husband's horizon; the faithful mother clothes her son with the armor of good principles as he goes forth to the battle of life, her father delivers to him the bright shield of truth with the words of the Spartan matron, "Bring it back or begeth back upon it." No poor widow so lonely and desolate, though she is with her little ones but one in the day, but can diffuse around them a pure and healthful atmosphere if it pervades her own soul; and though she should perish with starvation, she still could offer her mantle of purity as a rich inheritance for her children. And here a thought suggests itself. Would that those ladies who possess talents, influence, and position in society, be doing more "to redeem a nation from sin and slavery," if instead of making public appearances, and endeavoring to enlighten the wise heads of philosophers, they should seek out their unfortunate sisters who are struggling on the stormy sea of affliction in the gloomy night of poverty, and teach them to turn their eyes to the stars of Faith and Hope, which the heaviest clouds cannot entirely obscure; if they should endeavor to elevate their "menial assistants"

faculties? In this way might they not become the robed angels, bearing lessons of truth and justice to the throne of God, which would so address themselves to the eye and ear of man, as to sink deep into his mind and influence his words and actions.

A COUNTRY CO.
Walnut Villa, Jan. 3rd, 1852.

Letter from Aunt Fanny.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM:— Since I wrote you I have made three weeks' visit to Washington, which you are aware, was my native place. A year or more of years has made many changes in this familiar place; but it is still the place where I was born; and no time—at least while I live—can sweep away the broad meadows, or the old homestead, so as to destroy its distinctive features and make it cease to be—

"The loveliest spot on the face of the earth,

The farm of my father, the place of my birth

There have been, as I said before, great changes, but I believe all for the better, as far as the appearance of the farm is concerned: great improvements are making in Agriculture, much more attention is paid to Horticulture than twenty years ago, and the door yards and gardens give evidence of improved tastes. And yet there is much room for advancement; for though far ahead of many countries of the State, they are far, very far, behind many of the north eastern section, who are much younger than themselves.

Apples are largely cultivated, but the small ones receive but little attention; pears, plums, quince, cherries are grown, but not with the variety and excellence of other places. A few good farmers and some few gardeners in Marietta, cultivate strawberries, but I think they are nowhere so extensively raised to supply the market. But the spirit is abroad, and I hope ere long to see its foot prints in the rich and every county in the State.

One thing always strikes me painfully in these days as I pass from place to place—the delicacy of the women. Almost every other one you meet is invalid, suffering from some cause that renders her days of debility and gloom, rather than hours of activity and usefulness. Scarce a week passes, that does not bring tidings of the death of some young man who has passed away from life and its duties, in the age and time when she should have been fitted, by physical and mental development, to act her part in the important drama, as a wife and mother; leaving the husband with a bleeding heart and children helpless—tender little ones, to life's buffeting storms, without the guarding and watchful love of a mother.

Why is this? Where shall we look for the cause of the evil? Where for its remedy? For that is an evil, I think cannot be denied. Some attribute this prevailing disposition to disease, to drink and coffee; some to over eating; some to want of exercise; some to too much labor; others to the warm baths; others throw all the blame on the doctors, while others insist that women are kept too much indoors, and that the style of dress worn for the last twenty years, has debilitated the whole race.

Others again are bold to assert that the practice of sending young girls so steadily to school, from the age of twelve to sixteen, cannot fail to do them a great deal of wrong. I am inclined to think there is truth in these; that it is not one of these departures from nature, but all combined, that have done this!

Wiry, February 17, 1852.

Address D. L. RAFT, West Carlisle, Coshocton county, O.
March 1, 1911

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, Feb. 27, 1852.

The advance in prices of Wheat and Flour has been checked by the latest arrival from England, though with the expectation that the next steamer may again produce an upward tendency, as it is beginning to be known that a scarcity exists in Central Europe. We advise Ohio farmers not to sell their Wheat at present low prices. Other farm products are without material change — except Cloverseed, which has taken a sudden rise of \$1 per bushel in Cincinnati, but is not likely to maintain present price, owing to low rates at all other places.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26. — Flour \$3.38a\$3.40 per bbl. Wheat 60a63. Corn 28a30. Rye 48a50. Oats 22a23. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$6.25a\$6.50. Timothy \$1.50a\$2.50. Dried Apples (new) \$1.75a\$2. Peaches \$2.75a\$3 per bu. Pork, Mess, \$14. per bbl. Lard (No. 1) 8a8½c. per lb. Butter, for packing, 12a14 — fresh Roll 16a18c. (wholesale.) Cheese, 7a 7 1-2c. for good W. R. Wool is without change.

ZANESVILLE, Feb. 25. — Flour \$3.25a\$3.50. Wheat 58a60. Corn 30a33. Oats 20. Flaxseed 85. Cloverseed \$5a5.50. Timothy \$2a2.50.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26. — Flour, (wholesale) \$3.37a\$3.50. Wheat 73a75c. Corn 38a40. Oats 25. Potatoes 62. Dried Apples \$1.50a\$1.75. Peaches \$2a2.50. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$5.50. Timothy \$2. Butter, firkin, 8a10 — Fresh Roll, 13a15c. lb. Eggs 8a10c. doz. Salt, fine, bbl. \$1.12a\$1.25. Hay \$10 ton.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 27. — Flour \$3.50. Wheat 55c. Corn 25. Oats 20. Cloverseed \$5a\$5.50. Timothy \$1.75a\$2.50. Potatoes 50a62. Dried Apples \$2. Peaches \$3. Butter 13a15. Cheese 7a8. Eggs 10. Hams 8a10c. lb. Beef per quarter \$3.50a\$4 per 100.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. — Flour \$4.87a5. Wheat \$1.10a\$1.16. Corn 69a70. Pork, Mess, \$15.50a\$15.75. Beef and other provisions firm.

GREAT SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Also a large quantity of **GRADE and COMMON STOCK**, and all other Personal Property belonging to the estate of Jonathan Pierce, deceased, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

COMMENCING on Wednesday, the 10th inst., on the premises of Jacob Pierce, three miles southeast of Charleston, Clarke County, Ohio, the entire Stock, consisting of

About thirty head thorough-bred Durham cattle;
Forty head of grade cattle;
Twenty head of common cattle;
Six head of extraordinary 3 year old mules, paired off in matches;
Twenty head of two year old mules of best quality;
Twenty-eight yearling mules, all in good condition;
Nine head of horses;
One large superior Jack, Dick Johnson;
One splendid Maltese Jack, bred by Henry Clay of Kentucky;
Two young Jacks, sired by the above named Dick Johnson, just ready for service;
Seven head of Jennets, the largest fourteen hands high;
One hundred and eighty head of improved fine Woolled Sheep;
One hundred head of Hogs, bred from the best stock in the country;
Also, grain and fodder of various kinds, farming implements, &c.
Competitors for any of the stock or property offered will have an equal chance, without fear of out-bidders, as the property will be sold to pay debts against said estate.

Persons wishing to improve their stock, will do well to attend and examine the above, as there has been a great deal of time, talent, and money expended in obtaining the best improved breeds the country affords. A full and complete pedigree will accompany each thorough-bred animal as it is sold.

TERMS AND ORDER OF SALE.

Sale will commence on the 10th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until all the property is sold. Farming utensils, Grain and Hay will be sold the first day; Blooded Cattle on the second day, and other stock as they come in order. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over, the purchaser giving bonds as the law requires; a discount of twelve per cent. will be made for cash paid in hand.

Persons desiring to examine said stock before the time of sale, can do so by calling on Jacob Pierce, who will give any information desired.

DAVID RUTAN, Executor.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber still has on hand a general assortment of the most approved varieties of Grafted Apple trees. Price at the nursery, \$10 per hundred trees. They are of suitable size for transplanting, and in healthy condition.

Residence four miles from Cardington on the State road from thence to Marion. JOSEPH MORRIS.

Richland Township, Marion Co., O., 2nd month, 17th, 1852.



THE MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW.

THIS PLOW consists of two Plows, placed one before the other on the same beam. The forward one takes a furrow from 3 to 6 inches deep, separating the roots of the grass or vegetable matter, and lays its slice surface down, in the bottom of the furrow; and the hind one follows from 4 to 6 inches deeper, and raises and deposits its slice on that of the forward one. In being raised and turned, the sub soil is broken and mellowed, and spread loose and evenly over the sward, or in the language of the State Agricultural Committee of New York, in their report, it makes a seed bed almost as perfectly as a spade.

THE DRAFT of the Plow, is less than that of the common Plow, taking the same depth of turrow; a single plowing with it disposes of the vegetable matter and mellow the ground more effectually than is done in Summer following with the common plow, by plowing the ground twice; it buries the vegetable matter at such a depth as smother it at once, and effectually kills the June grass and other weeds injurious to crops; it raises the ground into swells or ridges much easier than is done with the common Plow, and makes such depth of the loose earth, that the water settles from the surface and relieves the crop from any injurious action — on the other hand, in a dry time, the water thus settling down, is brought again by absorption to the surface, so that in wet or in drought, the ground derives from the use of this Plow beneficial effects; it causes the ground to continue more open and mellow during the growth of the crops, in consequence of which, and its freedom from weeds, it is much easier cultivated with the hoe; it also tends to increase its productiveness — the yield of wheat, oats, corn and potatoe crops of the same field being, in nearly every instance, from a quarter to a third heavier than where the common Plow has been used. We say then to the farmer, adopt the use of the

MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW.

It will enable you to plow your ground deeper; it will save you nearly one-half the expense of putting in and cultivating your crops, and it will increase the yield from one-fourth to one-third.

The proprietors of this Plow received a special premium of \$15, from the New York State Agricultural Society, at their Exhibition and Work of Plows, in June, 1850; also a Gold Medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at their Annual Exhibition, in November, 1850, and the first premium at the Onondaga County Fair in 1850; also in every County Fair in the State of New York, where it has been exhibited.

TESTIMONIAL.

At the Plowing Match, at the 2d State Fair of Ohio, this Plow performed the work to which the 1st premium of a ten dollar cup was awarded.

A few days after the Fair, several of the citizens of Columbus witnessed a trial of this Plow in an orchard, of clayey loam, with a heavy grass sod of twenty years' growth, and small roots of the apple trees traversed the soil in every direction. The soil was hard bound, and dry from the long continued drought, and only an inch or two of depth had been molested by the rain a few days before.

The smaller Plow cut the sod 3 inches deep and turned it over into the preceding furrow, while the larger Plow cut a slice 6 inches below the other, or 9 inches from the surface, and turned it over broken and crumbled fine, upon the top of the sod, so that the field plowed with this Plow, was as smooth and in as good tilth as if thoroughly harrowed.

The Plow requires less draught than any other Plow we have seen that turned as deep and wide a furrow; and for the following reason, viz: It cuts two furrow slices, and much less power is required to break and crumble up these slices than one having their combined thickness.

We can freely say that in lightness of draught, in perfect tilth of ground produced, it exceeded our expectations, and we consider it one of the most valuable improvements of the kind that we have ever seen.

W. W. MATHER, Secretary O. State Board of Agriculture.

S. MEDARY, Editor Ohio Statesman.

J. WHITEHILL, Ex-Treasurer of State.

W. T. BASCOM, Editor Ohio State Journal.

M. B. BATHAM, Editor Ohio Cultivator.

The subscriber is now manufacturing the above Plow, of the best materials, and in a style of workmanship unsurpassed by any shop in the State; and gives this warranty — that any Plow sold by him and failing to give satisfaction, may be returned, and the purchase money shall be refunded. Price \$16.

Columbus, March 1, 1852.

JNO. L. GILL.

LINNÆAN GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

WM. R. PRINCE & Co., in addition to their immense stock of fruit and ornamental trees of the usual sizes, have 10,000 Pear trees of bearing size, 5 to 8 years grafted on both Pear and Quince, and extra sized Cherries, Apples, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, &c. The collection of Evergreen trees is unequalled, and of every size from seedlings up to 15 feet. All will be sold low in quantities. Prices and Catalogues sent to post paid applicants who enclose stamps. Also, Wholesale Catalogue for Nurseries. Cedars, Deodora and Lebanon Yews, Junipers, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vits, &c., of large size.

mar. 2 t.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, MARCH 15, 1852.

No. 6.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

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Press,

BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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Osage Orange Hedge Culture.

WILLIAM NEFF, Esq., of Cincinnati, was one of the first who called attention to the value of the *MAELURA* as a hedge plant, and he planted largely of it himself on his grounds at Yellow Springs, also in more Western States. Some of his earliest experiments were not perfectly successful, owing to deficient trimming, but his extended observations and experiments give much value to his present instructions, which we copy from the *Western Horticultural Review* of the present month:

My object in this article is not to complain of your stricture upon the cultivation and management of the Hedge, but to meet some objections to the *OSAGE ORANGE PLANT* itself, inasmuch as my experience tells me that there is no known plant so peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and so valuable to our Agricultural interests. Its surprising properties are no longer a problem. Some writers are yet disposed to class it among the "Humbugs," and many doubt its utility, but amongst them all you will not probably find much, if any experience. If rightly managed, it makes the best and cheapest fence in the world—without any special objection whatever.

Believing then, as I do, in the extraordinary properties of the *Osage Orange* for making Live Fences, I will state what I believe the best mode of cultivation and management, in as few plain words as practicable, so as to be understood by the inexperienced—with the hope that all interested persons may practice, and enjoy its benefits.

In order to make the seed vegetate surely and quickly, they require to be soaked for a long time in warm water—usually three, four or five days, but always until they are very much swollen, and partially sprouted. The water should be kept warm all the time, [and changed as often as every 48 hours.—Eds. O. C.]

The nursery should be located with care. It should be a rich sandy loam. If you have none such, prepare the best spot you have, by deep and thorough cultivation, mixed with well rotted manure, if not otherwise rich enough—make the drills about a foot apart, and before dropping the seed, send to the woods and get some of the richest and sandiest mold you can procure. Drop the seed, and cover with the woods' mold an inch or an inch and half deep. If the seeds are well soaked—the ground clear and strong, they will all make their appearance before the weeds and grass will start to interfere with them. So soon as they are well up, the greatest care will be necessary to avoid the labor of hoeing and weeding, which can only be done by mulching well with leaves, cut straw, sawdust, or tan-bark. I name the mulching materials in the rotation I think they answer best. The whole

nursery should be covered, except only the plants; and put on thick enough to prevent the grass and weeds from appearing; by doing so, all further labor will be avoided.

They are better not to be planted too early in the spring—the middle of May is soon enough.

The next spring they are ready for setting in the Hedge, the ground for which should have been well prepared the previous fall, by subsoiling, and manuring, if necessary; and again in the very early spring plowed and harrowed and rolled repeatedly till completely pulverized, then drive the stakes, lay the line and spade the trenches. More care is necessary in *taking up* plants to insure their growth than is usually observed; and more with this, as it is desirable that every one should grow. The tops may be cut off to six inches, and the roots pruned proportionally. Set the plants in a double row, six inches apart, diagonally—thus * * * * *—a foot apart in each row, making them equal to six inches in a single row. As soon as planted, mulch *deeply* with leaves, straw, saw dust, or tan-bark, and they will want no further attention till the next spring, at which time pruning commences, and you begin by cutting all off within one inch of the ground; in the middle of June cut all the tops again to within four inches of the former cutting. The next spring cut to within five inches of the preceeding cutting, and again the middle of June to within six inches—and so continue cutting each spring and June, increasing the distance an inch each time, till the Hedge is high enough. By this means you thicken the Hedge perfectly all the way up; and when grown it will require the less pruning from there being no large stalks. By pruning the *tops* only while growing, the side branches become the stronger; they can afterwards be pruned and thickened, till it may be made impenetrable to a bird. The mulching may require some renewing the second year, but afterwards the shade of the Hedge will prevent the interference of the grass and weeds.

The plants should never be set further apart than I recommended above—particularly in strong soil, as the further apart they are set the stronger they will grow, and create so much more pruning after the Hedge is grown, or otherwise be objectionably high. Neither will the roots extend so far when closely set.

The Hedge should be fully protected from stock for the first two years. Moles often burrow under the Hedge, destroying the roots. To remedy this, make the ground “dishing” where the plants are set, two or three inches lower than the sides, which is found effectual, and the plants flourish better.

The pruning may be made a comparatively small job, by using a strong knife for the purpose, about two feet long. A common grass hook answers pretty well; and some labor may be avoided by pruning in the fall, before the wood becomes hard, in place of the spring. The plant bears it so well, that there is no danger.

The “plashing,” “plaiting,” or “interlacing,” when rightly done, may make a perfect fence, and quite ornamental, particularly while young, but it is expensive, and for common purposes, I would not recommend it further than to stop a gap.

I am persuaded that the plant may be used to advantage much farther north than has been admitted. For the first two or three years the limbs will be severely nipped by the frost, but not to the injury of the fence. Respectfully, WILLIAM NEFF.

IN SOWING OSAGE ORANGE SEED, a correspondent in Lorain county informs us that he has had the best success, by soaking it (standing in a warm place) for 6 or 8 days, then sowing in drills an inch deep, and covering with sandy earth, such as will not bake. Ed.

Side Hill Plows.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS.—We believe the above named implement has not received the attention its importance demands from the agricultural press of Ohio. In our opinion it is an indispensable implement to the farmers of the hilly portions of our State; especially to those who wish to be *farmers*; i. e., to those who wish to plow deep. Every intelligent farmer knows that it is absolutely necessary to plow deep to produce large crops, and in no way can this be done on a side hill, so cheaply and effectually as with said plow.

Whoever has plowed a side hill, knows that he can turn a furrow eight or ten inches in depth *down hill* easier than one four inches in depth *up hill*, and three-fifths of the *up hill* furrows will fall back. The only consolation that the plowman has, is to hope for better “next round,” and “try, try again.” And when he has finished the hill, look at it! Oh, what plowing! 'Tis enough to discourage any one. Just one half of the land right side up, and just half *grass side* up. Forsooth many will not plow hills because it is such difficult work.

Never did we plow with any plow whatever that left the land in such fine condition for seeds. By throwing the land *all* down hill it can be plowed *very deep*—consequently, the furrow must be made quite narrow, and thus the land will be finely pulverized.

THE SIDE HILL PLOW, as here represented, is the kind most approved. (The cutter and wheel are often dispensed with.) It is so constructed that by touching a hook with the foot, the mould board can easily and instantly be changed from one side to the other.

We have used this plow, and *know* what we say of it to be true. Why is it then that more of them are not in use! The mechanics have provided them for us, still the farmers do not use them.

A few of its advantages may be noticed:

1st. As it throws all down hill, there will be no dead furrows to form gullies in time of rains.

2nd. It plows the land *very deep* and uniform.

3rd. It is much easier for man and beast.

4th. It pulverizes the land thoroughly.

Convince the farmers, Messrs. Eds., that with this implement they can plow at a uniform depth of eight or more inches with the same team that they now use in plowing but three or four inches. Convince them, we say, of this, and you will add greatly to the wealth of our country.

Many are disposed to discard this plow on its first trial. This arises from the fact that they are not in the habit of holding a plow that turns the furrow to the left. After a few hours use this objection is entirely removed, for it becomes as natural to hold as the right hand plow. (This is a right hand plow half of the time.)

We think that any man who has ten acres of hill to plow, cannot make a better investment of \$6, than in the purchase of this plow.

It can be had at all of our towns of any note, especially in the hilly counties of Ohio.

W. W. RATHBON.
Centre Belpre, Washington Co., O.



Emery's Cross-Cut Saw, Worked by Horse Power.

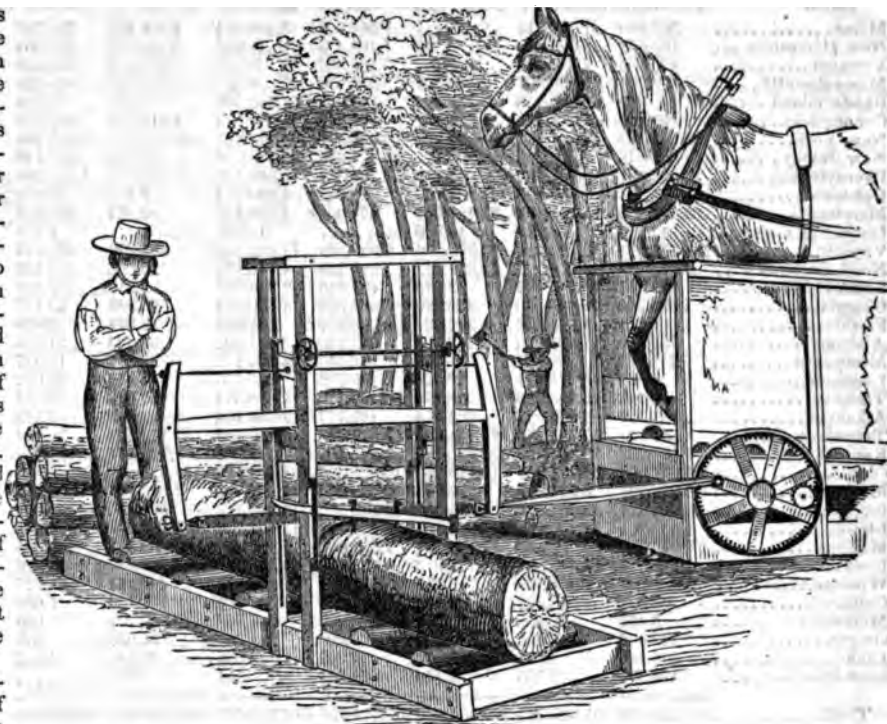
THE USE OF STOVES has now become almost universal in this country, hence a machine for sawing stove wood is quite a desideratum, especially for hotels and other large establishments, and for persons who wish to sell fire wood in our towns and cities. The annexed is a representation of a machine of this kind, which is said to answer the purpose admirably. It is manufactured and for sale at the Albany, N. Y., Agricultural works of EMERY & Co.—Price, with single horse power, about \$100;—two horse power \$130.

Those who already have one of their 'railroad horse

powers' for threshing, &c., could have the saw-mill attached for a trifling expense.

The engraving needs no explanation. The wheel which drives the saw, makes about 50 revolutions per minute. It is said that one of these machines with two horses, will cut up from 12 to 14 cords of hard wood per day, in 18 inch lengths, without a change of horses; and a solid hard wood log, 2 feet through, has been cut off in two minutes. Its great advantage of a circular saw consists in its ability to cut larger logs without previous splitting.

STOWE'S WOOD SAWING MACHINE, described in our paper, December 1, 1850, is similar to the above. In answer to several inquiries, friend Stowe writes to us that he is prepared to furnish such machines, of a portable form, with cast iron gearings, adapted for one or two horses, and at moderate cost. Address C. STOWE, Braceville, Trumbull county, Ohio.



Culture of Barley.

Barley is a very profitable crop for the farmers of Ohio, whether raised for sale or for feed. Being convinced that beer drinking is injurious to the majority of those who indulge in it, I cannot conscientiously sell barley to a brewery. I have tried ground barley for cow feed this winter, and find it does admirably. I believe that an ordinary yield of this grain will realize to the farmer twice the amount of feed that could be obtained from the same surface of land in oats or any other small grain commonly raised in our State.

From 40 to 60 bushels of barley per acre are common yields in this county (Hamilton) 40; bushels, however, is more common than 60. But with proper care, I have little doubt that the amount might be easily increased to nearly 100 bushels per acre. My belief in the possibility of such an extraordinary yield is based upon the following fact: Last fall a year, I sowed two bushels of barley on a measured acre of ground. When I had gone over the ground I had left about two quarts of seed in my sowing bag. This I threw where I knew the cattle had been in the habit of lying when the field was in pasture the previous summer. Both sowings then amounted perhaps to about the rate of three bushels per acre, on a few rods. The barley on these few rods was remarkably fine and tall. It lodged a little, but it was nearly all gathered with the cradle. I bound up four dozen sheaves, (large enough to be handy) off from five square rods of

land. This is something like one hundred and forty-eight dozen per acre. Barley was generally not quite so well filled last season as was common in former seasons—hence my barley did not make quite a bushel to the dozen. But still these five rods must have overrun the rate of one hundred bushels per acre.

Carthage, Hamilton Co., O. B. M. WATKINS.

The U. S. Census, and the Wheat Crop of 1849.

EDS. O. CULT.—Seeing in the Cultivator (Feb. 1) an article headed "Injustice to Ohio—The U. S. Census," induces me to send you the following, which I noted down some 15 months since, and which probably fairly exhibits the comparative amount of the wheat crops of 1849 and 1850, for most of Ohio and Indiana, and a considerable portion of Illinois.

The U. S. Deputy Marshall, in taking the census of an adjoining County, on account of the failure of the wheat crop of 1849, concluded to take the crop of 1850, which had been threshed. He took all in his way to the amount of fifty-two farms, generally moderate wheat-growers, and found that time would not admit of continuing the list.

The result as to these farms was, that in 1849 the average product was five 57-100 bushels per acre; and in 1850 the same yielded eighteen 66-100 bushels per acre—also an increase of 200 acres had been added for the crop of 1850. The crop of 1851 was an increase on that of 1850.

M.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb., 1852.

United States Census --- Principal Agricultural Productions of 1849.

States.	Bu Wheat.	Bu In. Corn.	Tobacco, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tons Hay.	Bu. Flaxseed.	Map. Sug. lbs.
Maine.....	367,980	1,741,715	.....	1,366,866	8,488,234	2,201,105	794,780	362	87,541
New Hampshire...	185,658	1,573,670	50	1,108,476	6,977,056	3,196,563	598,854	94	1,292,429
Vermont.....	493,666	1,625,776	.....	3,492,087	12,128,095	6,759,066	763,579	307	5,159,641
Massachusetts.....	29,784	2,326,167	119,306	576,736	7,825,337	7,124,461	645,749	72	768,596
Rhode Island.....	39	516,133	.....	111,937	1,066,625	296,748	73,353	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	40,167	1,996,462	1,383,932	512,529	6,620,579	4,512,019	499,706	9,775	37,781
New York.....	13,073,357	17,844,808	70,222	10,021,507	82,043,823	49,785,905	3,714,734	53,824	10,310,764
New Jersey.....	1,508,216	8,605,396	.....	375,932	9,070,710	500,819	429,119	12,353	5,886
Pennsylvania.....	15,482,191	19,707,702	857,619	4,781,367	40,554,741	2,395,279	1,826,265	43,627	2,218,644
Delaware.....	466,784	2,888,896	.....	52,887	1,031,867	3,187	30,159	838	.....
Maryland.....	4,494,680	11,104,631	21,199,281	477,438	4,206,160	3,925	145,070	2,816	47,740
District of Columbia	17,370	65,280	.....	.....	14,869	.....	1,974	.....	.....
Virginia.....	14,516,950	35,538,582	56,516,492	2,850,909	11,126,795	434,850	370,177	63,333	1,223,905
North Carolina.....	2,147,899	28,286,999	12,058,147	915,299	4,144,258	95,043	145,180	38,183	27,448
South Carolina.....	1,066,278	16,272,308	73,235	487,243	2,979,975	4,810	25,427	11	260
Georgia.....	1,085,784	30,428,540	420,123	988,802	4,640,074	46,391	23,427	585	50
Florida.....	1,225	1,993,462	982,584	23,235	375,853	18,324	2,620	.....	.....
Alabama.....	292,429	28,485,966	163,605	637,829	3,961,592	30,423	31,801	54	473
Mississippi.....	215,181	21,836,154	48,349	566,057	4,388,112	20,314	12,517	21	110
Louisiana.....	84	10,915,051	23,922	105,393	685,136	1,148	20,672	.....	260
Texas.....	42,448	5,796,735	60,770	122,118	2,319,574	92,018	8,327	16	.....
Arkansas.....	193,902	8,857,296	224,164	181,427	1,854,104	28,440	3,924	695	8,825
Tennessee.....	1,638,470	52,137,863	20,144,380	1,340,833	8,130,686	179,577	72,942	19,405	159,647
Kentucky.....	2,184,763	58,922,788	55,765,259	2,246,168	10,115,267	228,744	115,296	80,458	383,525
Ohio.....	14,967,056	59,788,750	10,480,967	10,069,607	34,180,458	21,350,478	1,360,636	185,598	4,521,613
Michigan.....	4,918,706	5,620,215	2,225	2,047,364	7,043,794	1,012,551	394,717	1,186	2,423,897
Indiana.....	6,625,474	52,887,564	1,035,146	2,502,763	12,748,186	666,986	402,791	35,803	2,921,638
Illinois.....	9,433,965	57,179,283	844,129	2,129,139	12,605,554	1,283,758	586,011	11,873	246,078
Missouri.....	2,943,840	35,709,042	17,038,364	1,635,162	7,762,124	201,597	116,224	15,439	171,943
Iowa.....	1,442,074	8,475,027	2,012	363,398	1,933,128	198,444	84,598	2,182	70,680
Wisconsin.....	4,292,208	1,983,378	768	243,065	888,816	440,961	293,927	834	661,969
California.....	98,282	90,082	1,000	4,800	705	150	2,038	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3,422	16,665	.....	260	1,100	.....	2,069	.....	2,950
Oregon.....	228,882	2,928	325	29,596	211,734	36,030	373	.....	.....
Utah.....	103,441	9,144	.....	8,897	75,064	32,646	4,288	5	.....
New Mexico.....	196,575	355,795	1,118	32,641	101	5,887	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	104,799,230	591,586,053	199,532,494	52,422,797	312,202,286	103,184,585	13,605,384	567,749	32,759,263

Agricultural Progress of the United States.

The following letter, addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and published in that journal, contains facts interesting to the American people:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER: The statistics of Agriculture, so far as they have been published from the Census Office, disclose many instructive facts. To promote the farming interest, and bring some of the most prominent features of this branch of national industry under the eye of legislators and statesmen, I respectfully solicit a small space in your paper to call attention to the progress made by a nation of farmers.

Maize is the most important crop grown in the United States. It is one of the staples of every State and Territory, not excepting Oregon, whose climate is least friendly to this American cereal. The United States census of 1840 makes the corn crop of the year preceding 377,531,875 bushels. The census of 1850 shows that the crop of 1849 was 591,586,053. Increase, 214,054,178 bushels. These figures indicate a gain of fifty-seven per cent.; while the increase of population was not far from thirty-four per cent. Corn being one of the most profitable crops grown anywhere, I have studied its increase and decrease in several States with much interest; but a due respect for the numerous claims on your columns forbids an extended notice of even the most abundant and remunerating product of our national industry. Allow me, however, to say that New York produced in 1839, 9,972,286 bushels; and in 1849, 17,944,808 bushels. This, for an old State whose rural population increased little in the last decade, is a large and creditable gain. It is one of the many good fruits of her excellent agricultural societies, known all over this extended Republic, as well as in Europe.

Pennsylvania has advanced her corn culture considerably, although her population has not increased much. Her crop in 1839 was 14,941,000 bushels; and in 1849, 24,000,000 bushels.

702. Gain, 5,467,680 bushels. She will do better in the present decade.

Georgia has sustained an agricultural journal for the last nine years, and a flourishing State Society and others some five years. Her corn crop in 1839 was 20,905,122 bushels; in 1849 it was 30,428,540. While Georgia has added to her annual harvest of maize 9,523,418 bushels in ten years, South Carolina has increased hers only 1,549,503.

Ohio has seventy well organized agricultural societies, and an efficient Board of Agriculture. Her corn crop in 1839 was 33,668,144 bushels; in 1849, it was 58,922,783. Gain in the ten years, 25,354,639 bushels.

These official statistics speak volumes in favor of agricultural societies, and legislative aid for their support. They are composed of practical reading farmers, and I am happy that men of this stamp are making an earnest effort to organize a national agricultural society. Should they, in its feeble infancy, ask for a little assistance from Congress, it is to be hoped that such small aid as State Legislatures grant to State societies will not be withheld. To say nothing of the large increase in her grain crops, New York, by giving some forty-five societies less than \$8,000 a year, has increased the products of her dairies over fifty per cent. The recent census shows the immense product of over eight-two million pounds of butter. (82,043,828 lbs.) Cheese 49,785,905 pounds. In the production of these articles, the gain from buttermilk and whey in pork making amounts to millions of dollars.

Unlike the farmers of New York and Ohio, those of Virginia have failed to discover the advantage of united efforts for the promotion of agriculture. In 1839 the corn crop of Virginia was 34,577,591 bushels—in 1849 it was only 35,538,582. Gain in ten years but 960,991 bushels.

With a view to correct what I cannot but regard as an erroneous judgment in that noble Commonwealth, I state the fact, that from no other State in the Union has opposition been so great to a national agricultural society.

society. Intelligent business men combine their arts and means to advance commercial, manufacturing, railroad and educational interests; and should not farmers unite their wisdom and labors to promote improvements in tillage and husbandry? The science of combinations is as applicable to agriculture as to any other business pursuit whatever. Cultivated cultivators of the earth may increase their knowledge and improve their farming operations very much in the lifetime of a generation, but their progress will be so far exceeded by such as skillfully combine individual powers, that the former will appear to lag behind, not advance.

DANIEL LEE.

The following from the Cincinnati Gazette, will be read with interest in connection with the foregoing, especially by citizens of Ohio:

Ohio—its Agricultural Position and Wealth.

In the Census Statistics, there is nothing more interesting than the account of Agricultural products. Taken as a whole, this summary is quite accurate—at least, as much so as statistics of this kind are ever to be. The position of Ohio in this aggregate, is the most remarkable thing in it. This State, in regard to the value of the most important articles, is the *first*; in regard to aggregate quantity the *second*; and in regard to the value of the third. It would have been second in the value of its products, but for the loss of half the wheat [1849] whose results were put in the Census; and for its distance from the Atlantic Markets. If we take age and cultivation into view, then Ohio is beyond question the *first* Agricultural State of the Union. The articles in which it is behind New York chiefly Hay and Cattle, the products of the grass prairie; and this is the result of older cultivation. No country is grass more cultivated than in England, where lands are the highest priced. It is a consequence of the high price of animals.

GRAIN, Ohio is the first Agricultural State of the Union, and in all probability will remain so, on account of the great proportion of lands well adapted to wheat and corn. We have heard much in the New York papers, in past years, of the immense supplies of wheat in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, &c., but the wheat crop of Ohio is more than all of them put together; and it is a better and more certain crop in Ohio than in either of them.

Now, we have compiled a brief Table, marking by the value, the Order of Position for Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and Illinois in reference to the principal articles of agricultural production:

ARTICLES.	Ohio	N. Y.	Penna.	Virg'a	Indiana	Illinois
Wheat	1	13	12	7	4	3
at	2	4	1	3	6	5
l	1	2	3	5	6	8
Seed	1	3	5	4	7	11
se	2	1	7	14	11	9
er	3	1	2	7	4	5
	3	1	2	13	11	8
cco	7	18	11	1	9	12
r	6	4	10	11	7	16
3	1	10	2	7	3	12
Stock	2	1	3	4	10	9
Machinery	3	1	2	5	6	7
e Manufactures	7	10	14	3	8	17

In the above classification, Ohio appears as the second on the wheat list, and we cheerfully abide by

whatever rank it gives us, because, in the long run, it is as fair for one State as another. It is, however, well known, that in fact, Ohio is, in the production of wheat, very far in advance of any other State. If this had appeared in the Census returns, we should have been, in *quantity*, the first agricultural State of the Union. As it is, we are first in the aggregate of grain. The following is the aggregate of Wheat and Corn in the above six States:

Ohio	74,758,806 bushels.
Illinois	66,613,248 do.
Indiana	59,513,038 do.
Virginia	50,055,532 do.
Pennsylvania	35,189,893 do.
New York	31,918,165 do.

Nothing can show better than this table how completely dependent the Atlantic States are on the West, or rather Central West, for bread. New York, who by virtue of her hay and grass products is the first in the value of her products, dwindles down to a low position (the *ninth*) in the amount of her grain crops. Ohio alone raises as much grain as *thirteen States*, viz. the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. It may be asked if the great cotton or sugar crops of some of the States do not make the value of their crops equal to those of Ohio? By no means. Alabama raises the largest cotton crop, and the home value of her cotton was about \$20,000,000, and the total value of its agricultural products about two-thirds those of Ohio.

The value of cotton and sugar in Louisiana is about equal to \$23,000,000; but the total value of its products less than one-half those of Ohio. We speak of *agricultural* products only; for none of the Slave States have any large amount of manufactured productions.

Among the Slave States, Tennessee is, on the whole, the most eminent in agriculture—its productions being various, and its lands very fertile. In reference to the whole Union, if allowance be made for time and surface, Ohio is the first agricultural State, although the value of its products are much less than those of New York, and not more than equal to those of Pennsylvania.

Use of Tar for Sheep.

EDS. O. CULT.—Having had some experience in the management of sheep, I propose to say a few words on the use of tar for sheep, as a preventive of disease. I have been in the practice of feeding to my sheep 4 or 5 gallons of tar to each 100 sheep, per year. My plan of feeding is to mix it with salt, by scattering salt in a long narrow trough, and pouring the tar upon the salt. In this way I have no difficulty in getting the sheep to eat it. In addition to this, every time I handle my sheep, except when washing them, I apply a little tar to the nose of each; this external application I deem more important in the summer and fall months, when the gad-fly is troubling the flock.

This is the only article that I have used to prevent disease in sheep for a number of years in which I have been engaged in wool growing; the result has been that I have not lost one per cent of my sheep, by diseases of all kinds, annually. When I sheared my sheep last May, I had over 600, and I am not aware of losing but one since. I ascribe the uniform health of my flock to the free use of tar.

I make these statements, that others may have the benefit of my experience. Respectfully yours,

WM. S. WRIGHT.

Sugar Grove, Licking Co., O., Feb. 26, 1852.

☞ We know of no better material to use, in packing eggs to preserve them, than slaked lime. — *Scientific American*.

Fruit Conventions in Ohio—A State Pomological Society proposed.

Our readers are generally aware that for three successive years—1847, '8 and '9—a "convention of Nurserymen and Fruit Growers" assembled at Columbus to exhibit and compare specimens of fruit, discuss their qualities, correct errors in their names, &c., &c. Reports of these conventions were published, each year, in pamphlet form, and have been found quite useful to nurserymen and others; but the work designed to be accomplished or promoted by these conventions was only just commenced; and the friends of pomology in Ohio, very properly begin to inquire what arrangements shall be made for prosecuting the object?

Owing to the appointed meeting of the "North American Pomological Congress" at Cincinnati, in the fall of 1850, it was not deemed advisable to hold a State Convention of the kind that year; hence the convention of 1849 adjourned to meet in the fall of 1851, at such time and place as the President and Secretary should announce. But owing to the failure of fruits in this State the past season, the president (Mr. ERNST) after conferring with others, did not think it expedient to call a meeting. Hence, we presume, it will now be admitted that no arrangement or set time for another convention exists, but it very properly devolves upon the president and secretaries of the last convention to call another, at such time and place as they may see fit. Mr. Elliott of Cleveland, and Dr. Warder of Cincinnati, were the Secretaries, and with Mr. Ernst as President, we know of no three men in Ohio to whom this business can so well be entrusted.

We notice that Mr. Elliott, in the Ohio Farmer, advocates the formation of a "State Pomological Society," with several local committees, and expresses the belief that such an organization would secure fuller examinations and reports than can be done by mere conventions. This is undoubtedly true, if a sufficient number of persons can be found who will devote their time and attention to the business during the entire season of fruits; and he is undoubtedly correct in the opinion that the meetings of a regularly organized society could be managed with more system and effect than mere conventions.

For our own part, we are willing to co-operate in any plan that may be agreed on. We would suggest however, that as there is not likely to be much, if any fruit, except apples, the coming season, that it will not perhaps be advisable to attempt the formation of a society before the fall, at which time a convention similar to the former ones might be called, with the understanding that a Society would then be organized.

Mr. ERNST, in reply to the suggestion of Mr. Elliott, after alluding to the failure last year, says:

"I am gratified to see public attention called to the subject at this early day, and hope its agitation will lead to a full and large meeting next fall. The good results no one can doubt, who has had the least experience in fruit culture. It is by comparison alone that we know the value of a thing. Hence a man (and he may be very honest) recommends a poor fruit as of the best character, because he has seen no better, and he calls it after the person from whom he got it, because he is ignorant of its true name, if deserving of one."

Although the organizations for this purpose in the past have been very imperfect, yet the good results of their transactions have been of immense value to the community. Aside their immediate actions, it has induced many persons to engage in fruit culture, and where no good fruits were raised, they have been able to obtain them from the State Pomological Society.

movement that will more fully arouse public attention, and lead to a fuller development of this great universal interest."

MR. ELLIOTT, in advocating a State Society, says: "We desire a State Society, formed under constitution and laws so controlling and governing, that the subject of fruits shall be looked after at *all seasons* of the year, as the varieties mature. We desire it so organized, that a fund may be established and yearly augmented, from which those committees, appointed from time to time to investigate the qualities of different fruits, the nature and habits of various insects that prey upon them, as well as the remedies therefor, may be enabled to carry out the requirements imposed by the Society on them, without pecuniary loss to themselves; and, also, that from this fund they may be enabled to print and distribute to the *members* of the Society such information as they may gather, and desire to make immediate reports on."

"Under our past organizations little has been done except with apples, and we think mainly from the fact that our meetings were held when few other fruits could be shown."

"The amalgamation of a Pomological Society with the State Board of Agriculture, we believe, is contemplated by some, if they can bring it to pass. Now we confess our impressions of the practical good resulting from such a course are anything but favorable. Pomology requires constant labor and attention from the officers of a society established for its improvement, and cannot be advanced by the mere exhibitions of collections from year to year. Time nor opportunity cannot then nor there be given for examination and comparison. Interest in the subject, it is true, may be, and is increased by such shows; but knowledge relative to the value of one fruit over another, or its adaptation to any particular section or soil, cannot be there obtained."

"A State Pomological Society, acting in concert with the State Board of Agriculture, but entirely independent of such Board, we believe would be far better than any amalgamation of the two. The interest of the Cattle Breeder, his thoughts, views and feelings, are not in concert with those of the Pomologist, and he cannot, without deep interest in the subject, so act as to increase and diffuse pomological knowledge. Insignificant as many deem discussions on any one fruit, the returns, from trees of that variety, are often immeasurably greater and more equitably distributed among the people, than the importation of any one animal. Not that we do not appreciate advantages gained from the introduction of improved breeds of animals, but that while one is a subject of daily interest to hundreds, the other is one of constant and increasing interest and enjoyment to thousands; producing in the few hours given to it from their other every day pursuits, health to their bodies, tranquillity to their minds—and in the language of one of our best physicians as well as horticulturalists, [Kennicott] "Saves medicine and money, tends to make mankind wiser, better, happier, and more desirous of sharing the blessings which they are provided. Horticulture is a harmonizing and Christian profession—Pomology makes it a paying one."

Fruit prospects, &c., in North-Eastern Ohio.

EDS. O. CULT.— * * * My observation has not been very extensive, but as far as I have noticed, I am led to believe that none of our fruit trees, large or small, have been permanently injured by the excessive cold of last winter. The extremities of the grape vines are killed to a considerable extent, but I think, generally, there is sufficient wood left, especially upon the larger vines that had been kept well *pruned*—a pretty essential point in the cultivation of the grape.

fruit, we anticipate good crops of apples, pears, nces, if the weather during the month of May prove propitious. The trees have generally ear's rest, and if not prevented by vernal frosts, think, fully repay us for the last year's deprivation. But peaches, cherries, and plums I suspect are ly "nipped in the bud." For my own part I so much regret it; for that selfish little scamp, culio, not content with the entire crop of the which for years has been relinquished to him, ned depredations last year upon the cherry and

Now if their failure will tend to starve the it will do much to reconcile me to the loss of t. By the by, will not the severe cold weather ast winter tend to diminish the armies of ag insects which have been so rapidly increasing last few years, and which have proved so de e to many of our crops?

past winter will tell in reference to the adapta- the Osage Orange in this climate for a hedge. a few plants three years old, and some seed-

The seedlings appear to be killed to the but may sprout from the roots; the others ap- to be killed lower down than they ought to be d. Yours respectfully,

ren, March, 1852. GEO. HARGOOD.

ARKS.—The above, in answer to private in- quimentally suggestive. Mr. H. is a veteran and r Horticulturist, who always has the best fruit season. We fear the "scamps" of which he will be but little affected by the frost, for the f even less hardy insects than the curculio, may an so that they will chink when thrown upon ement like a handful of marbles, and still if al- o thaw out in due course of nature, their moral r seems in no wise improved by the operation; have reason to believe they will propagate up- young shoots, when there is no fruit for them to ar upon.

Select List of Apples.

ral of our readers have requested us to give a list of apples for a good farm orchard—say 20 arieties, embracing the longest range of season, ted for a variety of tastes and uses. This would n easy duty to perform; but when we look at mense number of varieties in the catalogues, sider how much some of them are affected by ice of soil and climate, as well as the differences and opinion on this subject, we confess to some nce in attempting to make a selection; and we means pretend that the list is the best that could e, especially if the particulars as to soil and lo- &c., were made known.

e following selection, reference is had to the of central Ohio, and for a strong class of soils ly on limestone formation. Some variations e advisable for other climate and soils. The re placed nearly in the order of their time of g or coming into use.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| low Harvest, | 13 Am. Golden Russet, |
| ly Strawberry, | 14 Yellow Belle-fleur, |
| et Bough, | 15 Danvers Winter Sw't, |
| amer Sweet, | 16 Ortleigh, or Warren Pip- |
| mer Queen, | pin, |
| per, | 17 White Pippin, |
| den Sweeting, | 18 Wine Sap, |
| l Pippin, | 19 Newtown Spitzenberg, |
| bo, | or "Red Vandervere," |
| nd, or Pumpkin | 20 Ladies' Sweeting, |
| Sweet, | 21 Roxbury Russet, |
| stfield Seek-no-fur- | 22 Newtown Pippin, |
| her, | 23 Willow Twig, |
| ne Beauty, | 24 Rawl's Jannet, |
| | 25 Fink's Seedling. |

Most of the foregoing we have seen grown in Central Ohio, and all have been recommended highly by experienced fruit growers in this State. For the northern parts of Ohio, and on hilly lands in other districts, we would substitute the following for Nos. 6, 12, 14, 17, 23, 24 and 25 in the above list:

Lowell, or Queen Anne, Baldwin,
Belmont, or Waxen, Esopus Spitzenberg,
Rhode Island Greening, Swaar,
Northern Spy.

In the extreme South part of the State, and in Ken- tucky, &c., most varieties of winter apples ripen too early for long keeping. Nos. 23, 24, and 25 are not liable to this objection; and to these may be added Pryor's Red and Limber Twig, two additional varie- ties, well known, and adapted to the South. Many other kinds might be named, nearly, or quite as good as the foregoing, and can well be substituted for a part, if these cannot conveniently be had.

PLANTING ORCHARDS is every year becoming more common among farmers. Now is the time to attend to this business. Do not plant poor, scrubby trees, nor indifferent kinds, but procure the best you can find, of some intelligent and reliable Nurseryman. The dif- ference in cost is a small matter compared with the difference in results. Besides the well known nursery establishments that have been advertised in our paper, and many others that exist in this State, we would mention that our friend, T. S. Humrickhouse, of Co- shocton, has a good supply of apple trees for sale at a low price, to those who will call for them; and we have seen handsome trees raised by our quaker friend, Joseph Morris, of Morrow county, near Cardington; also by Wm. Clarke, of Somerset; J. R. Miller, of Enon; Dr. S. A. Barker, of McConnellsville; Wm. P. Put- nam, Centre Belpre, Washington Co., and H. N. Gil- lett, Quaker Bottom, Lawrence county.

Plant a Grape Vine.

Readers of the Ladies' department of the Cultiva- tor, I wish to whisper in your ear. You who have long made the cultivation of flowers a pastime and a pleasure, would you know how to unite the beautiful with the useful? if so, hear me. This coming spring *plant a grape vine*. Do you say, our hands were not made for such work—this is for the men to do. Per- haps it is so. But I have long urged the men to do it and they wont; so I thought I would try the gentler sex. I am sure your fathers, or your husbands, or your brothers—even if they don't believe in "Wo- man's Rights," can have no objection. Perhaps they will help you to do the hardest part, but if they will not, then do it yourself. Set it in some rich place on the south or east side of your dwelling, and give it what food it wants, and in a *short* time it will repay you tenfold in enjoyment. I said give it what food it wants. Yes, for the grape vine is a great eater, and loves ashes, soap suds, and a little old mortar or plas- ter of Paris will not be unpalatable. Yes, plant a grape vine, and when men of science or literature, or the editress of the O. Cultivator passes by, they will know that you *read* the Ohio Cultivator.

Mantua, 2nd month, 1852. MARTIN LUTHER.

BARLEY CULTURE.—A subscriber in Indiana, inter- ested in the culture of Barley, is desirous to learn whether there is any known preventative of *smut* in *Spring Barley*. If the usual remedy applied to wheat (brining and liming) should be prescribed, he would like to know what may be considered a *strong brine*, or something of the proportion of salt, and the length of time it should be applied. Spring Barley here suf- fers much from smut. M.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, MARCH 15, 1852.

AN EXTRA, or advertising sheet accompanies this number, owing to a press of matter. It does not add to the postage.

Items, Answers, and Inquiries.

THE PREMIUM LIST for the next Ohio State Fair will be commenced in our next paper. Several letters sent to us, relating to the premium list, or other business of the State Board, have been handed over to the Secretary, as they were not of sufficient general interest for publication.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.—Ketchum's Mowing Machine, advertised in this paper, we believe is all that is claimed for it. We shall expect to see it on hand at the trial and exhibition of such machines in this State, next summer.

Mr. A. J. Cook, of Enon, Clark Co., O., writes us that he will also be there with his reaper, and he challenges the world of reapers in competition. That's the talk. We hope the committee of the State Board will soon fix the time, place, and regulations for that occasion.

OUR OSAGE ORANGE SEED arrived just as our last paper went to press. It is a prime article—the best, we think, that we have ever sold. Persons ordering seed, are requested to state distinctly how they wish it to be sent. If by mail it must be prepaid—about 18 cents per quart, under 500 miles.

Most of the roll of honor seeds have arrived, and our folks are busy putting them in papers. Remarks on cultivation, &c., will appear in our next.

OSAGE ORANGE SUCKERS.—We never knew an instance of sprouts or suckers from an Osage Orange hedge appearing in numbers sufficient to be troublesome; and from the downward tendency of the roots, we should have no fears of such result, unless it might be on very shallow soils having a hard-pan subsoil beneath. For prices of seeds and plants see advertisement.

SWEET APPLES are counted best for feeding stock. The select list of apples in another column contains a good proportion of kinds adapted for this purpose; we know of none better, but we have here others, which are good.

The Messrs. ... of ... series, &c., is a publication ... with a correspondence ...

... as an apparatus ... a heavy ... wound on a pump ... attracted a good deal of attention, but we think the difficulty of putting up the machinery, with sufficient elevation, (higher than common room,) and of fixing ... burn securely, and ... daily can ... will ...

STUMP PULLER.—We know of none made or commonly used in this State; and all the efficient machines we have seen for this purpose are too cumbersome or costly for common farmers. A strong lever, 20, or 25 feet in length, with a couple of stout chains and a yoke or two of oxen form the best machine we know of for the purpose.

STRAW CUTTERS can be attached to almost any kind of horse power without difficulty. Suitable cutters for this purpose can be found at most of the implement stores. Price \$25 to \$30.

THE PREMIUM DORKING FOWLS (white) at the State Fair, were owned by J. D. Bourne, of Sandusky City, and were as fine as any we ever saw. We understand that he and Mr. J. P. Gregg have a number of other choice kinds, as Shanghai, Spanish, Game, Cochinchina, &c., and will be prepared to furnish eggs of most, or all of them, during the spring, or chickens in the summer and fall.

MORE STOCK FOR INDIANA.—L. G. Collins, of Clinton county, passed thro' this city a few days since on his return from Connecticut, and he had with him a number of French Merino sheep of Taintor's Importation. He has a large number of choice sheep of other varieties; also fine Devon Cattle, Berkshire Pigs, &c.; and he informs us that he is about to remove with them all to Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana. We regret to lose such men and stock from our State, but congratulate our neighbors on their acquisition.

CATTLE AND SHEEP DYING.—Several of our correspondents give sad accounts of the appearance of stock this spring.

J. B. ROBINSON, of Mexico, Wyandot co., says:—"Stock in this neighborhood looks very poor, and feed is getting scarce."

Jas. JOHNSTON, of Wooster, writes: "The winter has been severe on stock; a good many sheep, young cattle and cows have died; they went into the winter in bad condition, for want of fall pasture."

A. McCLELLAND, of Millersburg, Holmes co., also says: "Weather very changeable, cold and damp; cattle dying of starvation, and hundreds of sheep from the same cause. Sheep cannot live without food and shelter, any more than men can; especially the past winter, which has been the most severe I ever remember."

IN ERIE COUNTY, our friend B. Summers writes: "In common with the 'rest of mankind' we have had a cold winter. I think the snow has not entirely disappeared since it first fell about the middle of November. Our peach buds and some tender twigs are destroyed, but I think the trees are not, to any extent. Apples and cherries do not appear to be injured. Sheep have consumed an uncommon amount of fodder, and have not generally done first rate."

AT MASSILLON, Judge Kelly writes: I find my Osage Orange plants are injured only 5 to 8 inches at the top end—the main stalks not at all. Our peach buds are all gone, and the young limbs on many trees. Grape vines are also very much injured.

THE TRIAL OF REAPING MACHINES.—One of our good farmers, who takes the Cultivator, and who intends to purchase a reaping machine before next harvest, is desirous of attending the trial of those implements, to be had in your State next season, and respectfully suggests the propriety of having that trial as far south in Ohio as convenient, or in a district where the harvest will come off as early as practicable; in order that the farmers in attendance may be enabled to return in time for their own harvest. This may also afford time for many to procure the desired reaper.

Please suggest this to the State Committee. W. Indianapolis Feb 1852.

IN ASHTABULA COUNTY, friend C. Stowe writes, "Snow has covered the ground most of the time since 1st of December, except a few days between Christmas and New Year's. Some portion of the time it was 12 to 18 inches in depth. It has been favorable for the wheat crop, which now looks well—but these freezing nights and thawing days we fear will soon destroy its green appearance. Farm stock generally looks well, and our farmers have plenty of fodder.

Our County Agricultural Society has already made out its list of premiums for the next Annual Fair, and it comprises a larger number of articles than ever before."

FROM INDIANA.—Geo. Mendenhall, of Richmond, writes, "nearly all of my peach trees and young grafted cherry trees are destroyed by the winter—pears nearly the same. Young apple trees, and even some forest trees are also damaged by the extreme cold. The young wheat crop looks well as yet, but the weather is very cold and wet. Our farmers are waking up on the subject of improvements."

SEED POTATOES.—ROT.—Our friend R. F. Bingham, of Ellsworth, remarks against the practice of serving up all the best potatoes for the table, and leaving inferior ones for seed. His practice in digging, is to put the potatoes by in an out-house until cold weather approaches, and then remove them to the cellar; his crop is but little affected by the rot.

DRILLED WHEAT in this region seems to have stood the winter better than that sown broadcast. Will you inform us through the Cultivator whether the same is true elsewhere? E. W. of Greenbrier co., Va.

Choice Samples of Wool.

We have been favored of late, with quite a number of samples of wool from different persons, and of uncommon excellence.

First among them are specimens of very long wool, from Cotswold sheep, imported and owned by Col. J. W. Ware, of Berryville, Clarke co., Va. These sheep are remarkable for their size and symmetry of form, and length of wool; and Col. Ware has for several years been engaged in the laudable enterprise of importing and breeding this splendid variety.

Next are samples of wool from Silesian and French Merinos, imported the past year, by Mr. Geo. Campbell of Westminster, Vermont. These samples are fine and handsome, but more gummy than is common with the fine wool of this region. These sheep are said to be very well formed, and produce large fleeces of most excellent wool. Such importations cannot fail to prove of benefit to our country. In the patent office report of 1847, will be found very commendatory notice of the Silesian sheep.

Some very beautiful samples of wool, (Saxon Merino, we judge) from Mr. John Gault of Savannah, Ashland county, next claim our attention. We have no particulars respecting his flock, but we would advise sheep farmers who may chance to be in that region, to call and look at them.

Lastly, we notice a lot of handsome samples from the little flock of Mr. Jno. Pittsford of Granville. These were obtained from the flocks of Dr. Chapline of Va., Patterson of Pa., Noble and Hilderbrand of Stark Co., and C. B. Smith of Conn. Mr. Pittsford claims no credit himself, but we think he is in a fair way to have a flock of first rate sheep.

KENTUCKY MULES.—We are credibly informed that Mr. Martin Smith, one of the best farmers in this vicinity, recently sold seven out of nine yearling mules, of his own stock, to Mr. Stone, of Bourbon, for \$105 each. Where is the farmer who has surpassed him in mule raising? *Cynthiana (Ky.) News.*

Notices of Publications received.

JAS. GOWEN Esq., will accept our thanks for a copy of his excellent Address, delivered before the Lancaster county (Pa.) Agricultural Society. We rejoice to find such evidence of unabated interest in the great cause of agricultural improvement, to which he formerly devoted his time and talents with so much energy and success. We hope to find space in our columns for a portion of the address before long.

WORKING FARMER, for March, being No. 1, Vol. 4. As a practical scientific journal, the Working Farmer has no superior in this country, 24 pp. monthly, large quarto. \$1.00 a year in advance. Published at 357, Broadway, N. Y. J. J. Mapes, Editor.

FARMER AND PLANTER: Edited by Geo. Sanborn, and J. J. Gilman, Pendleton, S. C. 16 pp. monthly. \$1. This Southern Journal has entered upon its 3rd year. Success to labor and intelligence everywhere.

The WESTERN RESERVE FARMER AND DAIRYMAN we have seen, by the politeness of the 'Gentleman from Ashtabula.' It hails from Jefferson, and we hope it will wage a successful warfare against the frogs of that ancient metropolis, in which we have whilom expended many a hard day's work. A set of incorrigible suckers and croakers, those Jeffersonians. Our old correspondent, N. E. French, and R. M. Walker, of Grand River Institute, are engaged as Editors.

LECTURE ON THE ART AND HISTORY OF PRINTING, being the first annual address delivered before the Columbus Typographical Union, by Prof. W. W. Mather. This is a succinct and interesting history of the Art, done up under the eye of D. H. SOLIS, who is one of its most accomplished masters. Our "Journal Office" printers, are hard to beat.

Fifth annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

Notices of Public Libraries in the United States. By Chas. C. Jewett, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Jewett has our thanks for the above valuable documents.

THE MUSICAL WORLD, and Journal of the Fine Arts. A Miscellany of music, literature and art, giving annually to its subscribers over five hundred pages of valuable and interesting matter, and embracing nearly one hundred pages of choice music. Published on the 1st, and 15th of every month, at \$1.50 per annum. Oliver Dyer, 257 Broadway, New York.

PROCEEDINGS of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F. Grand Secretary GLENN has brought out this volume in a manner which shows two things—1st, his promptness and efficiency as an officer, and 2nd, his good taste as a printer. The report is an honor to both fraternities, and may safely challenge comparison with any specimen of public printing in the nation.

The INTERNATIONAL is always on hand early, sparkling with some of the finest gems of the London Art Journal, and well freighted with the choice literature of both sides of the Atlantic.

WESTERN REVIEW.—Prof. Rainey has graduated his *Ohio Teacher*, and brought out the above in similar style. The *Professor* is decidedly progressive.

REASONS WHY FARMERS DO NOT READ.—We invite the attention of parents especially to the article on this subject in the ladies' department of this paper. It is from the pen of one of the best practical farmers in this State—but not one of those who do not read. In sending that communication he pays our female contributors a compliment which we feel it is due to them should be published, although not designed for that purpose. He says:

"We have been more successful this winter than

any former season, in obtaining subscribers for the Cultivator; and if other parts of the State have increased your list in the same proportion, we may well congratulate ourselves with the success of the paper, and the cause with which it is identified. I believe nothing has so much contributed to this result, as the able manner in which the Ladies' Department has been conducted. Allow me, as a husband and a father to return my sincere thanks to Mrs. Bateham and her able correspondents, for the pleasure and advantage which my wife and daughters have derived from the contributions to that department. Those earnest suggestive articles have done more to promote self-reliance and well directed exertion—the real source of all rational enjoyment, than all the namby pamby-stuff in a cart-load of newspapers and magazines.

"The progressive reformatory spirit that pervades this department of your paper, gives it a hold on our confidence and support, which nothing else would do."

Letter from Aunt Fanny to the Boys.

DEAR CULTIVATOR:—I was sorry to hear the hint in your last, that the boys were afraid to tell you their names. Writing an article without owning, always seemed to me too much like dodging responsibility. Though I think very many do it from a fear of seeming ostentatious. If my letter has had the effect of good "yeast," and creates the right kind of a fermentation, I shall be glad it was written; but bad yeast will make bad bread, be the flour ever so good. But suppose I give the boys a few hints just now, that will lead them away from the subject of "Woman's Rights," and set them to thinking of Nature's rights a little.

"My dahlias are all frozen," said a young girl in my hearing the other day, "oh! how sorry I am!" "Oh, how glad I am," said her brother, a fine looking fellow of nineteen, whose manly face and symmetrical proportions showed that he had had good physical training in life. "Glad! why, Henry?" "Yes, I am glad. If I had my way, every one of your fol de rols should go over the fence, and the garden should be turned into a sheep pasture."

Now, boys, are there not too many of you that feel just so!—that forget that God has blended the useful and beautiful together, through all His works; and that there can be no harmony without this blending.

It seems to be the fashion of the world to run into extremes. If a man is a mechanic he is all mechanic; if a farmer, all farmer; if a florist, all florist, &c. The man of science is too apt to look with contempt upon the hard-fisted son of toil; and the toiler turns with equal contempt from the white-fingered delver among books. Now this is all wrong, from the boy who spurns his sister's flowers, to the statesman who spurns the Irishman's buggy. Every thing is useful in its place, and the man who loves the beautiful of his world, will be all the better and happier if he makes that beautiful useful. The man who loves the useful will enliven his life by studying the beautiful about him.

... of a flowering tree, or trim a grape vine, nor ... understanding and appreciating ... month, or a lilac; ... handle; and ... the girls as they will ... the girls as they will ... with care ...

I know a dozen men who will not consent to have a flower vase in their house, though their wives love flowers as well as birds love sunshine. My word for it, such men will soon learn their wives to refuse to go to the barn-yard to look at and admire the fine calf or colt, and then will their wives have little eye for the beauty of a ploughshare or a drilling machine.

Now, boys, what I wish to say to you is, that nothing that God has made is beneath your care; and that you will be more useful and efficient men, if you cultivate all the faculties of your nature, and give to each one the highest possible development you can, under the circumstances in which you are placed. I have seen men, who thought it beneath them to admire a flower and love music, or shed a kindly tear, or give way to a generous emotion; men who have hardened their hearts till the heart that was once good, soft, loveable flesh and blood, became as unimpressible as granite. Better be too gentle than too rough. There are great geniuses who bend all the powers of mind and body to one point, and thus upon that one point become masters of the art. We need a few such men. But they are not always the most useful to their day and generation. It is the man who has the mind to grasp a hundred things and to do them all to the satisfaction of himself, of his neighbors and friends—making himself useful in the whole round of common life duty, who receives the highest reward in this life from his fellows, the reward of grateful hearts for the happiness they have strewn around them.

This is a very discursive letter. But the sunshine and the blue-birds made me think of the spring work, and the spring work made me think of the boys, and thinking of the boys made me feel like saying to them, every one—don't neglect your books, your workshops, or your farms; but just put in a leisure hour, now and then among the flowers.

AUNT FANNY.

Mount Airy, March 3.

Agricultural Progress in Indiana.

The first Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture in Indiana, is introduced by the President of the Board (Gov. Wright) in a series of remarks, eminently practical and progressive. The Governor is the man for the time, and all Hoosierdom seems to be waking up to its interest. He says:

"The adoption of any system that will make labor more attractive, that shall enlist the heart and energy of the people in the full development of their resources, will add to the aggregate wealth of any community. Yet such an increase of wealth is not, by any means, to be regarded as the most important and beneficial result growing out of such associations.

"One of the great practical results that is to follow from a regular system of county and State associations, will be that of causing our people to change and diversify more their labor and pursuits. This diversity will not be confined alone to the mere change of labor from agriculture to mechanics, but various changes in the various kinds of Agricultural pursuits."

Never before has Indiana extended so liberal a patronage to the Agricultural press, showing that intelligence is coupled with prosperity. We have to acknowledge the receipt of very many favors at their hands, a large proportion of which we shall be unable to particularize. Indiana is a twin mate of Ohio, and few of late have been the days that did not bring to our table, from that State, letters, plethoric of "material aid," so gratifying to newspaper folk: and not less gratifying, the kind and encouraging words of the writers. We shall cross palms with some of these Indians next summer, (Deo Volante,) meanwhile we draw upon them for a few items. Our old friend, G. Mendenhall of Richmond writes

"The farmers and mechanics are looking forward to their best interests in Wayne county, as well as carrying off the prize at the State Fair, to be held next autumn at Indianapolis. The *Cultivator*, and *FARMER*, have broken the ice and set the tide moving, and may their course be onward, until all scrub stock, and old brush fences disappear, and in their places are to be found stock of the best blood, and finest qualities grazing in green pastures, surrounded by beautiful living fences, which for beauty and utility, are one of the greatest ornaments of a farm."

Our friends at Shelbyville have sent a handsome club, and in ordering a copy for the "Shelby County Agricultural Society," Mr. C. Fishback says:

"This Society is of recent organization, but has commenced well—having subscribed for one dozen of the best Agricultural journals in the Union, and appropriated nearly \$50 for the nucleus of an Agricultural library."

On our Roll of Honor, we have the offices of Richmond, about three times; Olean, Cottage Grove, Bloomington, Lafayette, Mt. Carmel, Knightstown, Nineveh, more than twice; Greensboro', do.; Crawfordsville, do.; Jacksonville, Dillsborough, Olive, Pennville, Covington, La Fontaine, Winchester, Franklin, Morgantown, Peoria, Saundersville, Fairfax, Butlerville, Amity, Princeton, 3 times; Marion, Jay, Dayton, &c., &c., with good lists down the Ohio, all along the valley of the Wabash, White River, and Mississinewa, so that when those seeds are distributed, there will be something besides prairie flowers and pawpaws among our neighbors over the border.

Ourself and our Neighbors.

We are moved to indite a few lines for the especial benefit of the late editor of the *Ohio Agriculturist* and others who may feel as bad as he seems to. The Doctor has all along been nursing a spite against us, which we were sorry to see. It was no fault of ours that he mistook his calling in getting up a paper that did not *take*, or that when he got sick of it, he did not succeed in trading it off to the *Western Agriculturist*, with which he had been on very loveable terms all the season. In his final number the Doctor, in noticing *THE PLOW*, holds forth on this wise:

"The Editor of the '*Ohio Cultivator*' says of this journal: 'It is no doubt issued as an advertising medium of the publishers.' Those who are acquainted with the calibre of friend Bateham's soul will at once perceive the object of this slur when we inform them, that the '*Plow*' contains more pages of Agricultural reading, in addition to its advertisements, than the *Cultivator* does, advertisements and all."

Now please turn to page 362, Dec. 1, of our last vol., and see what we did say:

"*THE PLOW*, under the editorial management of Solon Robinson, and several other gentlemen as associates, is to take the place of the *American Agriculturist*, after the close of this year, when the latter paper is to be discontinued. We presume the *Plow* is intended mainly as an advertising medium for the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co., of the N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse, and C. M. Saxton, Agricultural Book Publisher."

The "slur" is all in his eye, and we should say there was a *beam* there too, or he would have quoted us more correctly. The Doctor's arithmetic is equally at fault. The *Plow* for January and February before us, contains, in printer's measure, besides advertisements, about 115,164 ems; the reading matter in the *Cultivator* for the same time measures 212,344 ems, being on an average for one month, 57,582 for the *Plow*, and 106,172 for the *Cultivator*—nearly double. This in a year gives an aggregate of some

583,000 ems in favor of the *Cultivator*, aside from advertisements. And we will say incidentally here, that the *Genessee Farmer* and several other prominent cheap papers compare as unfavorably with us, in measure; by which remark we do not intend to say that they are not all good papers, and well worth more than they cost, though we are bold to say, much of their teaching is useless to Ohio Farmers; and lest we should be thought selfish in this remark, we will introduce the testimony of LEWIS F. ALLEN, of New York, whose opinion needs no indorsement from us. In a recent letter he says:

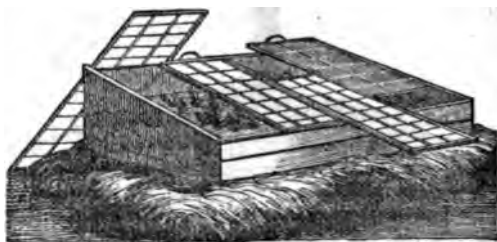
"Your paper, although a *very good one*, is so far from here, and your general Agriculture in Ohio so different from ours, that it is of less interest than the New York papers."

There is the honest truth from a veteran New York Editor, who has looked carefully through our State.

In speaking of this subject, Dr. Sprague and others find it convenient to forget, that our publication comes out twice as often as those which claim to be so much cheaper. It is not so much the number of pages as the quantity of matter which determines the reading in a paper; and the quality of its contents determines its value, which for ourselves we leave to the verdict of the increasing thousands of the *Cultivator* circle, believing that "the proof of the pudding is in eating it."

Concerning the "calibre of friend Bateham's soul," it is but just to say that most of the reviews, and kindred paragraphs for the last year, have been written by the Associate Editor, including the one under consideration, and the opinion therein expressed we will let stand for the present. The "calibre" of the *Col's* soul, is a matter of no consequence to the public. When the "*Ohio Farmer*" folks get ready to declare a dividend on this last investment of Editorial talent, we hope they will let us know; it is not every county that can be sold as handsomely as Seneca has been. H.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.



How to make a Cheap Hot-Bed.

Such of our readers as wish to have very early vegetables, and the finest annual flowers, must start them by sowing in a slight hot-bed—say the last week of March, or early in April for this climate—then transplant into the open ground about the 1st of May, or when danger from frosts is over.

The mode of constructing and managing a large hot-bed, for producing early vegetables without transplanting, may be learned in any book on gardening; but a smaller and cheaper kind suitable for farmers, and simply to forward plants, needs but little skill and can be understood from the above cut, where the glass covering is represented as partly off. (See our last year's vol., page 76.) Suitable manure, (in a state of fermentation,) can be found wherever horses are stabled, and many farmers have got, or can procure 2 or 3 old windows for the covering. If not, the German mode, as described in our last vol., p. 93, can be adopted, (covering with cotton cloth, rendered water-proof.)

The seeds usually sown in hot-beds are, Turnip, Pepper, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage, Celery, and

Sweet Potatoe sets ; and of *Flowers*, Balsamine, China Aster, Ten-week Stock, Petunia, Dahlia, &c. Some kinds will not bear transplanting well, as Larkspur, Chrisies, Mignonette, &c.

If a hot-bed is covered with glass, care must be taken to raise the sashes, or shade them when the sun shines, or the plants will be destroyed. With the cotton covering this danger is avoided.



Dwarf Pear Trees on Quince Stocks.

Growing Pears in the above form, on Quince roots, we consider one of the greatest improvements in modern horticulture. It has been thought by some, that such trees would be short-lived and never attain sufficient size to be really profitable; but from what we saw the past summer in France, as well as from the experiments of fruit growers near Boston, we are fully convinced that this is a mistake, and all who have seen this kind of tree in bearing, cannot fail to admire not only its appearance, as well as become convinced of its usefulness; hence there has been an extraordinary demand for them throughout the Eastern States for several years past. The roots of the Quince being more fibrous than those of the Pear, there is much less risk in the removal of these trees than those on Pear roots. We shall procure a few hundred of these trees from the East, in a few days, and send them to the cultivators of the East, and others who may call for them. They can be obtained of the principal nurserymen, and of the Cincinnati and other nurserymen.

From the Horticulturist, of February.
Horticultural Items.

THE FRUIT BUDS of the peach are usually destroyed when the thermometer sinks to 12 deg., or 13 deg. below zero of Fahrenheit. You may ascertain now if the mischief is done, by slicing a bud across with a sharp knife; if the center or heart of the bud is brown or black, instead of green, (its natural color,) there will be no fruit from that bud. It may blossom, but the fruit will not set. It does not follow, however, that even this temperature will destroy the embryo fruit—because if the bud thaws gradually, in cloudy weather, it will escape—the sun striking the branches after so cold a night does the harm, and hence, trees quite in the shade, often escape entirely, though equally exposed to the frost.

SELECT ROSES.—We recommend one dozen hardy ever-blooming roses, as follows: *Perpetuals*—Madam Laffay, Giant des Batailles, Baron Prevost, William Jesse, La Reine, Duchess of Sutherland, Aubernon: *Bourbons*—Madame Desprez, Boquet de Flore, Souvenir de Malmaison, Pierre de St. Cyr, Mrs. Bosanquet. A dozen best Roses for pot culture, are the following: Saffrano, Princesse Marie, Souvenir de Malmaison, Devoniensis, Comte de Paris, Mrs. Bosanquet, Eugene Beauharnois, Nipheles, Queen of Lombardy, Hermosa; and for larger pots, the branches to be trained, Solfaterre, and Cloth of Gold. The best hardy Climbing Roses for "the most northern States," are Boursalt Elegans, Blush Boursalt, Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, Superba, and Eva Corinne. Wiegela rosea, is, so far as tried, hardy all over the north.

SELECT FRUITS.—The best half dozen Strawberries for family use, are Large Early Scarlet, Burr's New Pine, Hovey's Seedling, Hudson, Crimson Cone. The best half-dozen Plums, do., Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Purple Favorite, Smith's Orleans, Coe's Golden Drop, Frost Gage.

LAWNS.—If you wish a lawn at once, don't commit the folly of planting oats, or any other crop with your grass seed—but plant the grass itself, three times as thick as usual, and you will have a close turf by July. The soil must be made deep by trenching, or sub-soil plowing, if you wish to maintain the verdure through the season. Either red-top or blue-grass, mixed with white clover, makes the best lawns; three fourths of either of the former, to one fourth of the latter. Sow as early in the spring as the ground is mellow and dry enough, and roll the surface perfectly smooth afterwards.

OSAGE ORANGE.—This unusually cold winter will settle the hardness of this hedge plant in all parts of the country. But you must remember that because a young hedge two years old, is cut down to the ground, it does not follow that a full grown hedge would not defy the frost—the wood of the first being sappy from luxuriant growth—that of the latter being firm and mature, from constant pruning and stopping the hedge.

GRAFTING.—In grafting over full grown orchard trees, it is the better mode to graft the top branches the first year, and the side branches the second year. This equalizes the distribution of the sap, and produces a much better head. Rhode Island Greenings and Baldwins, are more regular and heavy bearers than the others in your list.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Smear a piece of flannel in common whiting, mixing to the consistency of common paste in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briefly, and wash off with pure cold water. Surfaces will in this way be almost instantaneously purified, as well of other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy, and beauty unimpaired. C. W.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

✧ An article by the Editress, on Home Education, is deferred to make room for favors from correspondents. We heartily wish that the size of our paper could be doubled, and its price and circulation also.

✧ "A Country Cousin's" communication on "Woman's Rights, Sphere and Duties," has, as we intended, drawn forth a noble rejoinder from "Aunt Fanny," which we regret that we cannot publish this week. It will appear in the next number.

An article from "Paulina" on the "Faults of Woman," is also deferred, and another interesting letter from Mrs. Tracy.

MRS. WHITTLESEY'S MAGAZINE FOR MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS has commenced another volume. It is a most excellent periodical, and we hope it will have a wide circulation. The January number is embellished with a remarkably fine engraving of its well known and popular Editress, which we know all who have read her valuable writings will be glad to possess.

The list of contributors to this magazine embraces many of the best moral and religious writers of our country. It is published monthly by Mary M. Whittlesey, Brick Church Chapel, New York City. Terms \$1.00 a year.

✧ The following article deserves the especial attention of parents. The evil referred to, is the main cause of that *mental indolence* which exists among so large a portion of the farming community, and is the *great obstacle* to all improvement. We hope that other correspondents will give their views on this important subject.—ED.

Why Farmers do not Read.

BY ONE OF THEM.

Those who are laboring for the improvement of the agriculture of our State, have felt the necessity of having frequent communications with the masses of our agricultural population. This object they have sought to attain by promoting the circulation of agricultural papers as widely as possible. This is undoubtedly the most eligible method of effecting this desirable object. For although some glimmering reflections of knowledge may be gained by conversation, and we may occasionally strike out a spark ourselves from observation, yet the great flood of light that pervades society, pours through the windows of the press.

But those who have noticed as often as I have, the agricultural papers remaining on the farmers' shelves uncut and unread, must feel that a taste for reading must precede every other improvement. I have often thought that few people are aware how small a proportion of the farmers of the State can read with either pleasure or profit. To be sure the Marshall in making the census returns, reports that we can nearly all read and write. I suppose we can all read in a school book and write our name. This, nearly all our youth are taught in our common schools.

But how commonly children neglect to practice at home what they have spent so much time at school in acquiring: and how often have I heard anxious parents lamenting that they cannot induce their children to pay any attention to their books.

But if you look at the reading matter that a majority of them provide for their children, the cause of it will be obvious. The school books which they have studied a dozen times over, the bible and a few religious books constitute their whole library; and they wonder why their children will not read, and frequently, perhaps, force them to sit down and spell and stammer over these good books, till they fall asleep.

Are you aware, my dear friends, that you thus cause your children to view those books and the subjects on which they treat, as dull, tedious, and distasteful?

If you were to make little John remain in the house and converse with his grandfather while his fellows were playing ball in the yard, do you suppose you would thereby greatly increase his love for that old gentleman, or his respect for his precepts? Your bible and other books are no doubt excellent books, and so is grandfather an excellent old man; and after John is tired of play, he will sit and converse with him with pleasure and profit; and after he has finished those interesting stories for children, he will read a chapter in the bible, or a few pages in some religious work with some advantage. Neither man nor boy ever read to much profit till he loved to read. Why does the farmer find reading more distasteful than the most disagreeable work on the farm!—he will tell you that as soon as he takes up the paper he falls asleep.

You, my friend, who read with the same ease you breathe, unconscious of an effort in either case—you have no right to despise him for stupidity, or laugh at his ignorance. You cannot appreciate the difficulties he has to contend with. The unwonted labor wearies his eyes. His understanding gets entangled in long, and to him unintelligible sentences. He stumbles against big words that he can neither spell, pronounce, nor understand, and when he has waded, spelt, and stumbled to the end of the article, (if he happily succeeds in reaching the end without falling asleep) he looks back upon what he has read as upon a mass of undefined, undistinguishable objects which seem rather to confuse than to enlighten his mind, and he throws down the paper in disgust. Now when this man was a boy of from twelve to sixteen, if his father had furnished him with interesting books or papers, with some pleasant tales or attractive narratives instead of those good old books that formed the paternal library, he would soon have learned to read without an effort, and to understand it as readily as the talk of his playmates. And by the time he arrived at the age of thirty, he would not only be well informed on the usual interesting subjects of the day, but he would also have read and understood all those more serious works, of which in consequence of the well meant but ill timed zeal of his parents, he has never read a dozen pages.

How many well meaning but mistaken parents have I known who have rendered their children unmitigated dunces for life, by shutting out all works of fiction and all light reading, in their dread of pernicious publications. I do not wish to be understood as encouraging novel reading. There are plenty of books and papers sufficiently interesting to induce all children of ordinary intelligence to become readers, without applying to the doubtful expedient of even the better class of works of fiction. But I wish to impress upon all parents the duty, the moral necessity of furnishing interesting reading for their children. When the house was left empty the devils entered. When the fields are not sown with good seed, weeds will spring up and cover them.

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

At Paris—Difficulties from not Speaking French—Teaching Deaf Mutes to Speak—E. Lacon, the Peace Advocate.

HOTEL MEURICE, PARIS, Jan. 15, 1852.

DEAR NIECES:—Here I am again in Paris for a few days. I wish I could impart to you one half of the pleasure that I have experienced to-day, though I am afraid some of you would say I had little right

after reaching so mature an age without having acquired a knowledge of the French language. But I hope it will serve as a warning to you if I relate a little of my yesterday's experience, as well as the pleasures of to-day.

I must premise first that I came on business, having an address of several parties on whom I was to call, as well as several letters of introduction. My first was on a lady who, though of English birth, had married a French M. D., and I was to find her near the *École Medicene*.

I went from one point to another showing the address, but getting sadly confounded at every step. I found the shop at which her husband dealt, but found French clerk in attendance. I however learned they were not the parties to whom I should apply, so I went to Victor Maison's. There I found a French gentleman who could talk a little English, and here I learned that Paris did not contain the article for which I required. What was to be done? If not in Paris, then in the world. It had been here, but the artist had not succeeded and had gone, no one knew whither. I had but one resource. If that failed, I must return without accomplishing my object, and those who know, know how sadly I should have turned back with a great purpose unfulfilled.

I had previously corresponded with Dr. Auzin, but I gathered from him that he could not supply the sired apparatus under three months. But I thought I would visit him and see what was to be done. I accordingly turned to his residence and found him and his lady at home. But neither could speak a word of English. There we were, the sad effects of Babel all confounding us and making us barbarians to each other. But I had a resource. I had M. Auzin's letter, one that most luckily explained my purpose. He took me into his cabinet, and for an hour we had a most pleasant chat, he talking French and I English, and his understanding each other in all essential matters. At that time his interpreter came in and all was right enough, and I found that I could, by a little modification of my purpose, effect what I intended, and that on other terms than I had hoped. You may well suppose that I left there a most happy individual.

From this I went to an institution for the education of Mutes, and had the happiness to meet a gentleman who speaks English so well that I had no further trouble. On my way I stepped into the Pantheon. I believe that I did not name to you last summer, that I saw the attempt to demonstrate the form and rotation of the earth by the pendulum in operation both here and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The lofty domes of these buildings give peculiar facilities for the experiment. Since that time the papers had announced that the Pantheon was open for religious worship, and I expected to see a change; but on entering I saw none. The pendulum was not in motion, but it was still there. The same paintings, and copies from some of Michael Angelo's magnificent frescoes in the Vatican at Rome, and others of Raphael, copied by M. Bolze; still being in their places, and I only wished that I had days to devote to their study and admiration. The dome was still as beautiful, but its commemoration of the glorious dead. I do not know how it is, but every thing here is in its best light. You can see and appreciate it all. In London it is not so. The dome of St. Paul's, rich, magnificent though it is, still wants light to make it appreciable. A *coup d'etat* will change the French people and make them less the children of true grace. Had Louis Napoleon attempted this, he would not now be a dictator.

I found the Institution, met a most kind reception, and an arrangement to visit in tomorrow morning

received a note of introduction to another institution of kindred character, and then took my departure.

I wished to find one more address before returning to my hotel, which I did not quite readily. In the corner of the street I met two very fine looking gentlemen, to whom I showed the address and followed the way. They could not speak English, but pointed in the direction. I turned to go on when one of them took leave of the other and accompanied the streets being rather intricate. He chatted so pleasantly in his smooth French, and I, poor as I was, not enough knowledge to even say in his vernacular, I thank you. Had I been a pretty young girl, I should not have been so surprised at the courtesy, but it was really most beautiful.

To-day I had only letters of introduction to direct me, and happily those for the most part to persons who could speak English. The first call was at a most delightful one where I met all the graces of life charmingly mingled. The second was at the dwelling of our warm-hearted Peace friend, Earnest Jones. He was not in, but his mother assured me he would be in the evening.

The next was at the Institution for the instruction of Mutes, under the care of M. Dubois and his wife. This is conducted upon the plan of teaching articulation instead of signs, and the experiment is beautiful. M. Dubois himself one, though long since he was at last taught articulation, and now he is head of an establishment for extending the system to others. Some of the pupils spoke with a good degree of fluency, others with less, but all could understand the language of others, and could prove it by writing from dictation. Their proficiency in the various branches was equal to that of ordinary scholars, and I felt quite satisfied that this method alone would be sufficient to quite unlock the understanding of the dumb. One little girl, eight years of age, who had been deaf but six months wrote with a good degree of fluency and could understand many commands from dictation, but her scope of language was not yet large. She was able to articulate after others, and though her voice, still it was not altogether unpleasant. The tones, however, become modified in the course of a few years. Those who had been there longest spoke in much more agreeable tones, and were able to understand much longer sentences, and those spoken with more rapidity. The teachers informed me that they always improve much during their visit at home in vacation, for their friends, anxious to witness their proficiency, and to aid them, were constantly calling upon them to articulate. The system adopted is so simple that an ingenious mother would be able to do much for the instruction of her child, even if deprived of all resources. They commence by writing the name of some familiar object, and then pointing to the object itself, the teacher articulates the word very carefully and then induces the child to repeat it, by imitating the motion of the vocal organs. If the pupil fails to understand that a sound was to be produced, he places his finger upon the larynx of your throat and you speak, and let it perceive the vibration. Then let it be placed upon his own while he attempts to repeat the articulation, and in this way the idea of articulation of sound is gradually gained.

If this can be made to succeed as well as the system, it must be greatly superior in point of practical utility after pupils leave the Institution and mix with those who know nothing about signs. The resource then is writing, which consumes much time and in consequence of this they often feel sadly neglected.

The following morning I visited the National Institution in the Rue St. James, where they are con-

ing the two systems. One teacher is employed to teach articulation, and scholars from several classes attend for an hour in the morning and devote the time to articulation. This gives a selection, and all are not taught in this way, only those who it is thought are most likely to succeed. They were not as successful in articulation as those under the instruction of the sisters of M. Dubois, either because of their reliance upon signs or from the peculiar facility of the ladies for teaching, or what is more probable, from want of the same amount of practice. But the whole experiment proves that it can succeed with only the same amount of patience and perseverance that is required by signs alone. I know that among the pupils connected with our State Asylum, there are quite a number who might be taught to articulate, for I have often tried, and that successfully, their capacity. If the parents urge the experiment, I feel sure that the trustees will not hesitate to carry it out to the utmost of their ability. It must not be expected that all would converse with fluency and grace, but a means of communication would be opened between them and others more available for ordinary intercourse than the present method.

The evening after my visit to M. Dubois' I spent in the family of Earnest Lacon. I shall not soon forget the occasion. The young man is one of those earnest, high minded spirits who look for the advancement of the world through a knowledge of our true relations. He has a fine face, and a head that would grace a much more commanding stature. But unfortunately, he is deformed in consequence of rickets, and the bright gem of mind and soul seems committed to a frail casket. He says that Peace principles have found their way extensively through the working classes, and that to this is due the fact that so few were at all concerned in the late Revolution. Most of those who attempted resistance were men of desperate fortunes, who lived by dishonest measures, and for this reason there was less of mercy extended. But from all the public buildings the words Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, are erased.

Yours,

H. M. T.

☞ We have tried the following recipe, and find it answers the purpose admirably. Those who cannot easily eat crusts will like the bread prepared in this manner:

BREAD WITHOUT CRUST.—Prepare the dough the same as for baking, in a tin basin. When in a proper condition, instead of putting it into the oven, put it into a kettle. There should be something in the bottom of the kettle (a hoop of tin two or three inches broad would be best) to keep the basin from the bottom, and there should be sufficient water to cover about one-third of the basin. Keep the water constantly boiling from the time the loaf is put in it, till it is done, which will be about three-quarters of an hour, with an ordinary sized loaf. To know when it is done, press upon the centre of the top of the loaf with the thumb, and if done, it will puff back on removing the thumb, if not, the indentation will remain.

The loaf is nearly as white outside as inside, and the outside is scarcely any harder than the rest. The flavor is not perceptibly different from bread well baked.—*Wyoming Co. Mirror.*

INDIAN LIGHT BISCUIT.—A quart of sifted Indian meal.

A pint of sifted wheat flour.

A very small teaspoonful of salt.

Three pints of milk.

Four eggs.

Sift the Indian and wheat meal into a pan, and add the salt. Mix them well. Beat the white and yolk of the eggs separately. The yolks must be beaten till

very thick and smooth; the whites to a stiff froth that will stand alone of itself. Then stir the yolks gradually, a little at a time, into the milk. Add degrees the meal. Lastly, stir in the beaten white the eggs, and give the whole a long and hard stirring. Butter a sufficient number of cups, or small, deep tin—nearly fill them with the batter. Set them immediately into a hot oven, and bake them fast. Turn them out of the cups, send them to the table war pull them open, and eat them with butter.

They will puff up finely, if at the last, you stir in level teaspoonful of soda, melted in a little water.—*Miss Leslie's Indian Meal Book.*

YEAST.—The bitterness of yeast, which is often a cause of complaint, may be removed by straining through bran, or by dipping red hot charcoal in it. But the most effectual and easily available remedy to put the yeast in a large pan and cover it with spring well water, changing it every three or four hours. The bran seems to impair the strength, and the yeast sometimes stains it, but the water purifies it in color and taste.

The mode of using water for keeping and purifying yeast has been adopted by some of the American housekeepers with entire success. So says the *Genevieve's Chronicle*.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Most of our juveniles during the winter season, are troubled with chapped hands; for the benefit of the mothers, who are obliged to listen to their endless complaints, we publish the following recipe for "chapped hands:"

"Take three drachms of gum camphor, three white beeswax, three do. spermaceti, and two ounce olive oil—put them together in a cup upon the stove where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

Exchange.

SUMMIT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, AKRON, O.

THE Proprietors having recently opened their Warehouses, respectfully invite the farmers to call and examine their stock of farming utensils.

We do not hesitate to say that we have the largest and best assorted assortment of any in this vicinity, and only equaled by similar establishments in Cleveland and Columbus. Our implements are selected from the best manufacturers, and we will warrant them superior to those usually found at other stores.

We would particularly call the attention of the farming community to our heavy and light improved Eagle Plows, also Side-hill and soil Plows, before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we furnish Plows that will not require so much power, or team, and do the work better, than the Plows now used in this part of the State.

We design to make our establishment the Farmers' Depot for the latest improved implements of husbandry, and also for Grain and Field Seeds.

GARDNER & WALKER

Akron, O., March 1, 1852. — 2m.

IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, TREES, &c., &c.

F. R. ELLIOTT. W. DEWITT. J. C. DA

ELLIOTT, DEWITT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Forest City Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store

MERWIN STREET, CLEVELAND,

OFFER FOR SALE an extensive collection of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, embracing Plows of many patterns, Corn Planters, for dropping Corn in hills or in drills as desired, Drills, Forks, Spades, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Cl Ditching Spades, &c., &c., &c.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, of fresh growth, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orange Seed in any quantity.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of almost every variety, and sizes.

Artificial Manures, such as Guano, Bone Dust, &c., &c. We have a complete, and we fully believe the best stock of concern in the West. We have full descriptive Catalogues for free distribution to applicants, and we ask of purchasers to examine our collection before buying.

ELLIOTT, DEWITT &

March 15, 1852. — 11

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, March 12, 1852.

Since our last issue, English news has been less favorable for American grain and flour than was anticipated, although a slight reaction was again manifested by the latest arrival, and the next may be still more favorable. Very conflicting statements have been published respecting the prospects of demand in various parts of the Continent.

A very large amount of wheat and flour is now in store at the lake ports of Ohio; also along the railroads and canals, awaiting the opening of lake navigation; and until a good share of this can be got off there will not likely be an active demand spring up in the farming districts.

Money in the Eastern cities is said to be very abundant of late, and we hope that some more of it will find its way into these parts before long, as our people are prepared to give its full value in bread, beef, pork, wool, &c. Send on your agents, with the cash, Messrs. New Yorkers!

We hear of no contracts, or other definite intimation as yet respecting the prices for the coming clip of wool—but we think the farmers will obtain something near last year's prices.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Flour \$3.25a\$3.38 per bbl. Wheat 60a63. Corn 28a30. Rye 48a50. Oats 22a23. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$5.50a\$6.00. Timothy \$2.00a\$2.50. Dried Apples (new) \$1.75a\$2. Peaches \$2.75a\$3 per bu. Pork, Mess. \$14.50 per bbl. Lard (No. 1) 8a8½c. per lb. Butter, for packing, 12a14—fresh Roll 16a18c. (wholesale) Cheese, 7a 7 1-2c. for good W. R. Wool is without change.

ZANESVILLE, March 10 —Flour \$3.25a\$3.50. Wheat 58a60. Corn 30a33. Oats 20. Flaxseed 85. Cloverseed \$5a5.50. Timothy \$2a2.50.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Flour, (wholesale) \$3.50a\$3.75. Wheat 73a75c. Corn 38a40. Oats 26. Potatoes 75. Dried Apples \$1.50a\$1.75. Peaches \$2a2.50. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$5.50. Timothy \$2. Butter, firkin, 8a10—Fresh Roll. 13a15c. lb. Eggs 8a10c. doz. Salt, fine, bbl. \$1.12a\$1.25. Hay \$10 ton.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—Flour \$3.50. Wheat 55c. Corn 23. Oats 20. Cloverseed \$5a5.50. Timothy \$2.75a\$2.50. Potatoes 62a75. Dried Apples \$2. Peaches \$3. Butter 13a15. Cheese 7a8. Eggs 9c. Hams 8a10c. lb. Beef per quarter \$3.50a\$4 per 100.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Flour \$4.87a5. Wheat \$1a\$1.10. Corn 65a70. Pork, Mess. \$15.50a\$15.75. Beef and other provisions firm.

ENON NURSERY.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits the attention of the lovers of good fruit and fine shrubbery to his stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of apples, dwarf and standard pear, peach, cherry and plum trees, grape vines, red cedar, white pine, spruce, balsam, fir, arbutus, &c.

By recent purchases made in the best Eastern Gardens his stock has been increased in quantity, quality and variety. Great care has been taken to select such varieties as are best suited to western cultivation, combining the first quality of fruit, with early bearing and productiveness.

Every attention will be given to secure satisfaction to purchasers. Catalogues sent to post-paid applicants.

Trees will be carefully packed and delivered at the railroad, near Enon, free of charge. J. R. MILLER.

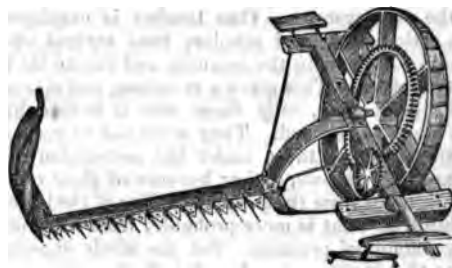
Enon, Clark county, Ohio March 1, 1852.—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED AND PLANTS.

A SUPPLY of Osage Orange Seed, just received direct from Texas, and warranted fresh and good—price \$1 per quart, with a discount to those who buy a peck or bushel. Directions for managing the seed, planting the hedge, furnished gratis to each purchaser.

50,000 OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, one year's growth—fit for setting in hedge rows. Price \$5 per 1000.

B. BATEL
Cultivator, Com.



KETCHUM'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE.

Manufactured by Howard & Co., Buffalo, New York.

THIS MACHINE having been fully tested and found perfectly adapted to the work, is now offered to the farming public, with the fullest confidence of its giving entire satisfaction to purchasers. The subscribers having engaged largely in the manufacture of the Machines, are now prepared to supply orders from all parts of the United States, and hesitate not to sell the Machine under the following warranty:

On lands free from obstructions, we warrant the Machine to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, (of any kind of grass) with one span of horse and driver, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best mowers.

Reference is given to a large number of prominent Agriculturists in New York, and some other States, who used the machine the past year, many of whom have testified strongly in its favor. The following examples are all that the limits of this advertisement will allow:

"DEAR SIR:—Having had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of your Mowing Machine, yesterday, in Col. Bird's meadow, below Black Rock—the (surface of which was quite uneven)—we assure you that we consider it one of the most valuable Agricultural Implements ever brought into use. The grass was cut better than it could have been done with a scythe, and with a facility and expedition truly astonishing. We have no hesitation in saying it is all a farmer could desire for cutting his grass.

"LEWIS F. ALLEN, President N. Y. State Ag. Society.

"O. ALLEN, Mayor of the City of Buffalo.

"T. C. PETERS, Esq., Editor Wool Grower.

"HON. GEO. W. PATTERSON.

"Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y."

"We have used Ketchum's Mowing Machine during the past season, and find it a most valuable improvement in cutting grass. On meadows free from stumps and tolerably smooth, it will cut, with a good team and competent driver, from 6 to 8 acres in half a day, better and more even than it can be done with a scythe, and when done, the grass is left evenly spread on the ground where it grew. We confidently recommend it to the patronage of the farming community.

MORGAN BUTLER,

THOMAS C. LOVE,

A. HITCHCOCK,

SAMUEL TWITCHELL.

"Buffalo, December 1851."

"MESSRS HOWARD & Co.—Gents: Having purchased and used one of your Mowers for cutting my grass the past season, I take pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction of its utility and labor-saving qualities. Your recommendations were fully realized, and I would cheerfully commend the Mower to the notice of the farming community. My son cut four acres in two hours and twenty minutes, without extra exertion.

H. B. RANSOM.

"Clarence, January 21, 1852."

"SIR:—I have cut the past season some 120 acres with one of your grass cutters, and I do say it is one of the greatest inventions of the age for labor-saving. It cuts very close, and is easily kept in cutting order. It will cut 1¼ acres per hour of grass that will yield two tons an acre over to the acre. Since using it, I consider it indispensable on a farm like this.

H. MOUNT.

"Tift's Farm, Black Rock, February, 1852."

"MESSRS. HOWARD & Co.—Gents: I have pretty thoroughly tested the Mowing Machine I procured from you last summer, and I am gratified in being able to say that it has more than met my most sanguine expectations. It is all you represented it to be. A boy with a span of horses and ordinary diligence, can mow an acre an hour, and by urging his team can mow twice as fast. It cuts more smoothly than any laborer I have ever employed, and leaves the grass perfectly spread out.

JAMES MILES.

"Girard, Pa., February, 1852."

March 15, 1852.—tf.

I. C. FERRIS & CO.,

SEED STORE, No. 39, East 5th Street, Cincinnati,

SEED FARM AND NURSERIES, PLEASANT RIDGE, OHIO,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale every variety of Fruit trees, Ornamental trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery, Garden, Field and Flower seeds, Bird seeds of all kinds.

Also, the most valuable kinds of Poultry, viz: Shanghai, White Shanghai, Cochins, China, Dorking, Black Spanish, Poland, Poland Ducks and Chinese Geese.

I. C. FERRIS & CO.,

March 15, 1852.—tf.

No. 39 East 5th st., Cincinnati.

TO NURSERYMEN.

FOR SALE.—30,000 Seedling Apple trees, two years old, 30,000 of them of suitable size for engraving the coming spring, and quite healthy. At my Nursery, in Decatur, Washington co., Ohio, 5 miles from the mouth of Little Hocking. They will be boxed and shipped on order, for \$1.00 per 100. Address, I. C. FERRIS & CO., No. 39 East 5th St., Cincinnati.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, APRIL 1, 1852.

No. 7.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number of copies always in ADVANCE.

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Address, BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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List of Premiums and Awarding Committees,
FOR THE THIRD OHIO STATE FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT CLEVELAND ON THE 15TH, 16TH, AND
17TH SEPTEMBER, 1852,
Under the direction of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The premium list, with rules and regulations, &c., in pamphlet form, will be sent during the spring to each member of the awarding committees.

The following extract from the instructions to judges on animals, is deserving the attention of all who may contemplate the exhibition of their stock :

"The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size, and general characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for age, feeding, and other circumstances of the character and condition of the animals. They are expressly required not to give encouragement to over-fed animals. No premiums are to be awarded to Bulls, Cows, or Heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

The Judges on Fat Cattle will give particular attention to the animals submitted to examination. It is believed, that all other things being equal, those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight in the smallest superficies. The Judges will require all the cattle in this class to be weighed, and will take measures to give the superficies of each, and publish the result with their reports. They will also (before awarding any premiums) require of the competitors, full statements as to the manner and cost of feeding, as required by the regulations of the premium list.

CLASS A—PREMIUMS ON CATTLE—OHIO.

I.—SHORT HORNS.

Best bull over 3 years,	\$50;	second best, \$25
Best 2 year old bull,	15;	second best, 10
Best 1 year old bull,	10;	second best, 5
Best bull calf.	10;	second best, 5

(Females same.)

Awarding Committee.—E. P. Prentice, Albany, N. Y.; Benj. Warfield, Lexington, Ky.; Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jas. Vause, Chillicothe.

II.—DEVONS.

Best bull over 3 years,	\$50;	second best, \$25
Best bull over 2 years,	15;	second best, 10
Best bull over 1 year,	10;	second best, 5

(Females same.)

Awarding Committee.—James Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; E. N. Giddings, Cleveland; Asa Baldwin, Boardman, O.; Judge Selden Graves, Wetmore, Seneca co., O.; Isaac Dillon, Zanesville.

III & IV.—HEREFORDS AND AYLESBURES.

Best bull over 3 years,	-	-	-	-	-
Best bull over 2 years,	-	-	-	-	-

Best bull over 1 year, - - - - - 10
(Females same.)

Awarding Committee.—John Hadley, Clarksville; George Howlston, Willoughby; Abner Root, Berlin, Erie co.; Capt. Stanhope, Williamsfield, Kinsman P. O.; Abel Renick, Wyandot.

V.—NATIVE, AND CROSS BETWEEN NATIVE AND IMPROVED CATTLE.

Best cow over 3 years,	\$25;	second best,	\$15
Best heifer 2 years,	15;	second best,	10
Best heifer 1 year,	10;	second best,	5
Best calf,	5;	second best,	3

Awarding Committee.—Wm. Vance, Urbana; John Crouse, Chillicothe; Alexander Renick, Chillicothe; John Newton, Richfield; Thos. Kinsman, Kinsman.

VI.—WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

Best 10 yoke of oxen from 1 county,	\$50;	2d best,	\$25
Best yoke of oxen over 4 years,	25;	2d best,	15
Best yoke of oxen under 4 years,	20;	2d best,	18

Awarding Committee.—N. Dustin, Galena; Judge F. Steers, Bronson; H. Hurd, Aurora; Warren Hine, Canfield; Dennis McConnell, Chillicothe.

VII.—FAT CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

Best fat bullock 5 years or older,	- - - - - \$25
Best do 4 and under 5,	- - - - - 20
Best do 3 and under 4,	- - - - - 15
Best do 2 and under 3,	- - - - - 10
Best do 1 and under 2,	- - - - - 8
Best cow 4 years old,	- - - - - 15
Best cow under 4 and over 3,	- - - - - 10

Awarding Committee.—Norman C. Baldwin, Cleveland; Richard Cowling, Columbus; Seth Bushnell, London; Jesse Bush, Frankfort; Buckley Steadman, Cleveland.

VIII.—GRASS-FED CATTLE—(FOR BEEF.)

Best fat bullock 5 years or over,	- - - - - \$10
Best do 4 years and over,	- - - - - 8
Best do 3 years and over,	- - - - - 6
Best do 2 years and over,	- - - - - 4
Best do 1 year and over,	- - - - - 3

IX.—GRASS-FED COWS.

Best cow 5 years or over,	- - - - - \$10
Best cow 3 years or over,	- - - - - 8

Awarding Committee.—Alexander Waddle, S. Charleston; A. J. Caldwell, Danville, Ky.; O. M. Oviatt, Richfield; A. R. Seymour, Washington; Eli Gwynne, Columbus.

X.—MILCH COWS.

Best milch cow,	\$20;	second best,	\$15
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Awarding Committee.—Caleb Hall, Blue Rock; John Hall, Rockport; Joshua Hadley, Clarksville; N. E. French, Lenox; John Hanghy, Jamestown.

FOREIGN CATTLE.

XI.—PREMIUMS FOR STOCK FROM OTHER STATES.

Best bull over 4 ys., of any breed, dip. &	\$20;	2d best,	\$10
Best bull 2 years old, diploma and	10;	2d best,	5
Best bull 1 year old, diploma and	8;	2d best,	4
Best bull calf, diploma and	5;	2d best,	3
Best cow over 5 years old, diploma and	15;	2d best,	10
Best heifer 2 years old, diploma and	10;	2d best,	5
Best 1 year old heifer, diploma and	5;	2d best,	3
Best heifer calf, diploma and	5;	2d best,	3

Awarding Committee.—R. R. Seymour, Bainbridge; Felix Renick, Bloomfield; James Trimble, Hillsboro; Jonathan Farrer, London; E. R. Welch, Bucyrus.

XII.—SWEEPSTAKES—PREMIUMS OPEN TO ALL.

Best bull over 3 years old, a cup of the value of	\$10
Best bull over 2 years,	do do 10
Best bull over 1 year,	do do 10
Best cow over 3 years,	do do 10
Best heifer over 2 years,	do do 10
Best heifer over 1 year,	do do 10
Best bull calf,	do do 10
Best heifer calf,	do do 10

Awarding Committee.—Henry Parsons, Guelph P. O., Canada West; John I. Vanmetre, Piketon; Isaac Cunningham, Portsmouth; George Moore, Pt. Pleasant, Va.; E. Florence, Circleville.

[No animal can be open to sweepstakes, unless entered as sweepstakes.]

CLASS B—HORSES.

XIII.—CLASS I—BLOOD HORSES.

Best stallion, thorough bred, over 4 ys.,	\$40;	2d best,	\$20
Best brood mare over 4 years,	20;	2d best,	10
Best stallion colt over 3 years,	15;	2d best,	10
Best stallion colt over 2 years,	10;	2d best,	8
Best filly over two years,	8;	2d best,	5
Best stallion colt over year,	8;	2d best,	5
Best mare colt over year,	5;	2d best,	3

Awarding Committee. Thomas W. Bartley, Mansfield; John S. Rappee, Little Sandusky; J. M. Trimble, Hillsboro; Wm. M. Anderson, Chillicothe; Harvey Darlington, Zanesville.

Undoubted pedigree of all blood horses exhibited must be furnished to the committee.

XIV.—CLASS I—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion for all work over 4 years,	\$30;	2d best,	\$10
Best brood mare, and foal by her, 4 ys.,	20;	2d best,	10
Best mare or gelding,	- - - - -	- - - - -	10

Awarding Committee. John Holloway Henderson, Ky.; Edwin Morse, Poland; Benj. Blake, Columbus; John Scott, jr., Haysville; ——— O'Bannon, Newark.

XV.—CLASS III—DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best stallion for draught, 3 years and over,	\$30
do do 2 do	15
do do 1 do	10
Best stallion colt,	5
Best gelding,	10

(Mares and fillies same as stallions.)

Awarding Committee.—William Porter, Austintown; E. Brown, Leesburg; Philip Siddle, Irville; Dr. ——— Toland, London; Geo. McCullough, Wintersville.

XVI.—CLASS IV—MATCHED HORSES AND GELDINGS.

Best pair matched horses,	\$20;	second best,	\$10
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Awarding Committee.—H. J. Cox, Zanesville; J. K. Curtis, Cleveland; Col. Wm. Rayne, Youngstown; D. Talmadge, Lancaster; J. T. Brazee, Lancaster.

XVII.—CLASS V—GELDINGS AND MARES.

Best gelding for light harness, 4 years and over,	\$10
do do 3 do	silver medal
do do 2 do	silver medal
do do for saddle, 4 do	\$10
do do 3 do	silver medal
do do 2 do	silver medal

(Mares and fillies same.)

Awarding Committee.—Same as Class IV.

XVIII.—JACKS AND MULES—OHIO.

Best jack, 15 hands, or over,	\$40;	2d best, 14 1-2 hands,	\$20
Best jennet,	20;	2d best,	10
Best pair mules 3 ys. & over,	20;	2d best,	10
Best single mule over 2 years,	10;	2d best,	5
Best single mule over 1 year,	10;	2d best,	5
Best mule colt,	8;	2d best,	5

Awarding Committee.—John Kinsman, Trumbull co.; Judge Linson, S. Charleston; Gen. B. Harrison, Duff's Fork; Abram Heigler, Frankfort Wm. Myers, Woodfield.

XIX.—PREMIUMS ON HORSES FROM OTHER STATES.

Best stallion over 4 ys.,	silver medal;	2d best,	bronze medal.
Best brood mare,	silver medal;	2d best,	bronze medal.

Awarding Committee.—J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y.; Gov. Wright, Indianapolis, Ia.; Gov. Mordecai Bartley, Mansfield; Frank Chambers, Cincinnati; William H. Sholl, Cleveland.

XX.—HORSES, JACKS AND MULES—OPEN TO ALL.

Best stallion,	- - - - - silver medal
Best jack,	- - - - - do.
Best brood mare,	- - - - - do.
Best jennet,	- - - - - do.

Awarding Committee.—Same as the preceding.

CLASS C—PREMIUMS ON SHEEP—OHIO.

XXI.—CLASS I—LONG-WOOLLED—BAKEWELL, LEICESTER-SHIRE, & C.

Best buck over 2 years old,	\$10;	second best,	\$5
Best buck under 2 years old,	10;	second best,	5
Best pen of 5 ewes over 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
Best pen of 5 ewes under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
Best pen of 5 ewe lambs,	5;	second best,	3

Awarding Committee.—Josiah Copeland, Marion; A. E. Stickle, Wilmington; Van R. Humphrey, Hudson.

II.—CLASS II—MIDDLE-WOOLED—SOUTH DOWN, NORFOLK, &C.

1st buck over 2 years,	\$10;	second best,	\$5
1st buck under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewes over 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewes under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewe lambs,	5;	second best,	3

Awarding Committee.—J. K. Wing, North Bloomfield; A. Adams, Huron; J. F. Willis, Duff's Fork.

XXIII.—CLASS III—MERINOES AND THEIR GRADES.

1st buck over 2 years,	\$12;	second best,	\$5
1st buck under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewes over 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewes under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewe lambs,	5;	second best,	3

Awarding Committee.—Gen. G. A. Jones, Mt. Vernon; A. Howard, Zanesville; Fred'k K. Otis, Berlinville.

XXIV.—CLASS IV—SAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

1st buck over 2 years,	\$12;	second best,	\$5
1st buck under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewes over 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewes under 2 years,	10;	second best,	5
1st pen of 5 ewe lambs,	5;	second best,	3

Awarding Committee.—J. T. Pugsley, Convenience; Stephen Arnold, Melmore; A. Miller, Etna.

XXV.—FAT SHEEP.

1st fat sheep, long-wooled, over 3 years old,	\$5
do do 2 years or under,	5
do middle-wooled, over 2 years,	5
do do 2 years or under,	5

Awarding Committee.—Richard Norton, Cleveland; B. C. Perkins, Rochester; John Bingham, Ellsworth.

FOREIGN SHEEP.**XVI.—PREMIUMS FOR SHEEP FROM OTHER STATES—LONG-WOOLED.**

1st buck,	-	-	-	-	diploma.
1st pen of 5 ewes,	-	-	-	-	do
1st pen of 5 buck lambs,	-	-	-	-	do
1st pen of 5 ewe lambs,	-	-	-	-	do

MIDDLE-WOOLED.

1st buck,	-	-	-	-	diploma.
1st pen of 5 ewes,	-	-	-	-	do
1st pen of 5 buck lambs,	-	-	-	-	do
1st pen of 5 ewe lambs,	-	-	-	-	do

Awarding Committee.—Simon Perkins, Akron; George Luck, Bucyrus; Harvey Chase, Milan.

XXVII.—MERINOES AND THEIR GRADES.

1st buck,	-	-	-	-	diploma.
pen of 5 ewes,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 buck lambs,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewe lambs,	-	-	-	-	do

SAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

1st buck,	-	-	-	-	diploma.
pen of 5 ewes,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 buck lambs,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewe lambs,	-	-	-	-	do

Awarding Committee.—Philo Buckingham, Zanesville; Chester Bidwell, Warren; John Baker, Melmore.

XXVIII.—SWEEPSTAKES—SHEEP—OPEN TO ALL.

1st long-wooled buck,	-	-	-	-	diploma.
middle-wooled buck,	-	-	-	-	do
Merino buck,	-	-	-	-	do
Saxon buck,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewes, long-wooled,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewes, middle-wooled,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewes, Merinoes,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewes, Saxons,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 buck lambs,	-	-	-	-	do
pen of 5 ewe lambs,	-	-	-	-	do

Awarding Committee.—Moses Chapman, Wood co.; John Brown, Akron; A. Hildebrand, Massillon.

XXIX.—SHEPHERD'S DOG—OPEN TO ALL.

1st shepherd's dog,	-	-	-	-	silver medal.
second best do	-	-	-	-	diploma.

Awarding Committee.—The Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

CLASS D.**XXX.—CLASS I—SWINE—OHIO.**

1st boar over 2 years,	\$10;	2d best,	\$5
boar 1 year old,	10;	2d best,	5

Best boar 6 months and under 1 year,	8;	2d best,	5
breeding sow over 2 years,	10;	2d best,	5
breeding sow 1 year,	10;	2d best,	5
sow 6 months and under 1 year,	8;	2d best,	5
lot of pigs, 5 and under 10 months,	10;	2d best,	5

Awarding Committee.—Jeremiah Crouse, Chillicothe; Andrew Poe, Chillicothe; Wm. L. Miner, Columbus.

XXXI.—CLASS II—FOREIGN HOGS.

(Same as Class I, except that diplomas only are to be awarded.)

Awarding Committee.—Same as on Ohio swine.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ANIMALS.

When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals, in any class, or subdivision of a class, only one premium will be awarded—that to be first or otherwise, as the merit of the animal may be adjudged by the committee; and a premium will not be awarded where the animal is not worthy, though there be no competition.

CLASS E.**XXXII.—POULTRY—OPEN TO ALL.**

Best lot of Dorkings, not less than 3; 1 cock and 2 hens,	-	-	-	-	bronze medal.
Best lot of Polands,	-	-	-	-	do
pair of wild turkeys,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of turkeys not less than 3,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of Muscovy ducks not less than 3,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of any other distinct breed,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of game cocks and hens,	-	-	-	-	do
pair of Silesian ducks,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of small ducks,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of Guinea hens, not less than 6,	-	-	-	-	do
pair of China geese,	-	-	-	-	do
pair of large geese,	-	-	-	-	do
pair of wild geese,	-	-	-	-	do
lot of poultry owned by exhibitor,	-	-	-	-	do
exhibition of pigeons,	-	-	-	-	do

Awarding Committee.—B. Huxley, Cincinnati; Alex'r McGinnis, Chillicothe; Lyman Scott, Milan.

CLASS F.**XXXIII.—FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. I—OPEN TO ALL FLOWS.**

Best plow for general purposes, furrows 6 inches by 10,	-	-	-	-	silver medal.
Best plow for clay soils, 6 by 10,	-	-	-	-	do
plow for light, sandy soils, 6 by 12,	-	-	-	-	do
steel plow, for black muck or clay soils,	-	-	-	-	do
award plow,	do	do	do	do	do
subsoil plow,	-	-	-	-	do
side hill plow,	-	-	-	-	do

The furrow slices, except for the subsoil plow, to be lap-
ped, and the test furrow to be the third cut and turned by
the same plow. The plows to be held by the competitors,
or persons appointed by them.

The manner of construction, materials, workmanship,
durability, and price to be considered; also, their capacity
for lifting and turning over, in the most perfect manner,
the greatest quantity of soil with the least resistance, and
leaving a proper surface for seed and after culture.

Awarding Committee.—W. H. Taylor, North Bend; James Johnson, Wooster; Capt. Anderson, Hillsborough.

XXXIV.—FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. II—OPEN TO ALL.

Best farm wagon for all purposes,	-	-	-	-	silver medal.
spring wagon for marketing purposes,	-	-	-	-	do
reaping machine,	-	-	-	-	do
mowing machine,	-	-	-	-	do
corn stalk roller and cutter,	-	-	-	-	do
horse power for general purposes,	-	-	-	-	do
threshing machine,	-	-	-	-	do
portable saw-mill,	-	-	-	-	do
corn and cob mill,	-	-	-	-	do
hemp and flax dressing machine,	-	-	-	-	do

Awarding Committee.—Lewis Sifford, Chillicothe; James Alexander, Painesburg; John Keller, Bellbrook.

XXXV.—FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. III—OPEN TO ALL.

Best harrow,	-	-	-	-	silver medal.
clod crusher and roller combined,	-	-	-	-	do
field roller,	-	-	-	-	do
wheat drill, not less than 6 drills,	-	-	-	-	do
broad cast sowing machine,	-	-	-	-	do
horse rake,	-	-	-	-	do
corn planter,	-	-	-	-	do
seed planter for hand or horse power,	-	-	-	-	do
wheat cultivator, 2 horses,	-	-	-	-	do

Best corn do 1 horse, - - -	silver medal.
fanning mill, - - -	do
clover seed hulling machine, - - -	do
hay rigging, - - -	do
hay press, - - -	do

Awarding Committee.—Wm. H. Trimble, Hillsborough; James Myers, Toledo; Wm. B. Hillman, Bedford.

XXXVI.—FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. IV—OPEN TO ALL.	
Best corn sheller for horse power, - - -	silver medal
corn sheller for hand power, - - -	do
straw and hay cutter, - - -	do
corn-stalk cutter, - - -	do
vegetable [root] cutter, - - -	do
churn, - - -	do
cheese press, - - -	do
bee hive, - - -	do
potatoe washer, - - -	do
washing machine, - - -	do

Awarding Committee.—D. B. Kinney, Oberlin; David McIntosh, Shalersville; John Davenport, Woodsfield.

XXXVII.—IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURED WARES—
OPEN TO ALL.

Best three grain cradles, - - -	diploma and \$5
six hand rakes, - - -	do 2
six hay forks, - - -	do 2
six grass scythes, - - -	do 2
six cradle scythes, - - -	do 2
six manure forks, - - -	do 2

Best lot of grain measures, - - -	diploma and \$2
lot of butter tubs and firkins, - - -	do 2
wash board, - - -	do 1
one dozen corn brooms, - - -	do 2
plow harness, - - -	do 3
wagon harness for farm, - - -	do 5
carriage harness, - - -	do 10
saddle & bridle for general purposes, - - -	do 5
half dozen axes, - - -	do 3

Best and most numerous variety of agricultural implements, - - - diploma.

Best and most numerous variety of agricultural implements manufactured in the State of Ohio, by the exhibitor, or under his supervision; materials, workmanship, utility, durability, and prices to be considered in both cases, - - - \$20

Best church bell, - - -	silver medal.
steam boat bell, - - -	do
hotel signal bell, - - -	diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Lemuel Moss, Portsmouth; H. N. Gillett, Quaker Bottom; S. C. Haver, Putnam.

XXXVIII.—PLOWING MATCH—OPEN TO ALL.

First premium, \$10; second premium, \$5
--

The furrow slice to be not less than six inches deep.

OPEN TO PLOUGH-BOYS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

First premium, \$10; second premium, \$5
--

Awarding Committee.—Thos. Tate, Cuyahoga; James Lewis, Bucyrus; Junius S. Prichard, Brunswick.

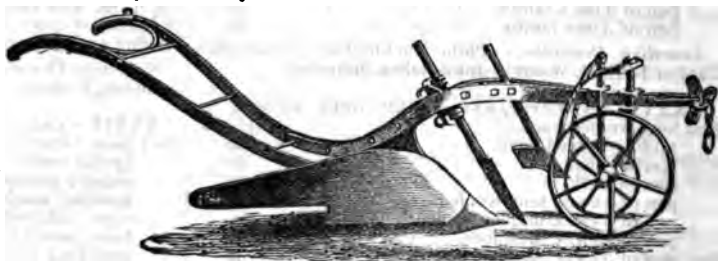


English Plows and Plowing compared with American.

In resuming our observations on English Agricultural Implements, with illustrations, we now propose to speak of PLOWS. And in no one thing did we find greater evidence of improvement, than in the change that had taken place since our previous visit to that country (11 years ago) in this most important implement. The old clumsy and complicated plows of the past century, were, even ten years ago, quite common in that country, though beginning to disappear, and now are rarely to be seen; while in the best farming districts very beautiful and (for that country) perfect implements are taking their place—varying somewhat in form and materials, according to the kind of soil, and the taste of the manufacturers.

The above cut represents “*Howard’s Premium Plow*,” one of the most highly approved patterns, and a very perfect implement. It is made entirely of iron and steel. It is of greater length of beam and handles than most modern plows, which enables the English plowman to strike his furrows with that perfect straightness so much insisted on in that country, and so little practiced by Americans.

Our second illustration is another of the most popular modern English plows. This somewhat shorter than the other, is also entirely of iron and steel, and has a “*skim coulter*” attached, which, in plowing grass land turns up the sward and verbage, so as to secure its being more completely buried by the plow—exactly on the same principle as the operation of the *Michigan double plow* of this country. The two wheels are on separate standards, and can be set to run higher or lower as desired, or dispensed with entirely; one of the wheels is made larger than the other, as one is designed for running in the furrow, and the other on the land. The cutter and coulter, clevice and draught rod, can all be changed so as to adapt the plow for any kind of work, or size of furrow desired. To an American, it is truly wonderful to observe the *mathematical precision* with which the plowing is commonly performed in England. The eye can scarcely detect in the longest furrow the least departure from a straight line, and the furrow slice has precisely the same size, shape, and position on one end of the field to the other. Much of this precision is attributable to the skill of the plowmen, who take especial pride in this acquirement; but the nature of the land, and the form of the plows also contribute to this effect. The general use of wheels to secure the uniform motion of the plow is a point deemed of great importance in the report of the Royal Agricultural Society, in speaking of the operation of Ransome’s



RANSOME’S PREMIUM PLOW.

and can be set to run higher or lower as desired, or dispensed with entirely; one of the wheels is made larger than the other, as one is designed for running in the furrow, and the other on the land. The cutter and coulter, clevice and draught rod, can all be changed so as to adapt the plow for any kind of work, or size of furrow desired. To an American, it is truly wonderful to observe the *mathematical precision* with which the plowing is commonly performed in England. The eye can scarcely detect in the longest furrow the least departure from a straight line, and the furrow slice has precisely the same size, shape, and position on one end of the field to the other. Much of this precision is attributable to the skill of the plowmen, who take especial pride in this acquirement; but the nature of the land, and the form of the plows also contribute to this effect. The general use of wheels to secure the uniform motion of the plow is a point deemed of great importance in the report of the Royal Agricultural Society, in speaking of the operation of Ransome’s

it is said

and can be set to run higher or lower as desired, or dispensed with entirely; one of the wheels is made larger than the other, as one is designed for running in the furrow, and the other on the land.

or with one wheel, or as swings; others were constructed purely on the swing principle. Under these circumstances the judges thought fit first to order the two-wheel plows into action, then those with one wheel, and then the swing, or plows without a wheel. By this arrangement, not only was the equality of the work done by each implement displayed, but a fair opportunity offered itself for observing and comparing the quality of the work as executed in the same soil, and under the same circumstances, by the three classes of the implement.

"When fitted with two wheels, its performance was like that of a planing-machine; the furrow slices were cut vertically from the land, the floors or bottoms were left perfectly flat and clean, and the slices were deposited at an angle of about 45 degrees, with such truth, that they could be turned back to their original horizontal bed without gaining or losing ground. According to the generally received principles of perfect plowing, (whether they be correct, and equally suitable to all soils and modes of culture, or not,) it is imagined that practice has in this instance closely approached to their fulfilment. When fitted with one wheel, though the work of the plow was excellent, yet there was an evident declining from that extreme regularity and finish belonging to the first performance. When acting without a wheel, or as a swing, an effect was plainly discernible, and which is directly traceable to the influence exercised over the motion of the plow by the motion of the draught animals. The floor of the furrows, though cut nearly as flat in its transverse section as in the two former cases, no longer presented so continuously even a surface as if fashioned by a tool travelling along and maintaining an unvarying plane; it was wavy, exhibiting short, burst, or broken surfaces, and answering to the impulses of the animals. Nor was this owing to want of skill in the plowman, as compared with the skill of others who brought their best swing plows, and their best plowmen to compete for the prize, for the furrow bottoms of the others were still more jagged and irregular."

We annex a cut of an approved American Plow, for the purpose of comparison; and we assure our readers that there is quite as much difference in the



NEW ENGLAND "CENTRE DRAUGHT" PLOW.

same time we believe that the plowmakers of both countries can learn some improvements from each other. For the ordinary smooth heavy soils of England, and for English plowmen, the above described English plows seem as near perfection as can be desired; but for the lighter class of soils and for fallow or stubble plowing, English farmers would find the American style of plows superior to theirs—especially considering their much smaller cost, lighter draught, and more rapid execution. It was for these reasons that several extensive English farmers purchased a number of American plows during the Great Exhibition the past summer. And on the other hand, we believe that as our country becomes thickly settled, and the lands become high in price, and so worn as to require more expensive tillage, our plows will gradually be made to approximate the form of the best English plows, and our plowmen will manifest the same pride and skill in the performance of their work. But for the present, at least in these Western States, the character of our soil, and the style of our farming, and the taste and habits of our farmers are all opposed to such costly and heavy implements, even though absolutely perfect in principle and workmanship for the country for which they are designed. (We may speak of other English implements in our next.)

Catalogue of Seeds.

FOR THE ROLL OF HONOR OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

I. GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Early Bassano BEET—*new and superior variety.*
Improved late Flat Dutch CABBAGE—*hard and fine.*
Drumhead Savoy CABBAGE—*excellent for winter.*
Walcheren Cauliflower—*fine, new.*
Imperial Cabbage LETTUCE—*fine large heads.*
Green Nutmeg MELON—*rich and sweet—green flesh.*
Godwin's Imperial WATERMELON—*light green skin—flesh scarlet.*
Boston Marrow Squash.
Demi-long Scarlet RADISH—*finest early variety.*
Yellow Summer RADISH—*best for summer and fall.*
Victoria RHUBARB—*very large, and fine for pies.*
SEA KALE—*perennial, excellent—used like Asparagus.*
Early Strap-leaf White TURNIP—*finest early.*
Long Yellow French TURNIP—*excellent for table.*
Yellow Malta TURNIP—*handsome and fine.*

II. FIELD CROP SEEDS.

Alsike Clover—*new and valuable—white.*

Lucerne or French Clover—*wants good deep soil.*
Perennial Rye Grass—*excellent for pasture and hay.*
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass—*fragrant.*
Rape or Cole—*for feeding sheep in winter.*
Mid-Summer Rye—*for winter pasture.*
Mangel Wurtzel, or Field Beet—*for Stock.*
Large White Green-top Carrot—*for Stock.*
Skirving's Improved Purple-top Ruta Baga—*(Swedish Turnip.)*
Dale's Hybrid Turnip.
Yellow Aberdeen (Scotch) Turnip.

Note.—We have not been able to procure seeds of the Seven-year Pumpkin; but have added the Boston Marrow Squash to our list instead.

Description and Culture of Garden Vegetables.

INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING LIST OF SEEDS.

BASSANO BEET.—A very early turnip-rooted variety, red outside, and white with rose colored circles within; very tender and sweet; best of all for summer use, and also good for winter, if sown late. (It was first introduced into this country from Europe by Mr. Bate-

ham, about 12 years ago, and the seeds were afterwards distributed through the Patent Office. It has become common in some parts, but is scarcely known as yet in Ohio.) Culture the same as other garden beets; sow early in spring.

IMPROVED FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.—This resembles the common late drumhead cabbage, but is more certain to head well, of firmer and finer texture, and not so tall in growth. Keeps well for winter.

DRUM-HEAD SAVOY, is the favorite winter cabbage in England, especially for boiling. It makes a firm head of good size, and of richer flavor than other winter varieties. Sow early in spring, on a sheltered border of rich mellow earth, and protect the young plants from very hot sun, and also from frost, if any occurs. Transplant in May, or early in June, on rich deep soil (well manured) rather moist than dry, and water the plants, if dry weather, till well rooted; then hoe frequently during summer.

WALCHEREN CAULIFLOWER.—A new variety from Germany, of large size and vigorous growth, thought to be better adapted to this climate than the old kinds. Sow in a slight hot-bed, early in April, and transplant (like cabbage) as soon as the plants are of sufficient size, and danger from frosts is over, on a *deep, rich, moist* soil, plentifully manured, and water freely in dry weather during the whole summer. The head will appear early in autumn, and richly repay the labor.

MELONS, all know how to cultivate; but most of our soil is too clayey to suit them, without admixture of sand, gravel, &c.; and a liberal use of manure will increase the size and quality of fruit. We shall be surprised if the varieties named in our list do not afford great pleasure to the Cultivator boys.

DEMI-LONG SCARLET RADISH.—The handsomest and best early, much used in the Paris markets—not large. Sow in hot-bed at any time in winter or early spring; and in open ground as early as the ground is sufficiently warm to give them rapid growth—as no radish will be good if grown slowly.

YELLOW TURNIP RADISH, is for late summer and fall use. The root is of turnip shape, and yellowish brown color.

VICTORIA, or GIANT RHURARB.—This a superior variety of the "Pie Plant," and should be found in every garden. The leaf-stalks make delicious pies at a time when fruit is most scarce. It is perennial; a few plants will suffice for a family, and last for ten or more years. Sow seeds in April, on a small bed of mellow earth, where the plants can remain one year; then transplant to deep, rich ground, three or four feet apart, and do not cut for use until the next year after planting.

SEA KALE.—This vegetable is but little known in this country, but deserves an extensive culture. It is of the cabbage and turnip family, but has a perennial root, and large seeds. It is found wild in sandy soil near the sea-side (like asparagus) in Europe—hence it is advised to plant on sandy ground, and water occasionally with weak brine, or strew refuse salt upon the bed. Sow and transplant like rhubarb; but the roots need only be 2 or 3 feet apart. In the spring, after the plants have been set a year or so, cover the crowns with boxes or tubs to *exclude the light*, then cut the young shoots as often as they become 3 to 5 inches high, and boil like asparagus. It is esteemed, next cauliflower, finest of all vegetable dishes. (The seed pods should be cracked or broken open when the seeds are planted.)

TURNIPS.—Of these we have procured the finest varieties known; but our hot and dry summers are un-
 suited for their most perfect growth. On moist and rich soil, and in favorable seasons good crops can be

growth to be mostly after the heat of summer is past. The Swedish (Ruta бага) and Dales' Hybrid, (among the field crops) require a longer period, and should be sown in June—the other late in July, or early in August.

Field Crop Seeds.

(See Remarks in O. Cult., Mar. 1.)

ALSIKE CLOVER, has not been fairly tried, we believe, in this country, and its value remains to be ascertained. It does not spread like the small white clover, but is more productive than it, and more perennial; and finer for hay and pasture than the red.

LUCERNE, has been tried here, and grows well on deep, porous soils, like "second bottom land;" but on stiff or hard-pan soils it is in vain to sow it. Where it will thrive, we think it will prove highly useful, especially for cows and working cattle &c.; and its great productiveness makes it profitable. The small farmers of France and Germany could hardly do without it. Sow early in spring, on ground free from weeds or grass, harrow it in, and do not cut till the following season. It roots very deep, and lasts many years.

PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS, is the main reliance of English farmers, both for pasture and hay. For the former purpose we think it is decidedly better than timothy, as it produces earlier, later, and more abundant foliage, of good quality. The seed is now imported and sold in considerable quantities by the eastern seedsmen, and we have no doubt, it will, in a few years, be quite common here. (We are of opinion that the "English Blue Grass," as it is called in Virginia, which was noticed so favorably in this paper last summer, and seed distributed through this office, may turn out a variety of perennial rye-grass.) Sow early in spring, or in the fall, and harrow in the seed.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, has been thought to improve the flavor of butter, where existing in pastures; it also gives a pleasant odor to hay, but it is not very productive nor useful otherwise.

RAPE or COLE, is deserving of trial by sheep farmers; but we are not certain it will endure our winter in this climate. The culture is similar to that of Ruta-baga; but it is a common practice in Europe where labor is cheap, to sow the seed in a garden bed, and transplant into the field like cabbage.

MID-SUMMER RYE.—(See O. Cult. No. 5.) Sow last of June, or in July, for winter pasture; the grain ripens the following summer.

MANGEL WURTZEL, or Field Beet.—Valuable root for feeding cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., in winter and spring. Sow in April, or early in May, on good rich soil, in rows two feet apart, and the seeds dropped 4 or 5 inches apart, and the plants left 8 or 10 inches. Soak the seeds three or four days before sowing, and cover a full inch in depth. The drills, or furrows for the seed can be made with a marker, like those used for corn-planting; or, by a small plow, where much ground is to be planted. This seed can be purchased at all seed stores, and we think Ohio farmers would find it to their advantage to grow this or the following root crops for feeding stock. The yield in favorable seasons, with good culture is enormous, ranging as high as 40 to 50 tons per acre.

LARGE WHITE GREEN-TOP CARROT.—This is better adapted to sandy lands than the preceding; is also considered a more certain crop, while it is about as productive, and adapted to as great a variety of purposes—horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c., all eating the root with avidity. Sow in April, on deep, rich soil, in rows 20 inches apart, and the plants 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—Sow during the last half of June, on rich mellow soil, in rows two

feet apart, the plants to be left 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows. Hoe or stir the land frequently, to promote the growth during summer.

DALE'S HYBRID TURNIP.—May be sown early in July. It resembles the Ruta-baga, but is of quicker growth, and not quite so firm and long keeping.

YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIP, is good for table or market as well as for stock. Sow about the middle of July. The roots keep better than the ordinary white turnips.

Flower Seeds.

CATALOGUE.

Antirrhinum—*Snap-dragon*—mixed.
Extra Double German Aster—*mixed colors*—fine.
Double mixed Balsamine—*or Lady's Slipper*.
Barychome iberidifolia—*Snow Daisy*.
Briza Maxima—*Quaking Grass*.
Mixed Candy Tuft—*white, purple, &c.*
Chrisies crocea—*formerly Escholtzia*.
Collinsia bicolor—*two colored Collinsia*.
Commelina celestis—*finest blue*.
Cypress Vine—*Scarlet flowering*.
Double mixed Dahlia—*perennial*—roots tender.
Didiscus cœrulea—*sky-blue Didiscus*.
Foxglove—*purple and white*—biennial.
Gallia tri-color—*small and pretty*.
Godetia Lindleyana—*Lindley's Primrose*.
Ten-week Stock—*fine mixed German*.
Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur—*splendid mixed*.
Sweet scented Mignonette.
Nemophila—*mixed*.
Pansy or Heart's Ease—*fine large*.
Mixed Double Pink—*perennial*.
Double Chinese Pink—*annual*.
Phlox Drummondii—*beautiful*.
Mixed Petunia—*fine*.
Portulaca Splendens—*and other varieties*.
Rhodanthe Manglesii—*new*.
Schizanthus—*fine, mixed*.
Sensitive Plant—*curious*.
Veronica—*mixed colors*.

NOTE.—A few of the kinds named in our extra last month, failed to arrive, but a larger number of others, quite as good, have been added to the list. We repeat our offer to send 20 varieties of flowers, or 10 of vegetables, postage paid, for \$1. Orders should be sent soon.

On Sowing Flower Seeds.

Most of the foregoing are Annuals, (which flower the first season) and the seeds should be sown as early in April (in this climate) as the ground can be made in fine condition, as the hot sun of May is very apt to revert their vegetating, or destroy the young plants. A few kinds, as Dahlia, and Sensitive Plant require a good degree of heat to secure their vegetating, and should be started in a hot-bed, (as described in our list) and then transplanted—the same is advisable for the ten-week stock, and any other kinds that it is desired to bring into flower earlier than could be done by sowing in open ground. The Rocket Larkspur is one of the most beautiful in our list, and should be sown as early as possible, in the open ground, where it is to remain, as it will not bear transplanting. (It is best sown in the fall.) The Cypress Vine is another that cannot be transplanted, and the seeds require to be soaked in milk-warm water 24 hours before sowing—this should not be sown till spring-planting time; and remember to give it rich soil, and good length of twine or sticks for the vines to run on.

The Antirrhinum, Dahlia, Fox-glove and Double Pink do not flower the first year, and need not be sown before May—then transplant, if too thick, early in the fall—except the Dahlia roots, which must be taken up, and preserved in a dry cellar over winter. The Verbena flowers the first year, but will live over winter if taken up and kept in a green house, or her room where a suitable temperature is preserved; it will not live in an ordinary cellar.

In sowing flower seeds, much care and judgment is necessary, and many failures are to be expected, owing to the delicate nature of many kinds. The soil

should be rich and deep, and made very fine and mellow. The larger seeds, like Balsam, Aster, &c. should be covered about a quarter of an inch in depth; but the finer kinds, like Petunia, Portulaca, &c., must be only barely covered with the finest and mellowest soil, or they will not vegetate—and then being so near the surface, a single day of sunshine will scorch them to death, if care is not taken to shade them. This may be done by placing small bits of thin board, or other articles over the spots where the seeds are sown, supported about an inch above the soil by small stones or sticks, so as to admit the light, or, bits of cotton cloth, or even stout paper may be fastened on the ground over the seeds, until the plants begin to appear—taking care to keep the soil moist by gentle waterings in dry weather. A small handful of fine spray or twigs without leaves, placed over the seeds and pegged there, we have found of great advantage, as offering partial shade, as well as protection from driving winds. They can remain some time after the young plants appear.

Thin the plants where too thick, as soon as they are large enough to transplant. Choose a time when the ground is moist and the weather rainy or cloudy. Take the plants up with a garden trowel, lifting a ball of earth with the roots; and give the large growing kinds plenty of room to develop themselves. Keep the beds clear of weeds, and loosen the earth frequently, if inclined to become hard.

Wintering Sheep—Rape, Rye Pasture, &c.

Having seen it stated that some experiments had been tried in the northern part of this State, in growing rape for winter food of sheep, we addressed several letters to different sheep farmers making inquiry on the subject; but have not yet had definite information of any such experiments. The following letter from our friend Thomas Reed, contains some observations of value:—Eds.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—I would answer your inquiries by saying, that I have made some inquiries in Medina and Wayne counties, and know of no rape or other article being sown for winter pasture. Any kind of new grass that will answer for such purpose would be very advantageous to wool growers. Rye sown in August makes good early pasture for suckling ewes. Winter pasture is excellent for sheep, making them have more and better wool, and much healthier lambs, when it can be afforded and the weather suits.

Sheep in this region, that were in good order in the fall, and had fair wintering, look well as usual; but as the winter has been long and very cold, sheep required more feed to keep them up. The drought and grub worm destroyed much of the pasture in the fall, and many sheep went into winter poor, and are now dying on that account. It would be better to save good flocks by feeding ground wheat or corn in such cases than to lose them in this manner.

Many of our farmers keep their ewes and lambs on bare fallow fields in the summer, thus giving the lambs an early stunt and ill look, never to be remedied.

To have a nice flock, the ewes and lambs should have good pasture all summer; the weathers and dry ewes for the fallow fields. The lambs should be kept in good order by feeding in the fall, to prepare them for wintering well.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. REED.

WESTERN RESERVE DAIRYMEN'S UNION.—A meeting is to be held at Parker's tavern, in Newbury, Geauga Co., on the third Monday of April inst., for the purpose of forming a Dairymen's Union.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, APRIL 1, 1852.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last we have had unusually cold weather for the season, until within 3 or 4 days. There is now prospect of fine weather, and we may still have a favorable spring. The severe freeze of the 20th ult. has killed many of the blossom buds on our pear and cherry trees, lilac bushes, &c.

THE ROLL OF HONOR SEEDS are delayed by the non-arrival of a box sent by express from New York, three weeks since, containing about one-third of our assortment. It is delayed by the shocking state of the road near Erie, and the continued blockade of ice in that lake harbor—but we are confident it will arrive before this paper reaches its readers.

[The missing box has arrived just as we go to press.]

OSAGE ORANGE SEED, from our stock, may be found at the stores of J. Stair & Son, Cleveland; J. Johnson, Wooster; and Gardner & Walker, Akron. We have sold over twenty bushels in four weeks. Our supply of both seed and plants still holds out, but those intending to plant will do well to order soon.

A FINE HORSE FOR THE RESERVE.—A few days ago we had an opportunity of examining a splendid draught stallion, recently purchased by Frederick Brown, of Hudson, Summit co. This is the same gentleman who last year took two lots of blooded cattle to the Reserve, from that State, which were noticed at the time in our city papers, and elsewhere.

"**MONARCH**," the horse above mentioned, is from "Grey Traveler," by "O. K." His dam, "Cherokee," g. dam by "Old Lofty," g. g. dam by "Mendosa." He is compactly built, with powerful muscle, and has that most desirable qualification in a draught horse, of being a *good walker*. His color is a dapple grey; weight 1700 lbs., 16½ hands high, and is now less than four years old; just such stock as the Reserve farmers want for *deep plowing*.

Mr. Brown also bought up some blooded stock, which he left to be sold at Circleville, on the 9th of April, inst.

MATERIAL AID—Our old friend G. C. Reed of Braceville, Trumbull Co., has a way of doing things very much to our liking. Having formerly resided in Hartford he sent on from that office some 30 subscribers; when he removed to Braceville, we had not a subscriber at that office. This year he has sent us over 25, and says his prospect is good for running the list to 30 or more. He says: "If you ask how I have increased the list, I answer by saying, that during the last year I have always spoken, when in company of my brother farmers, of the advantages of a well conducted Agricultural paper, and of the necessity of sustaining our own, in order, if it was not already the best, that by our liberal support we might soon make it so, as milk makes the calf grow." [Complimentary to call ... *Calf, GARRY!*]

SMUT IN BARLEY.—Wm. Coleman, of Euclid, and ... some say they are superior.

first to soak it well in strong brine, and then roll in slaked lime. The brine after washing the barley, is used upon the asparagus beds.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.—A. McClelland, of Millersburg, says, in speaking of the scarcity of fodder: "I sometimes think farmers are the most slow to learn of all classes of men; if each one would sow one or two acres of corn in the summer, they might have plenty of sheep and cattle feed, with but little trouble. I have raised it for two seasons, and kept my sheep and calves the past winter on it, and have lost none; they eat it stalks and all, and I consider it far better than hay. One acre of corn fodder is worth more than two of the best meadow hay we can raise here."

MERCER COUNTY.—The Celina Standard contains a call for a meeting to be held at that place on the 27th ult., "for taking primary steps for organizing a County Agricultural Society." This is right; the northwest are *reading* more latterly, and hence going ahead in the right direction. Darke, Mercer, Wood, and Vanwert, are doubling their former subscriptions to the Cultivator.

SHELBY COUNTY.—The Shelby County Agricultural Society, met at Sidney, on the 6th of March and elected officers for the year as follows:

PRESIDENT—Irwin Nutt, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENT—C. Kelsey.

SECRETARY—John P. Haggott.

TREASURER—Thos. Stephenson.

MANAGERS—Sam'l Stephenson, H. S. Conklin, J. C. Coe, I. T. Fulton, and John Barkalow.

On motion of Mr. Coe, the Society ordered that a part of the premiums hereafter awarded by the directors, be paid in books on Agriculture and Horticulture

BAUGHMAN TOWNSHIP SOCIETY.—A model Agricultural Society is kept up at Baughman, in Wayne Co., which we think is quite as useful as Hickory Clubs, or Tippecanoe Clubs. At their meeting, held on the first Monday of March, the following officers were elected:

John Sickman, President; Joseph Musser, Vice President; Jacob Bowman, Secretary; Abraham Warfel, Treasurer; Benj. Cunningham, John Ault, and Benj. Wygant, Managers.

A committee of one in each School District, was appointed to solicit the subscription of a certain sum from each member, and report to the board of officers, who are to meet at the school-house in District No. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the first Tuesday of April next, to fix the premiums, appoint awarding committees, and make the necessary arrangements for an exhibition and trial of all kinds of farming implements, as well as all kinds of stock, to be held somewhere near the centre of said township, on Tuesday, the 25th of May.

FINE HORSES.—The advertisement of Mr. Rarey is deserving the attention of horse fanciers. There is no stock of horses in this country more deservedly popular than that of old "Bellfounder." They are similar to the "Morgans" in form and action, but of finer appearance and larger in size, and on that account better adapted for western roads.

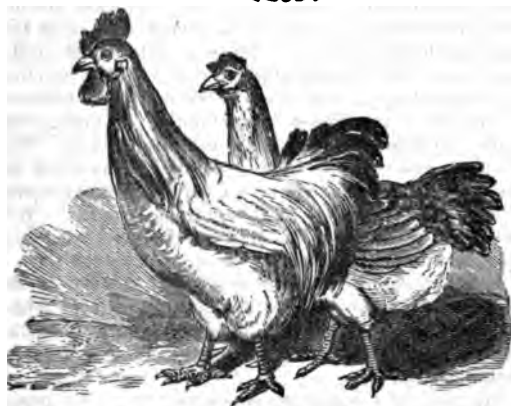
HEREFORD CATTLE.—We had a visit the other day from Wm. H. SOTHAM, Esq., the celebrated importer and breeder of Hereford cattle from the State of N. Y. He was on his way home from a visit to Kentucky, where he had been to deliver several choice Herefords from his herd, sold to Messrs. J. J. Sowles and H. Alves of Henderson Co., Kentucky. We are pleased to see this breed of cattle moving westward, and with the liberal feeding practised in Ohio and Kentucky, we believe they will be found almost or quite equal to the Durham some say they are superior.

MORE SPECIMENS OF FINE WOOL.—Mr. George Holmes of Short Creek, Harrison county, O., sends us some very beautiful samples of wool—such as but few counties can produce in so great abundance as Harrison, and says—"I have been engaged in the sheep business for 18 years, have taken some pains to improve my flock, but find there is still room for improvement. My sheep are principally of the Saxon varieties. Should you find it convenient to visit our county about the first of June, we think we shall be able to show you a few clips of wool unsurpassed by any in the State. My wool last year averaged 2 lbs. 10 oz. per fleece, and I sold it to a manufacturer for 55 cents per lb. cash—averaging \$1.44 per fleece. [Well done!—Ed.]

"Our wheat crop does not look very promising."

CHESTER BIDWELL, of Warren, Trumbull Co., it is well known, has one of the choicest flocks of sheep in Ohio, and all who are acquainted with him know that he will keep none but the *best*, and those he will keep *well*. We have received a dozen samples of his wool, and for fineness, evenness, and length of staple, we have never seen it excelled at this season of the year. It is difficult to conceive how farther improvement can be made in his flock, unless it may be in the size of the animals and weight of the fleeces—of which of course we cannot judge by mere samples of the wool. He was offered 59 cts. per lb. for his last year's clip from 1000 sheep, but had contracted early in the season for 4 cts. less.

M. R. COCKRILL, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., has sent us a few samples of fine wool from his flock. This gentleman deserves much credit for his intelligent and successful endeavors, to prove that fine wool can be raised advantageously in the Southern States; but we are not prepared to yield to his claim that as low latitude as 36 deg. is the most favorable climate for fine sheep. His letter on this subject in the patent office report for 1850, presents some strong and interesting points. We would publish it, but for the crowded state of our columns, and the fact that so few of our readers reside so far South.



Fancy Chickens.

As the *hen fever* is quite prevalent at this time, and likely to be more so, we advise those of our readers who begin to feel the premonitory symptoms, to make application to **PETER MELENDY**, at Mt. Healthy, Hamilton Co., O., for a supply of eggs or chickens of any of the fancy breeds of poultry, as he has an extensive manufactory of these things, and is prepared to supply orders at short notice; forwarding by express, &c., to all parts of the country as may be desired. See description of his establishment, in another part of this paper.

CORRESPONDENTS must excuse the further delay of a number of their favors. Several advertisements are also crowded out.

WOOL DEPOT OF MASSILLON.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that our friend and correspondent, **D. YANT**, is about to open a Commission House and Wool Depot at Massillon; and from what we know of his character and qualifications, we think he is well fitted for such business and will give satisfaction to those who may entrust him with the sale of their wool.

Notices of Publications Received.

We are obliged to abridge our remarks under this head to-day, on account of a press of matter, which occupies both our time and space. Publishers will accept our acknowledgments.

REMARKS ON ENTOMOLOGY,—Chiefly in reference to Agricultural benefit: a thin pamphlet, by **W. D. Brinkle, M. D.** Prepared for the Agricultural Convention of Pennsylvania.

THE PLOW, LOOM, AND ANVIL, by **F. G. Skinner** and **Myron Finch, N. Y.** A \$3 monthly, devoted to the interests of labor, and the Protective Policy.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY, by **Josiah Holbrook.** A nice little book. FAVOR of **Hon. J. CABLE, M. C.**

SOUTHERN PLANTER, Vol. XII. **Frank G. Ruffin** Editor. Richmond, Va.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FARMER, published at **Bradford, Vt.**, has a very neat appearance, and "goes in" for agriculture and education in a way we like to see.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The best mechanic's journal in the nation, and still improving.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—A national repository of trade, commerce and statistics.

WESTERN LANCET.—An orthodox medical journal. Published by **T. Wrightson, Cincinnati.**

The **SCALPEL** holds its edge well; but then **Dr. Dixon** never dissects anything harder than a gizzard.

THE STUDENT.—Our little folks always snatch this neat and instructive periodical. Published by **Fowler & Wells, N. Y.** \$1 a year.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN, Vol. 3; devoted to the Spiritual Philosophy, Physical and Mental science. **Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Cincinnati.**

FAMILY CIRCLE AND PARLOR ANNUAL.—36 pp., octavo monthly, \$1 a year. **J. G. Reed, 140, Fulton street, N. Y.**

CHRISTIAN DIadem.—Similar to the above, in form and design; by **Z. Paten Hatch, 142, Nassau st., N. Y.**

NORTON'S LITERARY ALMANAC, 1852; containing besides Calendar, notices of Books, Catalogues, Periodicals, &c. **Chas. R. Norton, (Irving Book Store.) 71, Chamber st. N. Y.** 12½ cts.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. I, Vol. XXXVII, American Edition. We have heretofore commended the valuable reprints of **L. Scott & Co., 79, Fulton St., N. Y.**

FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.—From **J. H. Riley & Co.**, booksellers of this city, we have a copy of the new edition of this work, from the press of **J. A. & U. P. James, Cincinnati.** Although this book has been thought by florists, to be rather behind its day, yet the demand for a 4th edition shows that it is still popular. **RILEY** has all the new works on Farming, Gardening, &c., besides a host of other good books.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND WATER CURE JOURNAL for March. We are not going to notice publications which are so uncertain in their visits to our table. We can't waste our breath on stragglers. Part of this is meant for the **KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.**



Thin-a-dis-ka Poultry Establishment, by P. Melendy,
Half a Mile East of Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County—9 Miles from Cincinnati.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—In compliance with your request I send a brief description of my poultry establishment, which has been already noticed in your columns, and a few hints on the construction of a poultry house, which may be of service to some of your readers, now that increased attention is paid to the business of raising poultry, and improving the breed of fowls.

My largest poultry house, which is represented above, is 124 feet long, 14 wide, and 16 high—two stories. Besides which I have one 50 feet long, 10 wide, and 10 high; and another 24 feet long, 6 wide and 8 high. They are constructed on what are considered the most approved plans—divided into several apartments for the different breeds, and for laying, hatching, &c. Three acres of ground are attached to the houses, divided into separate parks for the several breeds; with a pond of water for the ducks and geese. I send you one of my pamphlets containing further description, with observations on the different breeds of fowls, &c.

You ask how my "fancy stock" have stood the cold winter. They have stood it well. The cold snap in January touched their combs a little, and I had common fowls frozen in the same house. I think if the foreign kinds can endure such cold as we had this winter, there need be no fears about their hardiness. My house has answered the purpose thus far admirably, and I have dispensed with the steam or other artificial heat this winter, believing that it would not be healthy for the fowls. It would be almost impossible to keep up an even temperature, and the changes from high to low would be apt to give the fowls a cold. My plan is to keep them in the house in bad weather, let them out when it is dry, and feed them every night and morning. In this way there need be no difficulty in laying eggs all the year round. I shall have eggs of all the breeds mentioned in my pamphlet, for sale during the spring, and chickens during the summer and fall.

IN CONSTRUCTING A POULTRY HOUSE, let the front be towards the south, or south-east, and the yard in front of the house, with sufficient slope to secure dry-

Mr. plan would be to excavate 3 feet, and build

wood it should be lathed and plastered inside. A house for say 300 hens should be about 50 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high in front, sloping down to 7 feet at the back. Make it 2 stories high, the lower one 6 feet in the clear, the ballance for the roosts. The front wall should be as much of it glass as one can afford; the glass extending from within 10 inches of the ground to as near the roof. The main floor should not be boarded, but earth.

The roosts for the China breeds should be flat strips of board 4 or 6 inches wide, and only 2 feet from the floor; for common breeds, as high as you please and only 2 inches wide, or if you please, round poles, with ladders for them to ascend. Place a wide board underneath each roost to catch the droppings, which can thus be removed with little labor every day or as often as you choose. If suffered to accumulate it makes the house unpleasant, and unhealthy for the fowls. The ammonia arising there from is thought to occasion the roup. This substance forms a most excellent and powerful manure, being real "home made guano." It is also used by tanners and Morocco dressers, who willingly give 50 cents a bushel for it.

Ventilation must be provided for at the top of the house, or the fowls will not be healthy. [A good hint for other bipeds:—Ed.] The advantage of plastering the inside of the house, is, it gives little chance for vermin to harbor.

My plan for nests, is what is called the secret nests. It is well known that hens love to make their nests in a very secluded place, and this form of nests appears to gratify this propensity. They are made thus: Make a platform of boards, two feet wide and say ten feet long (or any length you choose) fastened against the back wall of the building, about 3 feet from the ground; above and along the outer edge of this platform nail a board on edge, one foot wide, leaving an opening in the middle and at each end, 8 or 9 inches wide, and divide the remaining space into compartments a foot square. This leaves a passage way between the wall and nests, nearly a foot wide. Make a cover sloping from the wall and so as to open with hinges. This affords easy means of examining, and at the same time as much secrecy as the hens seem to desire.

I send a rough drawing of my arrangement of the several apartments of my houses, &c., which you may be able to use. [We cannot get the drawings corrected and engraved at present.—Eds.]

The yard for 300 fowls should contain from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 acre, but if you have not the ground to spare, 75 by 100 feet will answer. Have a part of the ground fresh dug up as often as once a week, when not frozen; and give the fowls gravel, broken oyster shells, crushed bones burnt, old lime, mortar, &c., and under cover place dry sand and ashes for them to roll and scratch in. Give them a variety of food, as corn, oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, &c., and a little chopped meat.

Respectfully yours, &c.

P. MELENDY.

Mt. Healthy, O., Feb. 1852.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.—The exhibition to take place at Tiffin next month, as advertised in this paper, will no doubt attract a large concourse of Ohio sheep farmers, as it will afford a good opportunity for testing the merits of this noted kind of sheep.

IMPROVED HOOP FOR CHEESE PRESSES.—Mr. John Beach, of De Ruyter, Madison Co. N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improved hoop for cheese presses, the nature of which consists in providing a hoop, having two equal parts, said parts being connected by a hinge on one side and a catch on the other, by which arrangement the hoop may be readily taken from the cheese which it encompasses, and also readily re-adjusted to it. Our farmers will see what this improvement is at once.—*Scientific American.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

SPRING is indeed here, and the whole vegetable and animal world seem springing into new life; and the bird-music, the fresh balmy air, and the warm sunshine are enough to tempt the most delicate and the most indolent from their close rooms into the open air. Spring work in the garden is to be done, and some of it is easy, healthful and appropriate for women. The vines and bushes are to be trimmed, and probably some new ones procured and set out, the flower beds must be put in order, and the seeds planted—and here too is work for the children—to clear away the chips and rubbish, and help mother and the older sisters to make the homestead beautiful—perhaps too they can spade up the beds, as father is very busy now with the farm work.

THOSE FLOWER SEEDS for the "roll of honor" shall be sent immediately, and would have been before this, had we not undertaken to label them all ourself. Directions for sowing them will be found in the other department of this paper.

AUNT FANNY'S letter is full of vigorous thought, and we are sure will be read attentively by all. We publish it with great pleasure, although it is not our intention to occupy any considerable amount of our limited space with discussions on the question of "Women's Rights."

Home Education and Home Influence.

There are some hints on the subject of home education and home influence, in Maj. Patrick's "Picture with two sides," which we published last December, and in Mr. Downing's "Home Education of the Rural Districts," copied in our third number for this year, which we are unwilling should pass from the minds of our readers without some additional thoughts, mostly suggested by those articles. Indeed, we hope they will not pass from the mind, but will be read and re-

read thoughtfully, until they have accomplished the reformation at which they aim.

With one class of mothers, (we hope it is not a large class) the first step towards this reformation, would necessarily be to convince them of the obligations they owe to their offspring, and the immeasurable importance both for the future well-being of their children, and the influence they will hereafter exert upon others, that every available influence should be exerted to secure to them a training and education of the right kind. But we are now addressing, not this class, but those who know and feel all this, and are desirous to learn and practice the best methods for the development of the intellects and hearts of their children.

Great efforts are made, and with good success, too, to elevate the character of schools for children; yet is there now a school, however select, where a careful mother does not fear to send her child lest it should be contaminated by the evil example of other children? Or is there a teacher, to whose care and guidance she would trust her child with the same assurance that its highest interests would be consulted, that she would feel should she undertake the task herself?

We believe an unconquerable aversion to books and study, is often the result of young children's being confined several hours of each day, and forced to study what they are quite too young to understand without familiar explanation; and physicians are constantly warning us of the injury that is likely to result to their weak and rapidly growing bodies, by their confinement and uncomfortable posture in school. Yet how many a mother sends her little ones to school at the earliest practicable period, that she may be "rid of their noise and trouble," without a thought of the evil consequences that may follow, when, if these were duly considered, we believe every mother would greatly prefer to keep her little ones under her own eye, and herself impart the instruction they received during their tender years, just as far as it was practicable.

We have known many mothers who have practiced this with pleasure to themselves and great benefit to their children; and we now recall to our memory, a mother, who, in addition to the cares of her household, for she had no assistant, aided her children onward in their studies from the spelling book, till they had mastered all the English studies that are usually pursued previous to entering college, and even pushed fearlessly into the dead languages, keeping constantly in advance of the children—and all this, though her own education was in many respects deficient. Many of the studies were new to her, and all the text-books were different from those she had herself studied in childhood; and the eager love of study which she thus infused into those children by her example and teaching, was the best inheritance she could have left them, and will lead them to bless her through their lives, and as they have opportunity, "go and do likewise."

This is a somewhat extreme case, and no mother should be discouraged because she cannot accomplish all that this mother did. Some can give their children but very little book education, because they have not themselves the learning, or the time to acquire it, and others have husbands who do not see the importance of home education, and think their wives had better do all the sewing and housework for the family, and trust the training of the children to strangers, than to leave part of the work to them, and do the training and teaching; but let every mother do what she can.

And, after all, the study of books is perhaps the least important of all the branches included in home education, and most of the other branches are fully within the reach of every mother—especially if she have the sympathy and aid of her husband.

In the article which appeared in our last number, headed "Why Farmers do not Read," are some suggestions which we think will be useful to our readers. If the children are to become more intelligent, and better informed than the parent generation, they must become *readers*. They should be encouraged to spend much of their time in this pursuit—they should not be reproved for idleness when they take up a book or paper, but approval should rather be manifested. If they are not reading children, they will not become reading men and women—"as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Still, too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of good authors. The children should feel that their mother is interested in all their pursuits and occupations, they should be taught to *confide in her judgment*, and then the great danger of injurious reading will be prevented, because nearly all the reading can be inspected by her. As suggested in the article referred to, children should be supplied with attractive, interesting reading. It is cheap and abundant, and nothing else will rouse the mind like this. This should certainly not be the *exclusive* reading, but a great variety of books and periodicals are now published for the young, which effectually combine attractive interest and important knowledge, and which should be in every family. We would speak of some of these, but the subject so widens our hands, that all further hints upon reading must be deferred for another time.

The truth expressed by Downing, that the idea of education is usually affixed to something *away from home*, has worked an immense amount of harm. The character must of necessity be incomplete and one-sided if *home* has not done its part, even though the schools shall have fully developed the intellect. If the memory of childhood's home be not connected with pleasant associations, with affectionate and judicious parents, and kind and gentle brothers and sisters, the spontaneous exercise of genial kindness, sympathy and true politeness, and the development of mind and cultivation of the social nature, the character of the adult will show it through life, not only by a low estimate of woman, a disregard of the usual courtesies of life, or awkward efforts to appear at ease in the social circle, but too often by the lack of moral principles and moral susceptibilities. Whereas, if the home be as pleasant as it *may* be made in every family, even if the mind be to a great extent untutored, the character will almost of necessity be virtuous, and the person esteemed and honored.

The love of home can scarcely be too strongly cherished, nor too much pains be taken to render home attractive and pleasant, internally and externally. Let Major Patrick's "second picture" in all its essential points be that of your home, dear reader. If the children do not now love their home, the cause should be searched out; if home be not attractive, it should be made so, even though it should involve some expense, and it certainly need not much; let the homestead be rendered neat and tasteful, let every child be enlisted in the work—they will enter on the work with animation if their parents will aid and encourage them—teach them to take a pride in beautifying it by their own skill and labor; and think you her will not become!

Let.

the subject of woman's duties; the right performance of which, no doubt, would in a great degree remedy the evils of which she speaks. With your permission, I will like to give you readers a few

thoughts on the subject. Though it is one much written upon, it is one that requires line upon line, and precept upon precept.

Woman's duties! They go hand in hand with her love; and we should be as faithful in performing the one, as in fulfilling the law of the other: still, how few realize their obligations; or if, perchance, they give the subject a passing thought, excuse themselves by thinking a faithful discharge of home duties all that is required of them—not caring to trouble themselves about the duties that grow out of their relations to society, and the world-wide obligations resting upon them. Think not I would have any undervalue domestic duties—oh no; as we love our own souls, let us strive so to discharge them, that heaven will approve, conscience condemn us not, and around the future pathway of our children sweet memories of home may ever linger. In our selfishness let us not stop here; but may we look around and search out the poor and needy, the sad and sorrowing, and do them good as we have opportunity.

Surely we should not only feel it a duty, but a privilege—one too that angels might covet, to feed the starving poor, to clothe the shivering form, dry up the orphan's tear, soothe the heart by anguish torn, and to the careworn and desponding speak words of hope and cheer. Nor should we be insensible to the claims of the different benevolent associations of the day. But in every good word and work, lend our support and influence, our time and "material aid." And oh! for earth's oppressed millions may our sympathies ever flow—

—"For them our prayers ascend,
To them our cares and toils be given,
Till toils and cares shall end."

And now let us not sit idly down with folded hands and listlessly look on, while the workers are gaining strength in nobly meeting life's great duties. But let us resolve at once on a life of activity and usefulness. For, as one justly observes, "A life of energy and action is the only life worth living. Woman was not made to dream away a sickly existence over sentiment and castle-building and the trifles of the day. She is made for duty, for action, for usefulness; and it is only when thus employed that she feels her existence ennobled and exalted, and her life redeemed from utter idleness and vacuity."

And now, dear sisters, let us make an effort to redeem ourselves from the faults so justly complained of, nor wait for "customs and laws better adapted to the elevation of women." That heaven may crown our efforts with success, is, and ever shall be the prayer of
Your friend, PAULINA.

Western Reserve, O., Feb. 28, 1852.

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

Opening of Parliament—Women excluded from its Hall—
—Chartist Movement, &c.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1852.

DEAR NIECES:—The morning is one of unusual brilliancy, the air is as soft as that of a fine April day, and I hear the voices of children laughing in the streets. Then, too, I have just received a letter from my own dear child, full of the overflowing of a loving heart. It is indeed true that cold water is not more grateful to a thirsty soul than good news from a far country. So, though a stranger in a strange land, I feel constrained to say, "My Father hath not forgotten me."

To-day is the day for the opening of Parliament, and the Queen goes in state to perform the ceremony. Now if it were allowed for women to be present on the occasion, I should of course attempt to witness this august ceremony; but since they are not, I am sure I shall

not much care to swell the mob that will be without waiting for a glimpse of Royalty.

I do not remember naming to you that in company with Mr. & Mrs. B. last summer, I visited both the House of Lords and House of Commons; but it was of course when they were empty. The only chance that ladies have of getting a peep at the House of Commons is through a green baize curtain extending across one end of the room. One gentleman, a member, was so bold as to insist that the ladies would do no harm if they were allowed to listen to the debates of these wise Legislators, but he was almost hooted for so foolish a proposition. However, those who attempt to conceal things that might just as well be patent, are very likely to get their pay by being quite misapprehended. So in this case, it is insisted that their want of due decorum is the real cause of their unwillingness to have their hall free to ladies who might feel a deep interest in the political condition of the country. Whether strictly true or not, I shall not feel sorry to hear it reiterated till they are ready to throw open the doors for its full contradiction.

But in the House of Lords, do such restrictions exist? you may perhaps inquire. Well, there is a very narrow gallery, and quite high, running around a portion of it, and peeresses and their particular friends are sometimes admitted. But though a woman wields the scepter, and her husband has to kneel down and kiss her hand in token of allegiance, still there is the greatest caution lest the influence of womanhood shall be deeply felt in the arrangements of government. Perhaps they feel that the overgrown military and naval establishments will be put down, and that the demand will be made for knowledge among the people. But, do all they may, the great truth of human equality is finding its way to hearts that have long felt the contumely of the proud, as well as to others moved by a sense of justice only. A few days since I spent an hour with a lady who has known only prosperity, one who has had her share in the gilded trappings of life, and I found in her the most earnest advocate of the true relations of woman to society. She insisted that if tax payers, they should also be allowed to direct the manner in which those taxes were to be appropriated. The want of scope for woman's energies, the meager compensation for toil, her almost compulsory marriage, because either not taught to earn a subsistence, or else unjustly treated in regard to compensation, she had scanned and appreciated. It is hardly to be hoped that among this class there would be many found of the same opinions; still, it is cheering to know that even one is prepared to infuse a little of the true spirit into the aristocratic circles of London.

I do not know whether many of you are acquainted with the Chartist movement, a most unpopular thing truly, if we may judge by the outcry of the "respectable press," but in reality the great sentiment of the people of Great Britain. Like most other great truths, its first enunciation was made by men who had rendered themselves obnoxious to public opinion, either because the truths they advocated were not at first fully understood, or else from the fact that they were not altogether what they ought to be in spirit, while their intellect had grasped a great truth. Be that as it may, a great cry has been raised against the Chartists. But now, vestry meetings are the order of the time, (I would not say day, but night,) in which, though they of course say nothing about Chartism, they demand all, or essentially all, that the poor Chartists have. How long they may wait in vain for the franchise I do not know, but one thing is certain—it will come at last, and men will be allowed to vote, because of their human rights. A few bold-spirited women have dared to say, "carry out your principle to its legitimate results and you will find that it embraces the other half of creation also."

Should this be done, the Parliament of England will be much in the condition that Sojourner. Truth thought American men must be, between the demands of the slaves and those of the women.

That the coming era will demand for woman a sphere more nearly parallel with that of man cannot be doubted. But the great question to be answered now is, will woman prepare herself by her earnestness, and by her judicious application to great principles, to infuse the true feminine element into those relations of society from which she has been excluded, and which, consequently, has left them to become cold and barbarous? I am aware that many plead our duties to our families as a reason why we should never intermeddle with things pertaining to civil relations. Could our families live in society without being affected by civil institutions, then there might be a shadow of ground for this plea. But the morality of a government affects our very hearth-stone.

There are those of us who know full well the fearful force of some of our civil institutions. We know what it is to be bereaved of our dearest friends, to be thrown upon our own energies to procure bread for our children from day to day, and all because of the criminality of our political relations. Let any woman who feels that we have nothing to do with such matters but taste the cup that I have drained to the very dregs, and then say whether she has not a right, nay, more than this, whether there is not a duty resting upon her, to strive to mitigate the relations of the political as well as the moral systems of the world. Shall she not speak till her voice be heard, reiterating the great truth, that the sanction of a whole nation cannot change the character of a moral wrong, or absolve a people from its fearful consequences? H. M. T.

Letter from Mrs. Gage.

Woman's Sphere and Duties—The other Side of the Question.

MY DEAR MRS. BATEHAM:—According to your request, I have carefully perused our "Country cousin's" article on "Woman's rights, sphere and duty"—yes I have read it three times over, and at each reading felt more and more as if I wished to whisper into the ears of your readers, my thoughts with regard to it. Or at least to whisper to her and ask her in all kindness, to explain to us her meaning. Perhaps your readers may object to having the Cultivator made the organ of discussion on the subject of woman's rights, but if those who seem to know little of our real position, throw down the gauntlet and dare us to take it up, be sure we will do so. Our country cousin's article was evidently intended to cast reproach upon those who, impelled by a strong sense of duty, have gone forth to do battle with the sword of the spirit against the wrongs and oppressions that our country cousin cries out against, in language as harshly severe as we have ever seen used even by those styled fanatics.

Let us quote her own words.

"It is a lamentable fact, that woman has ever been enthralled; her intellect has been shackled; her labor underrated; her mind pronounced inferior, and even a soul denied her; the hand of man, which should have ever aided her has thrust her into the deep pits of degradation."

After such a statement of terrible facts, for our cousin says they are facts, we should expect her to make an appeal in behalf of her sex, as eloquent and soul-stirring as the speeches of Kossuth are said to be in behalf of the trampled and crushed humanities of his "father land." But no—she speaks no word for us, but asks with sneering tone—"What will all the present clamor accomplish—woman's rights conventions—lady lecturers in bloomers, and such like? Do it!

who take part in such matters dream of *forcing* 'the lords of creation,' to yield to woman her rights?"

As one who has taken part in such matters (conventions, I mean—I have never lectured, nor seen a lady lecturer in bloomers,) I answer emphatically, no—we do not *dream* of forcing men to yield us our rights, but we *do more than dream*—that we have a right to meet together to discuss both our rights and wrongs, to call upon those who have never dared to go as far as our cousin has gone—to *think* that they had either rights or wrongs—to wake from their long sleep, and to know and feel that their minds have been shackled and their labor underrated, and that they were intended by their Creator to hold a higher and holier place in His Kingdom, than they have heretofore occupied.

But we would ask our cousin, why do politicians, religionists, and educationists hold conventions? Why do the friends of science, temperance, anti-slavery, &c., &c., hold conventions—why all this clamor? Because, there is ignorance to be enlightened; evils to be overcome; wrongs to be righted—and good to be accomplished; and concentrated effort can accomplish what individual effort would be slow to perform. And if, as our cousin affirms, "woman should be at liberty to *think, feel* and *act* for herself, and be allowed an opinion, and the power to exercise it upon every subject, political, scientific and religious," then has she a right to call conventions, to agitate public opinion, and to call upon it to aid her in placing herself in her true position, to enjoy that which our cousin says is her right, but which she has never yet possessed,—a mind of her own and the power to use it. It is not to *force*, but to *persuade*, that we meet together; and our proceedings partake not of the spirit of war, nor of antagonism, but of a firm determination to rise out of the "deep pits of degradation" of which she speaks; "and to think, feel and act for ourselves," and for the good of the race.

After enumerating all the rights that woman needs, all that the most ultra conventionist has ever asked for her, our friend says: "If these rights were conceded, why need she contend for the right of suffrage, &c.?" I reply, if these rights were all conceded, I should still say, give us the right to the ballot-box; for without it we know not what day or hour those same men that she complains of, may—having the full power in their hands—take from us all that has been conceded. Law-makers never have and probably never will concede to either men or women rights and privileges, which they as a class do not ask for. And we fear that honeyed persuasion, sitting beneath the radiant shadow of the bow of mercy—might until those "lovely tints melted away into the blue sky of happiness," and back again into the dark, cold horizon of sunless woe—ere the cold, calculating statesmen of our land, wrangling over party spoils, and honors of office, would pause to consider the rights or wrongs of woman, if she does not speak boldly and plainly of her needs.

The slur at the dress reform must pass for what it is worth, but we would humbly suggest that truth would be none the less truth, if the lady who spoke it should happen to be dressed in skirts, six or even twelve inches shorter than Godey's last fashion plate would warrant.

"Man," says our cousin, "in active employment, gains both intellectual and physical strength, but woman in attempting to fill man's place in *any position whatever*, (mark the words—in any position whatever) loses her refinement of soul, or symmetry of person, or both, which she originally possessed."

What does—that can our cousin mean? Who gave this place, that women may not attempt to fill? Where is it? If the consequences of such an attempt are so direful, his place should be well defined, that we may avoid it, or be prepared to be faithful to it.

the desert. "We cannot fill man's place in anything whatever,"—that is, we cannot split a little wood to bake a loaf of bread to keep our children from starving, hoe out the garden if our husband happens to be an invalid, copy a document if he is in a hurry, or drop a slip of paper giving our preference to a good man to rule over us instead of a bad one, into a neat little box in some neat room prepared for us—or listen to a fine speech, or make one ourselves for the good of humanity, or say yea or nay, to a question of great national importance, *without losing our refinement of soul or symmetry of person.*" Away with such lackadaisical nonsense! Our country cousin will deny on the spot that *she* is such a wax-doll specimen of humanity—incapable of doing duty out of the old beaten track of "deep degradation," without losing refinement of soul or symmetry of person. She asks too, who will take care of the babies and the sick folks? Well, that is a terrible poser. But I'll take care of them an hour in the morning while she votes, and she shall see to them an hour in the afternoon while I vote; just as we folks do now, when we want to go to a meeting, concert, lecture, party—or *most any thing else you please.* It will be an awful thing, for us poor women to get a little bit of time, three or four times a year, to get out doors; but I guess woman's wit, and will will bring it about somehow. It is a great objection though to the right of *suffrage*, and I have thought that the right should be denied to men, because they are sometimes sick, or away from home, or too lazy to go and vote. If they will resign the right, on account of these casualties, I will not ask for it, and so we will be even. But this is a serious subject—let me be serious. I never could conceive that there could be the least difficulty in the case, nor that these duties, rights and privileges, that ennoble the men of America, and raise them above the slaves of other lands—could, by any possibility, *degrade or deprave* woman—and I do feel that every woman is a traitor to her sex, who dares assert that woman has no safe guard for her purity, but her want of freedom.

I come now to the strongest of all arguments—our country cousin's "analogies from drawn nature." We never knew, before she told us, that the fragile flower was the help-meet of the mighty tree of the forest—that the tiny stem bearing the fragrant blossom at the foot of the oak, was the seed-stalk that produced the acorn. And we opine, that the white lily or rose tree that should attempt to raise, govern, and protect a lordling beech, or a sky seeking poplar, would fail as utterly, as do some of our effeminized, parlor house plants—in living out the high duty and usefulness of a true woman.

No, no, my dear country cousin—there are no such analogies in nature. The high soaring eagle was never nursed in the downy nest of a canary; nor the strong, proud steed taught its power and strength by the bright-eyed, nimble-footed gazelle—and I, for one, feel too proud of my position, as the mother of men and women, to be willing to compare myself "with the gilded cornices or transparent drapery," the non-essentials of the great temple of humanity. I feel that woman should be the strong worker, to give strength and beauty and harmony, to that mighty temple which her own hands must, of necessity, help to erect, rather than the useless, expensive drapery to adorn it. Nature has mated out all her children in pairs, and has given to no one sex great privileges and immunities over another.

One word more, and we close this long article. How does our country cousin know that the talented and influential women who make speeches, &c., "do not seek out the poor and needy," and teach them "to raise their eyes with faith and hope," and that they do not "endeavor to elevate their assistants in the scale of being?" We are willing to believe that she is doing all her

duty in these things, even though she may pause in her good work to write long, legible, finished manuscript, for the 50,000 readers of the Cultivator; and we rejoice that she dares so far to step out of the protecting shelters of her life, to give her thoughts freely to us on this subject. We, (the conventionists) ask no elevation for woman—no right, no privilege, that we do not earnestly believe would make her a better wife, mother and sister, and a better and more useful woman—whether her place be in the farmer's free and independent home, or in the city's bustle and glare. Be she where she will, we would have her woman still, adding by her own elevation, grace and dignity, as well as strength, health and harmony, to the race.

March, 1852.

AUNT FANNY.

"Plant a Grape Vine."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You may tell "MARTIN LUTHER" that his advice to the Ladies, in the last Cultivator, about planting grape vines, is very good, I know by experience. I planted one three years ago this spring, and had the pleasure of eating fruit from it last fall.

LOUISA A. PHILLIPS.

Hardin County. March 23.

COUGH DROPS.—Take tincture of blood-root, syrup of ipecacuanha, syrup of squills, tincture of balsam tolu, and paregoric, of each one ounce. Mix.

Used in all severe coughs from colds; it is a valuable mixture. Dose, half to one drachm whenever the cough is severe.—*Sci. Am.*

OHIO WOOL DEPOT, AT MASSILLON, OHIO.

THE subscriber proposes to open a commission house at Massillon for the sale of wool.

The advantages of the depot system are, first, to bring the wool-grower and manufacturer together—the producer gets what the manufacturer pays; secondly, the different qualities are sold separately, thereby realizing the actual value of each; and, thirdly, it prevents the entire crop from being pressed upon the market at once, which frequently produces a depression in prices, and throws large amounts of wool into the hands of a few speculators.

THE POINT.—Massillon is one of the most important wool markets in the country, centrally located in the great wool-growing region of the west, and accessible by railroad and canal from all directions, with communications for transportation to the east at all seasons.

TERMS.—For grading and selling, including storage not exceeding six months, 1½ cents per pound; after six months, a reasonable storage will be charged.

For selling in bulk without grading, 1 cent per pound. Persons so ordering, can have their wool sold separately. Wool badly washed and badly handled, will be kept separate. Limited advances made on fair terms. Sacks will be returned, if so ordered. All wool received will be insured, unless otherwise ordered. CAUTION.—Wool should be thoroughly washed, clear of burrs and tags, and firmly put up.

All packages should be plainly marked with the address of the subscriber, and the initials of the owner, so as to be easily distinguished. PERSONALLY, the subscriber will spare no pains to make the experiment successful, and trusts that his experience as a grader, dealer and wool grower, and his acquaintance with eastern manufacturers, will enable him to render satisfaction. Reference may be had to J. S. Kelley, Esq., Massillon, O., R. Pritchard, Esq., Harlem, Carroll co., O., Geo. Stokely, Strubenville, O., Hon. Jas. Matthews, Coshocton, O., Matthias Collier, Esq., Urichsville, Tuscarawas co., O., John Everhart, Esq., Columbus, O., Dr. Wm. Ramsey, Loudenville, Ashland co., O., Solomon Ritz, Xenia, O.

The subscriber may be addressed at Bolivar, Tuscarawas co., O., until the tenth of May next; after that his address will be Massillon, Ohio.

Mineral Hills, Tuscarawas co., O., March 10th, 1852.

D. YANT.

ENON NURSERY.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits the attention of the lovers of good fruit and fine shrubbery, to his stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of apples, dwarf and standard pear, peach, cherry and plum trees, grape vines, red cedar, white pine, spruce, balsam, fir, arborvitae, &c.

By recent purchases made in the best Eastern Gardens, his stock has been increased in quantity, quality and variety. Great care has been taken to select such varieties as are best suited to western cultivation, combining the first quality of fruit, with early bearing and productiveness.

Every attention will be given to secure satisfaction to purchasers. Catalogues sent to post-paid applicants.

Trees will be carefully packed and delivered at the railroad, near Enon, free of charge.

Enon, Clark county, Ohio. March 1, 1852.—*tf.*

J. R. MILLER.

TO THE WOOL-GROWERS OF THE W

The undersigned will exhibit at the city of Tiffin, in the Ohio, on the 5th day of May next, one hundred one-half, three, and whole blood

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP

of the Taintor importation, and its derivatives, including ewes.

These sheep, the public may be assured, are of a handsome and more profitable quality than any which have as yet been introduced in the west. In order that their superiority may be attested to the satisfaction of all those interested in wool growing, the undersigned will, at the time and place specified, at or near the House, without regard to weather, cause these sheep, or such of them as may be thought desirable, to be

PUBLICLY SHEARED.

The shearing will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue all day. All who are desirous of commencing or improving their branch of business, and agriculturists generally are invited to attend. These sheep, among which are two imported FRENCH Bucks, warranted superior to anything of the kind ever seen in this country, will, after the shearing, be exposed for sale. The undersigned personally attend the exhibition, and they cordially invite wool-growers throughout the west to examine their stock.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Middlebury, Vt. March 12, 1852. EDWARD WAINWRIGHT.

NOTICE TO ENTERPRISING YOUNG

GREAT inducements are offered to young men of energetic and industrious habits of good character, to canvass for highly popular family books. These works are published for subscribers, and they have received the most flattering testimonials from the prominent literary men of our country, and have thus, with very rapid sales. Liberal wages will be given by the publishers, the expenses defrayed, or certain districts of country granted to sell on commission, and books furnished at unusually low sale prices (after subscribers are obtained). None need a moment give their exclusive attention to the business. Address: MILLER, postage paid, Columbus, Ohio, or apply at their office, 1, Buckeye Block, 2d story, Broad street, Columbus. April 1, 1851.—*tf.* J. & H. M.

IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, TREES, &c.,
F. R. ELLIOTT. W. DEWITT.
ELLIOTT, DEWITT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE

Forest City Agricultural Warehouse and Seed
MERWIN STREET, CLEVELAND,

OFFER FOR SALE an extensive collection of Agricultural and Horticultural implements, embracing Plows of many kinds, Corn Planters, for dropping Corn in hills or in drills as desired, Drills, Forks, Spades, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Ditching Spades, &c., &c., &c.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, of fresh growth, and of pure and genuine.

Orange Seed in any quantity.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of almost every variety, in all sizes.

Artificial Manures, such as Guano, Bone Dust, &c., &c. We have a complete, and we fully believe the best stock of concern in the West. We have full descriptive Catalogues, and distribute to applicants, and we ask of purchasers to our collection before buying. ELLIOTT, DEWITT
March 15, 1852.—*tf.*

I. C. FERRIS & CO.,

SEED STORE, No. 32, East 5th Street, City
SEED FARM AND NURSERIES, PLEASANT RIDGE,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale every variety of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs, Garden, Field and Flower seeds, Bird seeds of all kinds.

Also, the most valuable kinds of Poultry, viz: Shanghae, Cochin, China, Dorking, Black Spanish, Polish Ducks and Chickens, &c. I. C. FERRIS & CO.
March 15, 1852.—*tf.* No. 32 East 5th st., Cin.

SUMMIT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL W HOUSE AND SEED STORE, AKRON.

THE Proprietors having recently opened their Warehouse respectfully invite the farmers to call and examine the farming utensils.

We do not hesitate to say that we have the largest and best assortment of any in this vicinity, and only equalled by establishments in Cleveland and Columbus. Our implements are selected from the best manufacturers, and we warrant them to be as good as those usually found at other stores.

We would particularly call the attention of the farming community to our heavy and light improved Eagle Plows, also Field and Soil Plows, before buying elsewhere, as we are confident we furnish Plows that will not require so much power, or tear down the work better, than the Plows now used in this State.

We desire to make our establishment the Farmers' Depot for the latest improved implements of husbandry, and also for Field Seeds.

GARDNER & WAINWRIGHT.
Akron, O., March 1, 1852.—*2m.*

TO NURSERYMEN.

FOR SALE.—30,000 Seedling Apple trees, two years old, of them of suitable size for engrafting the coming spring, healthy. At my Nursery, in Decatur, Washington co., Ohio, from the mouth of Little Hocking. They will be boxed up to order, for \$10 per 1000. Address—*tf.*
Feb. 15, 1852. JOS. W. PLUMLY, Marietta.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, March 27, 1852.

We are unable to announce any improvement in prices of ordinary farm produce. Latest foreign intelligence is unfavorable for the shipment of wheat or flour to England, hence prices in this country have declined slightly, and trade is dull. Pork and hog products have continued to advance till they have reached an unusually high figure. Butter and cheese, also beef and other kinds of meat are quite high.

Wool prospects are less favorable of late for the farmers, than heretofore. The *New York Dry Goods Reporter*, has recently published statements, apparently reliable, showing that a much larger amount of wool is still on hand in the country, than was generally supposed a month or two ago, advises manufacturers to buy with caution, and not be in haste to contract for the new clip. It also appears that the demand for wool in the eastern cities is quite moderate, and the prices of woollen goods rule low; but as importations have fallen off, and the shipment of specie to Europe has ceased, so that money is growing plenty, it is confidently believed that as soon as navigation is fairly opened a brisk business will spring up in nearly all kinds of farm produce.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour \$3.20a\$3.25 per bbl. Wheat 60a62. Corn 26a28. Rye 50a54. Oats 20a21. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$5a\$5.25. Timothy \$2.00a\$2.25. Dried Apples (new) \$1.75a\$2. Peaches \$2.50a\$2.75 per bu. Pork, Mess, \$15 per bbl. Lard (No. 1) 8a8¼c. per lb. Butter, for packing, 12a14—fresh Roll 16a18c. (wholesale.) Cheese, 7a 7 1-2c. for good W. R. Wool is without change.

ZANESVILLE, March 25.—Flour \$3.50a\$4. Wheat 62a65. Corn 30a33. Oats 20. Flaxseed 85. Cloverseed \$4a50. Timothy \$2a2.50.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Flour, (wholesale) \$3.50a\$3.75. Wheat 73a75c. Corn 38a40. Oats 26. Potatoes 75. Dried Apples \$1.50a\$1.75. Peaches \$2a2.50. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$5.25. Timothy \$2. Butter, firkin, 8a10—Fresh Roll. 13a15c. lb. Eggs 8a10c. doz. Salt, fine, bbl. \$1.12a\$1.25, Hay \$8a8.50 ton.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—Flour \$3.50. Wheat 55c. Corn 23. Oats 20. Cloverseed \$5a\$5.50. Timothy \$2.75a\$3.25. Potatoes 62a75. Dried Apples \$2. Peaches \$3. Butter 15a20. Cheese 7a8. Eggs 8c. Hams 9a10c. lb. Beef per quarter \$3.50a\$4 per 100.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Flour \$4.68a\$7. Wheat \$1a \$1.08. Corn 65a66. Pork, Mess, \$16a\$17. Beef and other provisions firm.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

The subscribers solicit attention to their immense stock of nursery articles, comprising—

Standard and Dwarf Fruit trees, for the orchard or garden. Strong, healthy, and beautiful trees of all the best varieties in cultivation.

Hardy Ornamental trees and shrubs, for parks, cemeteries, pleasure grounds, dooryards, &c.

Roses and Dahlias, Phloxes and Peonies, one of the best collections in the United States, comprising every novel and fine variety to be obtained in Europe. Selected by us in person.

Green House and Bedding plants, comprising the new and best *Fuchsias*, *Chrysanthemums*, *Verbenas*, *Petunias*, and other popular plants for green houses or for the summer decoration of gardens.

New and rare Evergreens, such as *Deodar Cedar*, *Auracaria*, (*Chilifine*) *Cryptomeria*, *Pinus Excelsa*, &c., &c., the most complete collection, beside all the common sorts in large quantities.

All orders executed and forwarded in strict compliance with directions, and packing done in a style so perfect as to secure the safe transmission of articles to the most distant points.

A general descriptive catalogue will be forwarded gratis to all who apply postpaid and remit postage; 5c under 500 miles, 10c from 500 to 1000 miles.

A new catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, Roses and bedding plants for spring of 1852, is in the press and will also be forwarded gratis.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

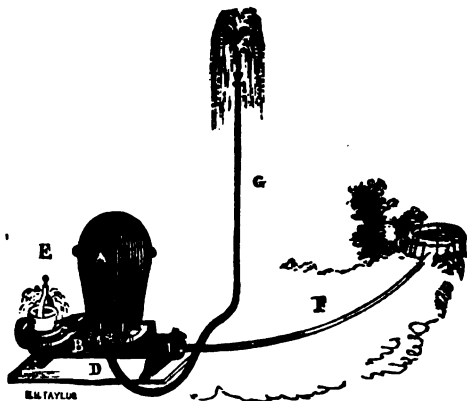
EGGS FROM CHOICE FOWLS.

The subscriber has for sale, eggs from fine specimens of fowls of following varieties:

Langshires (white, black, red, &c.) Dominique, Cochins China, Black Spanish, Golden Pheasant, white and speckled Dorking, Guelderland, and a number of other varieties. The above may be relied upon as genuine. The eggs will be carefully packed, and sent safely to any part of the country where there is railroad or water communication.

Also for sale, several of the above named fowls. Orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch.

At Health, N. Y. March 27, 1852.



IMPROVED WATER RAMS.

A FEW of these very useful Machines are for sale at the office of this paper. They will be put in operation, and warranted to give satisfaction, if desired at any place where a suitable supply of water exists, not too far from Columbus.

April 1, 1852.

M. B. BATEHAM.

BELLFOUNDER STOCK OF HORSES.

I HAVE for sale 4 or 5 stallions, 2 and 3 years old; also several fillies, of the celebrated trotting horse, "BELLFOUNDER," and blooded mares. Call and see them.

YOUNG BELLFOUNDER, 5 years old, will stand the present season at my stable, in Groveport. Price, with insurance, \$10.

WM. H. RAREY.

April 1, 1852.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED AND PLANTS.

A SUPPLY of Osage Orange Seed, just received direct from Texas, and warranted fresh and good—price \$1 per quart, with a discount to those who buy a peck or bushel. Directions for managing the seed, planting the hedge, furnished gratis to each purchaser.

50,000 OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, one year's growth, suitable for setting in hedge rows. Price \$5 per 1000. No charge for packing or cartage, if 2000 or more are taken.

M. B. BATEHAM,

March 15.

Ed. O. Cultivator, Columbus.

SPRING GARDEN NURSERY, CINCINNATI.

THE Proprietor respectfully invites the attention of those desiring to make selection of fruit trees, to his present stock. His long acquaintance with the subject of Fruits, has given him a correct knowledge of the sorts most valuable and best adapted to our Western Soil and climate. This knowledge he will be happy to make valuable to those who may favor him with their orders. His trees are remarkably vigorous and healthy and cannot help giving entire satisfaction. The collection embraces Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Raspberries, Quinces, Currants, Grape Vines, &c. Also Strawberry Plants—a choice assortment of each. Catalogues on application. Address, A. H. ERNST, Spring Garden, Cincinnati. Feb. 15, 1852.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS, &c.,

AT THE

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & CO are prepared to send out the coming spring, by the 100 or 1000,

Norway Fir Seedlings, " " 1 to 2 feet high.

Chinese Arbor Vitae, " " " "

American Yew, " " " "

European Silver Fir, " " " "

American Holly Seedlings, 1 to 3 feet, very fine.

Virginia Fringe Trees from 2 to 6 feet, do.

As low as can be had in the United States.

Also, Dwarf Pears that bore the past season, now 4 years old, and full of blossom buds, extra fine, for 50 cents each, or \$10 per 100 Dwarf Apples, large size, 50 cts.

Remember, that Dr. WARREN, of the Cincinnati Horticultural Review, in the November Number, says that the handsomest bundles of the prettiest trees brought to Cincinnati last fall, (by Mr. S. F. JACKSON,) came from the Syracuse Nurseries of THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & Co. No poor article is ever forwarded from this Establishment.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1852.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Our stock of fresh and genuine Osage Orange Seed has this day arrived direct from Texas.

This seed having been saved by our own special and reliable agents, we can with great confidence recommend the same to the public. To those purchasers not visiting the city we can forward the seed by Express. Price one dollar per quart, with a liberal discount to the purchasers by the bushel. Full and explicit directions for planting the seed, growing the hedge, &c., accompany each package sold.

JOHN F. DAIR & Co.,

Corner of 10th and Market Street Cincinnati, March 1, 1852.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Industrial Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, APRIL 15, 1852.

No. 8.

ISSUED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor;
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number sent always in ADVANCE.

Subscriptions must commence with the first number of the year; and back numbers of the current year (if any) sent to all new subscribers.

VOLUMES can still be furnished from the commencement of the first set of seven volumes, neatly bound in printed with title page and index, for \$4; three volumes for a single copy for 75 cents. If to be sent by mail the price is 20 cents per volume, and must be pre-paid. Back numbers may be included with regular subscriptions at club adding the postage if to go by mail.

ADVERTISING STAMPS may be remitted in payment for sums less than a dollar.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must state what Post Office it is to be changed from as to; and be sure to pay the postage on all letters written for their own benefit or gratification.

CHANGING NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers on request being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of charge.

BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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List of Premiums and Awarding Committees,
FOR THE THIRD OHIO STATE FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT CLEVELAND ON THE 15TH, 16TH, AND
17TH SEPTEMBER, 1852,
Under direction of the State Board of Agriculture.
With the names of the awarding committees for the
Third Annual Fair of the State Board of Agricul-
ture, to be held at the City of Cleveland, on the
15th, 16th, and 17th days of September, 1852.

CONCLUDED.

CLASS G.—PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY, FARM, &c.

XXXIX.—WOOL—OPEN TO ALL.

Best fleece of fine wool, - - - - - diploma.
fleece of coarse wool, - - - - - do
To be exhibited by the owner.

Awarding Committee.—David Sexton, Mansfield; —
Metcalf, Zanesville; Isaac Paist, S. Charleston.

XL.—SALT.

Best barrel, (Ohio,) - - - - - diploma.
To be exhibited by the owner.

FLOUR.

Best bbl, (Ohio manufactured, and wheat,) - diploma & \$5
To be exhibited by the manufacturer, with a statement
of the variety and quantity of wheat necessary to make it.
Awarding Committee.—E. C. Floyd, Cleveland; G. Lofland,
Cambridge; James Farmer, Salineville.

XLI.—OHIO BUTTER.

Best lot of ten pounds in rolls, made at any time, - \$5
2d best do do do do - 3
Best lot, not less than 25 lbs., made in May or June, - 5
2d best do do do do - 3
Best tub or firkin, not less than 50 lbs., made at any time, 5
2d best do do do do - 3

The competitors must state, in writing, the time when it
was made; the number of cows, and whether any other
food than grass was given them; the treatment of the milk
before churning; mode of churning and freeing the butter
from the milk; the quantity and kind of salt used; and
whether saltpetre or any other substance has been employed.

OHIO BREAD.

Best 3 loaves of baker's bread, \$3; 2d best, \$2
Best 3 loaves of domestic bread, 3; 2d best, 2

OHIO HAMS.

Best six hams, - - - - - \$5
Awarding Committee.—Dr. Robinson, Bedford; Matthew
Turner, Shelby; Thomas Hamilton, Milan.

XLII.—OHIO CHEESE.

Best cheese 1 year old and over, - - - diploma and \$5
2d best do do do do - do 3
Best cheese under 1 year old, - - - do 5
2d best do do do do - do 3
Best cream cheese, (state the process,) - do 3
pine apple cheese, (state the process,) do 3
Awarding Committee.—Gov. S. Ford; D. Taylor, Geauga
co.; Eliphas Burnham, Woodstock.

XLIII.—HONEY AND SUGAR—OHIO.

Best ten pounds honey, - - - - - \$5
ten pounds maple sugar, - - - - - 3
The honey to be taken up without destroy;
Kind of hive to be specified.

The process of manufacturing and clarifying the sugar to be stated in writing.

Awarding Committee.—C. T. Sherman, Mansfield; Daniel Bonsall, New Albany; John H. Kock, Canton.

XLIV.—GRAIN—OHIO.

Best sample of wheat, not less than 1 bush.,	-	silver medal.
do rye,	do do	do
do oats,	do do	do
do barley,	do do	do
do Indian corn, 2 bushels of ears,	-	do
do buckwheat, 1 bushel,	-	do
do flaxseed,	do	\$3
do hops, not less than 10 lbs.,	-	2
do timothy seed, 1 bushel,	-	3
do clover seed,	do	3

Best collection of different varieties of seed corn, - | silver medal. |

Awarding Committee.—Buckley Comstock, Worthington; David Bagg, New Lisbon; H. H. Colt, Cleveland.

CLASS H.

XLV.—SILK—OPEN TO ALL.

Best specimens manufactured, 5 yds. and over,	Dip. & \$5
Best pound of reeled silk, made in family,	do 3
Best pound of sewing silk,	do 3
Best half bushel cocoons,	do 3

Awarding Committee.—John A. Blair, Zanesville; Mrs. Jno. A. Wheeler, Cleveland; Mrs. Snowden, Columbus; Mrs. John Kelly, Cleveland.

XLVI.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—OHIO.

Best ten yds. woolen cloth made in Ohio, \$10; 2d best,	\$5
ten yards satin, \$8; 2d best,	5
ten yards jeans, \$5; 2d best,	3
pair woolen blankets, \$5; 2d best,	3
ten yards flannel, \$5; 2d best,	3
woolen carpet, fifteen yards, \$5; 2d best,	3
ten yards linen, \$5; 2d best,	3
ten yards linen diaper, \$5; 2d best,	3
ten yards kersey, \$5; 2d best,	3
fifteen yards tow cloth, \$5; 2d best,	3
hearth rug, \$5; 2d best,	3
rag carpet, 15 yards, \$5; 2d best,	3
double carpet coverlet, \$5; 2d best,	3
pair of woolen knit stockings, \$2; 2d best,	1
pair of cotton wove stockings, \$2; 2d best,	1
pair of linen knit stockings, \$2; 2d best,	1
pair of cotton knit stockings, \$2; 2d best,	1
pair of linen wove stockings, \$2; 2d best,	1
pound of linen sewing thread, \$2; 2d best,	1
pair of woolen fringe mittens, \$2; 2d best,	1

Discretionary premiums will be recommended on articles of merit, not included in the above list.

Awarding Committee.—Jacob H. Eaton, Salem; S. W. Bolt, Peru; J. K. Goodwin, Kenton.

XLVII.—AMERICAN MANUFACTURES—OPEN TO ALL.

Best piece of black broadcloth, ten yards,	Diploma.
Best piece of blue broadcloth, ten yards,	do
Best piece of factory woolen carpet, ten yards,	do
Best piece of satin, ten yards,	do
Best piece of cotton shirting, bleached, 10 yards,	do
Best piece do unbleached, do	do
Best piece of oil cloth, ten yards,	do
Best piece of prints, do	do
Best piece of Mouseline de Laines, 10 yards,	do
Best piece of black broadcloth from American wool,	do
ten yards,	do
Best blue broadcloth from Am. wool, 10 yards,	do

Diplomas will be recommended for articles of merit, not included in the above list.

Awarding Committee.—Henry W. Clark, Cleveland; Cyrus Prentice, Rome; John Reber, Lancaster.

XLVIII.—TEXTILES, SHIRTS, AND OTHER MANUFACTURES—OHIO.

Best	Up. & \$3
ottoman or	do
able cover,	do
roup of flower	do
ariety of worsted	do
any chair work with	do
orked cushion and back,	do
ollar and handkerchiefs,	do
oolen shawl, (12-24 bar)	do
orked quilts,	do
hite quilts,	do
atch work,	do
leaves, worked	do
ilk bonnets,	do
work,	do

Best lace capes,	do 3
lamp stand mats, dip. & \$3; 2d best,	do 3
ornamental shell w'k, dip. & \$3; 2d best,	do 3
specimens wax flower, dip. & \$3; 2d best,	do 3

Discretionary premiums will be recommended for articles of merit, not included in the above list.

Awarding Committee.—John E. Lyon, Cleveland; Mrs. Maria Medary, Cleveland; Miss Mary P. Hall, Poland; Mrs. L. Langmore, Bedford; Mrs. J. T. Pugsley, Convenience.

XLIX.—PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—OPEN TO ALL.

Best specimen of animal painting in oil, by American artist,	\$10
Best specimen of animal painting in water colors, by American artist,	Silver Medal
Best specimen of animal painting in oil, by foreign artist,	Silver Medal
Best specimen of animal painting in water colors, by foreign artist,	Diploma
Best specimen of fruit painting,	Silver Medal
flower painting,	do
cattle drawing,	do
monochroms,	Diploma
daguerreotypes,	do
talbotypes,	do
Best drawing of Fair grounds for Board of Ag.,	Silver Medal
Best specimen of Ohio landscape in oil, by Ohio artist,	Silver Medal

Awarding Committee.—Joseph Sullivan, Columbus; W. Adams, Cincinnati; Hamilton Smith, Cleveland; S. D. Harris, Columbus; J. T. Worthington, Chillicothe.

L—DESIGNS—OPEN TO ALL.

Best design for farm house—barn—dairy house—poultry house—ice house—milk house—dry house—smoke house—farm gate—each, diploma.

Designs must be accompanied with estimates of cost and specifications. Those to which the premiums may be awarded, will be engraved and published in the Report of the Board of Agriculture.

Awarding Committee.—Same committee as on the paintings, &c.

LI—STOVES—OPEN TO ALL.

Best cooking stove for wood fire,	Diploma
for coal,	do
Best parlor stove,	do
Best apparatus for warming dwellings and public buildings,	do
Best apparatus for cooking range,	do
Best apparatus for steaming food for animals,	Silver Medal

Awarding Committee.—Henry Blandey, Zanesville; Wm. Welsh, Chillicothe; Jno. L. Gill, Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS—DISCRETIONARY—OPEN TO ALL.

Best iron gate for farm purposes,	- - -	Diploma
ornamental cast iron vase on pedestal,	- - -	do
iron wire hurdle fence,	- - -	do

Awarding Committee.—B. F. Conway, Portsmouth; Henry Blake, Ironton; Jas. Lennox, Columbus.

Awarding Committee.—B. F. Conway, Portsmouth; Henry Blake, Ironton; Jas. Lennox, Columbus.

LIII—No. 2.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES MADE CHIEFLY, OR WHOLLY OF WOOD.

Best osier willow and specimen of the product manufactured—best window shades—best window blinds—each diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Wm. A. Gill, Columbus; Wm. S. Craig, Cleveland; Valentine Best, Putnam.

LIV—No. 3.—ARTICLES MADE OF IRON AND WOOD, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED OF STONE.

Best water pipe of water line, &c.,	-	-	Silver Medal
sample of drain tile,	-	-	do
drain pipe for drain tile machine,	-	-	Dip. & \$10
Best water-ram and other hydraulic apparatus—best pump for well—for cistern—each, diploma.			

[A great variety of machines, &c., will be embraced under this heading, LIV, and also under the following, LV, of which only a few are specified.]

Awarding Committee.—J. B. Larwell, Bucyrus; Wm. Osborn, Clark co.; Francis Campbell, Chillicothe.

[A great variety of machines, &c., will be embraced under this heading, LIV, and also under the following, LV, of which only a few are specified.]

Awarding Committee.—J. B. Larwell, Bucyrus; Wm. Osborn, Clark co.; Francis Campbell, Chillicothe.

LV—No. 4.—GENERAL LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH DO NOT COME UNDER ANY PRECEDING SPECIFIED HEAD.

[A few only are here inserted, continued from our last premium list.]

Best fire engine,	Silver Medal
-------------------	--------------

Best garden engine, - - - - - Diploma
 ornamental fountain, - - - - - do
 steam engine, - - - - - Cup, \$15 val.
 Best ivory black—prussian blue—sulphuric acid—copal
 varnish—glue—prussiate of potash—linseed oil—white
 lead—brushes—skin gloves—specimens of furriery—of
 soap—of tallow candles—of star candles—each, Bronze
 medal.

Awarding Committee on Chemicals.—Prof. St. Johns, Hud-
 son; Prof. F. Merrick, Delaware; Prof. Stoddard, Oxford.

Each committee under the above general head of "mis-
 cellaneous-discretionary," is to award premiums where they
 are specified, and recommend awards of silver and bronze
 medals, and premiums at their discretion.

Discretionary Premiums. will be recommended for arti-
 cles of merit exhibited by mechanics, in all the various
 branches, and it is hoped that a general exhibition will be
 made.

For all improvements in machinery useful to the farmer,
 and having valuable properties, discretionary premiums
 will be recommended by the committees, and awarded by
 the Board at their discretion.

Awarding Committee.—Jos. Ridgway, Columbus; Daniel
 Rhodes, Cleveland; Henry Galloway, Xenia.

VI.—MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—OPEN TO ALL.

No. 1.—CABINET WARE.

Best dressing bureau—sofa—lounge—extension table—
 office chair—set of parlor chairs—suit of cottage furniture
 each, diploma.

Awarding Committee.—A. Reed, Columbus; — Gardiner,
 Cleveland; J. G. Smith, Cincinnati.

No. 2.—COOPER'S WARE.

Best specimens of pine cooper's ware, Diploma & \$3
 cedar do do 3
 oak do do 3

Awarding Committee.—Buckley Comstock, Worthington;
 L. B. Wellman, Massillon; Alex. Frazier, Chillicothe.

LVII.—CROCKERY WARE—OHIO MANUFACTURE.

Best specimens of "Rockingham ware," Silver Medal
 stone do do
 ground glass, Diploma
 stained do do

Awarding Committee.—H. G. Huntington, Cincinnati;
 Leonard Hanna, New Lisbon; Gen. James Loudon, George-
 town.

LVIII.—BOOK BINDING.

Best suite of specimens, - - - - - Silver Medal
Awarding Committee.—David Campbell, Sandusky; Chas.
 Breth, Canfield; J. Calyer, Cleveland.

LIX.—AMERICAN HARDWARE.—No. 1.—OPEN TO ALL.

Best set of gardening tools, - - - - - Diploma & \$5
 bank lock, - - - - - do 3
 steel door lock, - - - - - do 2
 inside lock, - - - - - do 2
 door latch, - - - - - do 1
 window spring, - - - - - do 1
 gate fastenings, - - - - - do 1
 window shutter fastenings, - - - - - do 1
 door hinges, - - - - - do 1
 wood screws, - - - - - do 1
 specimens saddler's hardware, - - - - - do 3
 horse shoes, - - - - - do 2
 horse shoe nails, - - - - - do 1
 cut nails, - - - - - do 1
 set of cooper's tools, - - - - - do 3
 set of currier's tools, - - - - - do 3

Awarding Committee.—Wm. Bingham, Cleveland; Jer-
 emiah Gest, Bellbrook; L. S. Kelly, Massillon.

LX.—AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 2.—OPEN TO ALL.

Best set of surgical instruments, - - - - - Silver Medal
 optical do do do
 dentists' do do do
 mathematical and philosophical in-
 struments, - - - - - Silver Medal
 best specimens of dentistry, - - - - - do
Awarding Committee.—Dr. R. Thompson, Columbus; Dr.
 Isaac Sams, Highland co.; N. Crittenden, Cleveland.

XI.—SADDLERS' AND SHOEMAKERS' WARE—OPEN TO ALL.

Best travelling trunk, - - - - - Diploma & \$3
 carpets, - - - - - do 2
 ladies' satchel, - - - - - do 3
 pair gents' summer boots, - - - - - do 2

Best pair gents' winter boots, - - - - - do 3
 pair ladies' summer walking shoes, - - - - - do 1
 pair ladies' winter walking shoes, - - - - - do 1
 pair gents' slippers, - - - - - do 1
 pair ladies' slippers, - - - - - do 1

Awarding Committee.—Addison Pearson, Chillicothe; G.
 W. Galloway, Findley; James Myers, Toledo.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—OPEN TO ALL.

LXII.—FLOWERS—PROFESSIONAL LIST, No. 1.

Greatest variety and quantity of cut flowers, - - - \$5
 Dahlias—greatest variety, - - - - - 5
 best seedling, - - - - - 5
 best 24 dissimilar blooms, - - - - - 1
 Roses—greatest variety, - - - - - 5
 best 24 dissimilar blooms, - - - - - 1
 best seedling, - - - - - 1
 Phloxes—best ten varieties, - - - - - 1
 best seedling, - - - - - 1
 Verbenas—greatest variety and number, - - - - - 1
 best twelve varieties, - - - - - 1
 best seedling, - - - - - 1
 German Asters—best collection, - - - - - 1
 Pansies—best collection, - - - - - 1

Awarding Committee.—E. T. Drake, Zanesville; Mrs. Gov-
 ernor Wood, Cleveland; Miss Augusta Bowen, Zanesville;
 Miss Lucy Hall, Poland; Wm. S. Sullivant, Columbus.

LXIII.—AMATEUR LIST, No. 2.

Best variety and quantity cut flowers, - - - Silver Medal
 Dahlias—greatest variety, - - - - - do
 best 12 dissimilar blooms, - - - - - \$3
 Roses—greatest variety, - - - - - Silver Medal
 best 12 dissimilar blooms, - - - - - 3
 best seedling, - - - - - 2
 Phloxes—best 6 varieties, - - - - - 1
 best seedling, - - - - - 1
 Verbenas—greatest variety, - - - - - 1
 best 12 varieties, - - - - - 1
 best seedling, - - - - - 1
 German Asters—best collection, - - - - - 1

Awarding Committee.—Demas Adams, Jr., Columbus; Mrs.
 G. B. Merwin, Cleveland; Mrs. Chas. Pease, Cleveland; Mrs.
 John Shelby, Cleveland; — Watts, Chillicothe.

LXIV.—GENERAL LIST.

Best collection of green and hot house plants,
 owned by one person, - - - - - Silver Medal
 Best floral design of living plants, - - - - - do
 Second best, - - - - - \$3
 Best display of green house plants in bloom,
 owned by one person, - - - - - Silver Medal
 Best floral ornament, Silver Medal; 2d best, - - - 3
 Best pair hand bouquets, "flat," \$3; 2d best, - - - 1
 Best pair hand bouquets, "round," \$2; 2d best, - - - 1
 Best and largest basket bouquet, with handle, - - - 3
 Most beautifully arranged basket of flowers, - - - 3
 Best floral exhibition by any Horticultural So-
 ciety, - - - - - \$10 Silver Cup
Awarding Committee.—John H. James, Urbana; Mrs. J. A.
 Harris, Cleveland; Mrs. J. M. Edwards, Canfield; Mrs. John
 Smith, Hillsborough; Miss Mary Wood, Cleveland.

LXV.—APPLES.

Greatest, and best variety of good table apples, 3 of
 each variety, named and labeled by the exhibitor,
 diploma and \$10; 2d best, - - - - - \$5
 Best 12 varieties of table apples, \$5; 2d best, - - - 3
 Best 6 winter varieties, \$3; 2d best, - - - - - 2
 Best seedling, flavor and keeping qualities considered,
 description of character and origin of the tree giv-
 en; one dozen specimens to be exhibited, Silver Medal
Awarding Committee.—M. A. McIntosh, Cleveland; John
 Bernard, Zanesville; E. Cable, Newburg; J. Humrickhouse,
 Coshocton; Joel Wood, Martin's Ferry.

LXVI.—PEARS.

Greatest number of varieties of good pears, named and
 labeled, grown in the west, - - - - - \$10
 2d best, Hovey's Col'd Fruits, and - - - - - Silver Medal
 Best collection of first rate autumn pears,
 named & labeled, Silver Medal; 2d best, - - - 3
 Largest and best collection of winter pears,
 named and labeled, - - - - - Silver Medal
 Best seedling pear, 6 specimens, (Ohio) - - - - - Diploma
Awarding Committee.—Geo. Hoadley, Cleveland; — My-
 ers, New Lisbon; Geo. Hapgood, Warren; Samuel Wood,
 Sheffield, Jefferson co.; John Miller, Columbus.

LXVII.—PEACHES.

Best 12 varieties, labeled, - - - - - \$10

Best 6 varieties, labeled, - - - Silver Medal
 12 peaches, - - - do
 seedling variety, 6 specimens, - - do
Awarding Committee.—Dr. I. G. Jones, Columbus; Joseph C. Brand, Urbana; Gershom Perdue, Leesburg; N. Longworth, Cincinnati; Maj. F. H. Webb, Newburgh.

LXVIII.—PLUMS—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Best collection of plums, 3 specimens of each variety, - - - Silver Cup
 Best 3 varieties of good plums, 3 specimens of each variety, - - - Diploma
 Best 12 plums, choice variety, - - - do
 seedling plums, with description, - - do

NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.

Best and greatest number of good varieties, 3 specimens of each, labeled, - - - Silver Medal
 Best 12 specimens of any good variety, - - - Diploma

QUINCES.

Best 12 quinces of any variety, - - - Silver Medal

MONTHLY RASPBERRIES.

Best quart, - - - Silver Medal
Awarding Committee.—Benj. Hodge, Buffalo; Chas. Pease, Cleveland; Lucien Buttle, Columbus.

LXIX.—GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of good native grapes, grown in the open air, - - - Silver Medal
 2d best, - - - Bronze do
 Best three varieties of native or foreign grapes grown under glass, three bunches of each to be shown, - - - Bronze Med.
 Best dish of native grapes, - - - do
 new seedling grape, described, - - do
Awarding Committee.—N. Longworth, Cincinnati; F. R. Elliott, Cleveland; Jager, Columbus

LXX.—WATERMELONS.

Best 6 specimens of any variety, \$3; 2d best, - - \$2

MUSKMELONS.

Best 6 specimens of any variety, \$3; 2d best, - - \$2

CRANBERRIES.

Best 1-2 peck of domestic culture, - - - Silver Medal
 2d best, - - - Bronze do
Awarding Committee.—Thomas Gates, Marietta; James T. Cherry, Putnam; Heman Ely, Elyria; Mrs. Judge Birchard, Warren; Mrs. John Irwin, Cleveland.

LXXI.—VEGETABLES

Twelve best stalks of celery, - - - \$3
 Six best heads of cauliflower, - - - 3
 Six best heads of broccoli, - - - 3
 Twelve best white table turnips, - - - 3
 Twelve best carrots, - - - 3
 Twelve best table beets, - - - 3
 Twelve best parsnips, - - - 3
 Peck of the best onions, - - - 3
 Six best heads of cabbage, - - - 3
 Peck of the best tomatoes, - - - 3
 Two of the best purple egg plants, - - - 3
 Peck of the best sweet potatoes, - - - 3
 Best half peck of peppers, - - - 3
 six fall marrow squashes, - - - 3
 half peck of Lima beans, - - - 3
 half peck of white beans, - - - 2
 bunch of double parsley, - - - 1
 Three best squashes, - - - 1
 Largest pumpkin, - - - 1
 Twelve best ears of sweet corn, - - - 5
 Best half bushel of table potatoes, \$5; 2d best, - - 2
 the best seedling potato, - - - 3
 the best and greatest variety of vegetables raised by the exhibitor, - - - 8
 one best twelve heads lettuce, \$3; 2d best, - - - 2
 the best three bunches salsify, \$2; 2d best, - - - 1
 Discretionary premiums in books, plate, or money, will be recommended on choice garden products, not above enumerated.
Awarding Committee.—John Stair, Cleveland; Ezekiel Brown, Leesburg; Judge Birchard, Warren.

PREMIUMS ON FIELD CROPS—OHIO.

to be awarded at the Annual Meeting of the State Board, Columbus, on the 8th day of December next.

Best crop of wheat, not less than five acres, and not less than 40 bushels per acre, \$20; 2d best, - - 10
 Best crop of Indian corn, not less than five acres, - - 10

The best crop of barley, not less than one acre, 50 bushels, 10; \$2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of rye, not less than one acre, 40 bushels, 10
 2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of oats, not less than one acre, 60 bushels, 10
 2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of buckwheat, not less than one acre, 30 bushels, \$10; 2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of beans, not less than one acre, 25 bush., 10
 2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of potatoes of good table quality, not less than 1-2 an acre, 200 bushels, \$10; 2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of sweet potatoes, not less than 1-4 acre, 6
 2d best, - - 6
 The best crop of onions, not less than 1-4 acre - - 6
 2d best, - - 3
 The best crop of field beets, not less than 1-2 an acre, 60 pounds per bushel, 400 bushels, \$8; 2d best, - - 5
 The best crop of carrots, not less than half an acre, 60 pounds to the bushel, 400 bushels, \$8; 2d best, - - 5
 The best acre of corn fodder, with account of cultivation and preservation, \$6; 2d best, - - 3
 Best half acre of hops, with full account as last, - - 5
 2d best, - - 3
 The best half acre of flax, same account as last, - - 5
 2d best, - - 3
 The best half acre of hemp, same account, - - 5
 2d best, - - 3
 The best half acre of tobacco, same account, - - 5
 2d best, - - 3
 The best acre of broom corn, \$5; 2d best, - - 3
 The best acre of clover seed, \$5; 2d best, - - 3
 The best acre of timothy seed, \$5; 2d best, - - 3
 The best five acres flaxseed, 12 bushels per acre, - - 10

STATEMENTS TO BE FURNISHED BY APPLICANTS FOR PREMIUMS ON FARM CROPS.

1. The land shall be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement and the quantity of ground.
 2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for a premium, together with a sample of the grain.
 3. The main object of the Society being to promote profitable cultivation, they do not propose to offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditure; therefore a detailed, certified account of the expense of cultivation must be made. The expense of labor and manure should be more particularly stated, and the kind of manure given.
 4. The kind and condition of the soil; the quantity and kind of seed used; the time and mode of putting it in the ground, should be particularly stated.
 5. The grain must be weighed or measured in a legal half bushel. Corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears shelled, cleaned, and weighed or measured, as above, after the 15th of November, and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in the affidavit.

FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS.

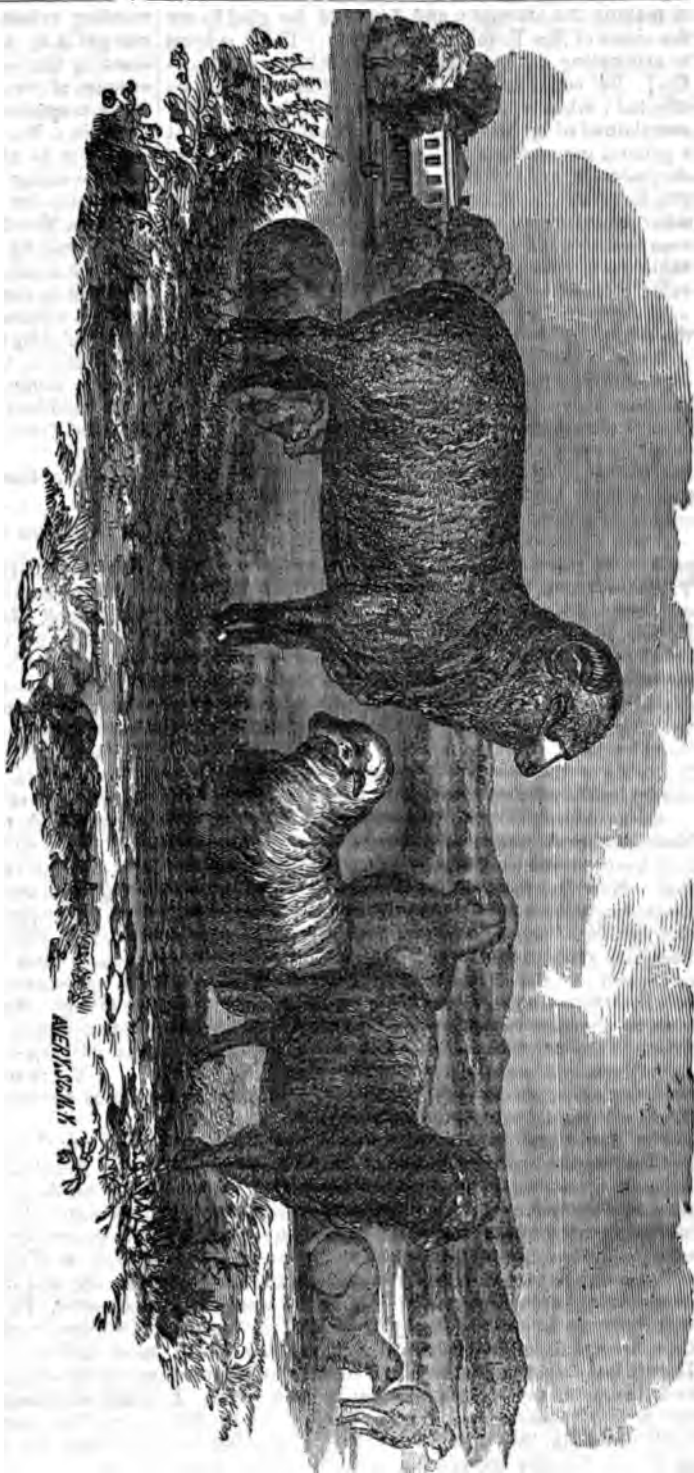
— County, ss. A — B — being duly sworn, says he accurately measured the land upon which C — D — raised a crop of — the past season, and the quantity of land is — and no more. A — B — Sworn to before me, this — day of —, 1852.

— County, ss. C — D — being duly sworn, says, that he has raised a crop of — the past season, upon the land measured by A — B —, and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was — bushels and no more, weighed, (or measured in a sealed half bushel as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation, &c., are correct to the best of my knowledge.

C — D —
 Sworn to before me, this — day of —, 185—. Justice.

NOTE.—The foregoing Premium list was first published, by permission of the President of the Board, in the Western Agriculturist, from which paper we have condensed it for our columns, with such corrections in names of persons and places, as we were able to make from memory.

We learn that Mr. E. G. Roberts, No. 68, Pine st., of this city, agent for Clausen's Flax Patent, for the U. States, has disposed of the right for the State of New York and New England, to a number of gentlemen of this city, who have formed a company, and will commence work at once at various points in the above States. Tribune



S. W. JEWETT'S FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR.—The picture above was copied from the original flock of Merino sheep which I imported from France, and represents about an average of the flock. Many of these sheep are covered with large folds of loose skin, and coated with wool, not only over the whole body, very long, thick, and fine, but even to the ends of the ears, the face, and to the hoofs.

It may be proper to state wherein these sheep excel all other breeds of fine woolled sheep. The first thing to be admired, is, their remarkable large size, and noble look; of beautiful form, more docile, strong, and hardy, than any other sheep known here. The second attraction is, the wonderful covering of fine wool. The flock I have imported will average in wool a finer staple and more perfect pile, than any flock of American Merinos in this region. The third consideration is, they are much more prolific, and better nurses than any other fine woolled sheep. Only 29 of the ewes in my fold have yet lambed, bearing forty-two; thirty-six of the lambs are alive, and very thrifty. They will raise two crops of lambs every fifteen months—many, two crops in a year. The fourth valuable quality is their delicious mutton, nearly equal to any of the English breeds of coarse woolled mutton sheep. Their quiet disposition tends to lay on fat very easy. Wethers of this breed must command, in our best market, \$30 each, and over.

My purchase in France of this large class of pure merinos, amounts to over 502; 300 have already arrived, and about 200 are to come this spring. There are but few of those sheep in the world, and the demand is so great, that the price asked, must be fully sustained for many years to come. The coming season we would establish a flock in Ohio, by selling a half interest in a ram and 50 ewes, if we could enlist a faithful, honest, and enterprising man, well located for the business.

Very respectfully, yours,

Solomon W. Jewett, Middlebury P. O., Vermont, March, 1852.

Suggestions to the Wool Growers of Ohio.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—I notice in the last number of the Cultivator, [Feb. 15.] an abstract of a circular to the wool growers of Ohio, by Mr. T. FABER, setting forth certain grievances, and suggesting as remedies for the same, the establishment of a general Ohio State Wool Depot in connection, with a Wool Growers' Bank, a Wool Growers' Journal, and a Model Sheep Farm; and believing that any suggestions by

an old wool grower, of a nature, or with a view to overcome the evils complained of, whether they may lead to beneficial results or not, will be kindly received by the wool growers of Ohio, I submit the following:

That the suggestions of Mr F., if carried into effect, would tend vastly to promote the interests of the wool growers of Ohio, I have not a doubt. But is the plan practicable? Can a unity of action on the part of any considerable number of the Ohio wool growers be brought about? I think not. There can be no h.

in making the attempt; and I should be glad to see the views of Mr. F. fully carried out. [There is harm in attempting to carry out impracticable schemes.—Ed.] But supposing for the present that it cannot be effected; what is to be done towards curing the evils complained of by Mr. F.? He says first: "We want a general improvement in the condition and quality of sheep-stock and wool." This undoubtedly is our greatest want, and the one from which nearly all our other wants spring, either directly or indirectly; every man having good wool, well handled, can sell it at its value; it is a crop easy to transport, and it will find its value somewhere, and generally at home. And so with sheep-stock; a good animal will find a market; the thing will regulate itself.

Perhaps the establishment of a model sheep farm, carried on, on the most scientific principles, breeding the most desirable stock for distribution would tend greatly to the improvement of the flocks of those who would be willing to invest money in such an enterprise. But the same end can be reached without the formation of such a breeding establishment. All that is wanted is a little individual enterprise.

It is a well established fact, that as far back as the year 1786, the best sheep known to exist, were the Transhumantes, then in Spain; and it is an equally well established fact, that in 1786, Louis 16th, of France, procured a choice selection of some four hundred of these sheep, which were placed on the Government farm at Rambouillet. These sheep from that day to the present have received all the attention that the science and wealth of the Government of France could bestow; breeding all the time with an eye to the value of the sheep, paying strict attention to the quality, uniformity and weight of fleece, size and form of the animal and vigor of constitution. Keeping the blood perfectly pure. And the consequence is, that they have arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection. Now Solomon W. Jewett, of Middlebury, Vermont, is extensively engaged in the importation and distribution of these sheep. Rams can be purchased from him at about \$200 each—they can be ordered to any point on the Ohio Canals, or any commercial point in Ohio with safety at say \$10 transportation—making the cost of the sheep, delivered say about \$210. One of these rams, properly managed, will serve three hundred and fifty ewes, without injury to himself; and a single cross between these sheep and the sheep known all over Ohio as the Pennsylvania White Tops, and found on almost every sheep farm in Ohio, would strike a beholder with astonishment. A single cross will produce sheep having the appearance of a distinct race—sheep of increased size, and increased weight of fleece, full equal to 40 per cent. without the least injury to the quality of the wool.

But many farmers will think it unwise to invest so much money in a single sheep. To such I would say, those who are afraid to lose sight of money for a short time, are not fit to grow wool. I bought a ram of Mr. Jewett last fall, at a price so high that I was ashamed to tell some of my neighbors what he really cost. I am now of opinion that I shall have rising of 200 lambs from him this spring, and I am led to believe that I can this day contract for the sale of all of these lambs to be delivered in September next, at \$4 each. And moreover, if I am capable of judging from present appearances, (and I ought to be,) I shall next May clip from eleven to twelve pounds of washed wool, of a superior quality, from the ram, and this fleece of only eleven months' growth.

I think I can say that any person who may want to improve sheep by a cross with the pure Rambouillet, will be fairly dealt with by Mr. Jewett, and if I may judge from my transactions with the man, (though I

wanting reliable information touching these sheep, can get it by addressing a line to him. Any person wanting the benefit of my experience, together with samples of wool of either the Rambouillets or Paulars, can communicate with me by mail.

Again: Mr. F. says, "We want every year full information as to the state of the wool trade, and of manufacturing at home and abroad, so as to enable us to act with due intelligence," &c.

Now a Wool Growers' Journal, in general circulation, would be the very thing to furnish this information. But one of the Agricultural papers already established in the State, the CULTIVATOR, for instance, by some additional attention on the part of its editors to the subject, might be all that the wool grower could wish; and as the Cultivator would then be more acceptable to the wool growers of the State, its circulation would be increased, while it is doubtful whether a journal devoted exclusively to this subject could be sustained.

WM. BATCHELOR.

Clarke's, Coshocton Co., O., Feb. 23, 1852.

Exhibition and Shearing of French Merinos.

EDS. O. CULT.: * * * On the 18th and 19th days of May next, I propose to make a public shearing of my French Merino sheep, for the purpose of giving every man an opportunity to see whether they carry any wool on their backs.

I propose to shear from 50 to 100 against 50 or 100 of any one man's flock in the United States, in an unwashed state. (I say *unwashed*, because I think it is the fairest way for both sides, giving actual weights of fleeces and carcasses.) The whole to be under the direction of a committee appointed at the meeting. I never wish to boast, but I am ready to shear, or show sheep with any man in the United States; if I have not got the best, I want to know the man that has got better. I shall also offer for sale on those days, some yearling bucks just imported from Mons. Gilbert & Cagnatte's flocks, and also from the Government flock at Rambouillette, with a few ewes. The opportunity will be a good one for any one wishing to buy. By this method the public can judge of the true merits of a man's flock of sheep. What he sees with his own eyes he will believe.

Yours truly,

A. L. BINGHAM.

West Cornwall, Vt., March 15, 1852.

WAYNE COUNTY MOVING.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Wayne County Agricultural Society, held at the office of L. Flattery, Esq., in Wooster, January 31st, 1852,

It was resolved to hold the Third Annual Fair of the Society at Wooster, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th and 7th, 1852.

Resolved, That the Premium List for 1852, shall be on a liberal scale; that the grounds, buildings, enclosures, and arrangements generally shall not be surpassed by any County Society in the State; that the Board of Managers rely with confidence upon the citizens of the county to furnish, by membership and contributions, the necessary means to carry out these views.

Resolved, That a Committee of three in each township, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to canvass their respective townships, obtain members to this Society, organize Township Clubs, and Agricultural and Mechanical Libraries, hold meetings in their several school districts, furnish the Secretary of the Society with members' names, names of suitable persons to serve on Awarding Committees, and finally, to adopt such plans and arrangements as will best advance the interests of this Society, and thereby promote the cause throughout the county.

Wheat and Corn Crop of Ohio.
Number of bushels of wheat and corn raised in 1850. Compiled from the Assessors' returns.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		CORN.	
	ACRES.	BUSHEL.	ACRES.	BUSHEL.
Adams, -	14,872	231,277	10,272	330,811
Ashtabula, -	32,382	633,996	14,708	560,512
Clermont, -	17,468	221,369	19,323	683,341
Delaware, -	9,721	139,788	9,503	280,217
Darke, -	39,189	667,311	26,669	991,215
Franklin, -	24,980	360,093	57,536	1,314,741
Hamilton, -	31,131	529,390	62,031	2,646,353
Hancock, -	34,915	577,235	10,107	316,999
Harrison, -	34,542	665,873	27,680	954,609
Henry, -	24,488	491,954	24,591	799,489
Jefferson, -	17,625	289,895	33,116	1,313,375
Lake, -	35,721	606,201	14,457	516,821
Licking, -	47,811	862,809	25,882	962,646
Madison, -	21,599	409,643	15,907	489,151
Marion, -	6,711	97,966	12,018	396,922
Meigs, -	6,583	94,207	4,175	136,983
Monroe, -	12,578	297,587	14,569	615,122
Muskingum, -	39,472	690,089	41,130	1,555,313
Noble, -	9,901	149,564	32,080	1,331,927
Pickaway, -	16,071	294,162	51,842	1,984,929
Portage, -	8,117	127,705	5,309	170,680
Ramsey, -	13,986	125,433	19,363	674,656
Shelby, -	4,336	59,528	8,579	310,583
Stark, -	28,550	576,258	33,177	1,170,543
Summit, -	35,302	564,787	25,056	851,181
Tazewell, -	23,451	355,051	16,138	533,249
Tioga, -	6,024	88,469	6,989	199,300
Townsend, -	31,415	532,778	16,166	609,010
Union, -	38,394	495,592	48,615	1,604,618
Van Wert, -	17,939	220,437	14,319	461,343
Warren, -	33,704	640,459	11,481	389,550
Washington, -	21,882	441,604	22,806	878,143
Wayne, -	10,423	94,861	15,680	439,850
Wesley, -	35,062	616,180	14,923	568,782
Winnebago, -	39,926	762,267	22,111	762,906
Wood, -	5,183	82,286	7,403	287,730
Yates, -	2,295	25,959	16,110	532,571
Zadok, -	48,187	849,116	38,241	1,527,754
Zanesville, -	39,525	735,542	16,226	734,376
Ashtabula, -	11,555	206,501	12,925	446,224
Clermont, -	4,019	64,610	19,273	610,930
Delaware, -	16,731	325,497	11,902	412,810
Darke, -	8,294	144,832	22,254	791,584
Franklin, -	17,698	350,303	12,616	416,063
Hamilton, -	.....	128,593	.....	264,841
Hancock, -	8,272	120,099	8,395	214,838
Henry, -	26,563	565,565	31,891	1,188,355
Jefferson, -	24,131	301,219	23,375	728,242
Lake, -	36,094	788,784	36,454	1,359,179
Licking, -	42,578	661,104	24,032	834,998
Madison, -	19,389	364,432	16,154	583,318
Marion, -	58,649	1,003,096	32,079	1,249,456
Meigs, -	3,309	65,411	2,483	76,764
Monroe, -	1,389	19,588	1,532	59,054
Muskingum, -	34,766	537,900	21,267	752,982
Noble, -	20,152	338,829	60,860	2,627,727
Portage, -	6,001	52,596	22,957	902,611
Ramsey, -	14,664	255,402	10,426	329,539
Shelby, -	28,172	471,605	34,927	1,167,548
Stark, -	7,432	96,368	6,354	210,002
Summit, -	41,219	795,213	16,300	563,320
Tazewell, -	25,832	350,046	69,520	2,918,958
Tioga, -	17,193	330,344	10,651	339,631
Townsend, -	40,895	836,824	17,940	649,943
Union, -	13,960	239,820	15,974	521,792
Van Wert, -	53,407	1,071,177	18,245	651,328
Washington, -	23,728	485,504	10,256	366,446
Wayne, -	10,718	190,017	11,595	413,598
Wesley, -	49,077	883,071	19,003	669,008
Winnebago, -	5,836	109,202	16,413	525,732
Wood, -	4,481	60,604	3,436	92,544
Yates, -	8,287	77,244	11,013	345,470
Zadok, -	25,990	447,042	42,322	1,757,409
Zanesville, -	21,236	264,316	20,017	684,184
.....	53,420	1,282,080	.....	.....
Total, -	1,706,948	30,051,219	1,536,861	56,615,638

Note.—The number of acres only of wheat in Wayne, was obtained by the assessors; and as the result of inquiries, it was found that the average yield (in 1850) not less than 28 bushels per acre; but in order to be per- safe we have put it down at only 24 bushels.—Ed., O. C.

The following counties are omitted, having made no returns Adams, Ashtabula, Clermont, Darke, Delaware, Hamilton, Henry Lucas, Noble, Scioto, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot.

The Wheat Crop of Ohio.

By the foregoing table, which is as accurate as such statistics can ever be obtained, it will be seen that in 74 counties, the aggregate of wheat in 1850, was over thirty millions of bushels; then if we estimate the 13 omitted counties at about the same average rate it will add over five millions, making the aggregate for the entire State, more than thirty-five million bushels!

This is more than double the amount of the very defective crop of 849 which is made the basis for the United States Census statistics, now being published and as that report will be made the standard of reference and comparison for ten years to come, we hope that the officers who have charge of its publication will append the foregoing statistics for 1850, as an act of justice to our State, and a means of guarding against error. Will not some one of our Senators or Representatives at Washington attend to this matter?

The wheat crop of the past year, (1851), is believed to have been equal to that of 1850.

The Interfering Horse Shoe.

We have received quite a number of communications respecting the *Interfering horse shoe*, described in our paper of Feb. 15, nearly all of them bearing testimony in favor of Mr. Jewett's plan. We condense the following from several correspondents:

Eds. O. CULTIVATOR: I am not acquainted practically with the use of the shoe recommended by Mr. Jewett but am with his system of paring the hoof. In 1844 I had a pair of match horses one of which not unfrequently lamed himself by interfering. I tried the boot without effect. Finally a smith (an Englishman) assured me he could prevent it by shoeing. He stripped off the shoes and re-set them without alteration, paring deeply the outside of the hoof. The cure was perfect at the time. As often as he was otherwise shod, he interfered as at first, which could at once be cured by a re-set and deep paring of the outside of the hoof. I tried the plan so fully, on this and other horses, as not to be mistaken. Mr. Jewett's method only carries out the same principle more fully, and I should think more certainly.

E. WALKER.

Greenbrier, Va., Feb. 28, 1852.

Eds. O. CULTIVATOR: I noticed in your number dated Feb. 15, that two have written upon this same subject. I have had an experience in the business of about twenty five years, and have fastened shoes on the feet of many horses which had been used before Stage Coaches, and no way of shoeing horses to prevent their interfering, to my knowledge, has proved so effectual as that of which Mr. Jewett speaks.

Yours, &c.

EPHRAIM PORTER.

Green Springs, Seneca Co., O.

MR. ZEBULON WICKS, of Morristown, Belmont county, an experienced Veterinary Surgeon (from England) writes that he thinks Mr. Jewett's plan unsafe, and objectionable. He has found by 23 years experience that the cause of interfering is invariably *disease, weakness or improper shoeing*; and he is in favor of setting the shoe perfectly level on the foot, so that the bearing may be equal, and allow the frog of the foot to take its proper share of the bearing on the ground—and, discontinue the last nail as recommended by Mr. Jewett. This mode of shoeing will not only prevent interfering (by promoting soundness of the feet) but also many other evils, as Ring-bone, and Narvic disease.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, APRIL 15, 1852.

THE PREMIUM LIST is concluded in this number. We understand that it is the intention of the Executive Committee to revise and amend the list next month, before publishing it in pamphlet form, and if any of our readers desire to do so, they can suggest any alterations for the consideration of the Board, by addressing "State Board of Agriculture," Columbus.

THE WEATHER has been quite cold and rainy for several weeks, so that the season is now very backward, and spring work much retarded both of the farm and the garden. The past two days seem to promise fine weather, and the season may yet prove favorable.

FRUIT PROSPECTS, in this region, are not as bad as some of our correspondents represent, Peaches excepted. Early Pears and some Apples and Cherries are killed, but we think there is chance for a fair crop of these yet.

CORRESPONDENTS AND ADVERTISERS must excuse the delay or omission of their favors. The Premium list, and large number of new advertisements have of late compelled us to omit several timely and valuable communications, as well as matters deserving editorial notice.

BARNHILL'S CORN PLANTER.—In answer to several inquiries, we will state that this useful implement is sold by W. A. Gill, of this city. Price \$13.

Seed Notices.

OUR ROLL OF HONOR friends are informed their packages of seeds were sent off during the week ending the 10th inst. — excepting a few who are entitled to assortments of 15 to 30 kinds — these were deferred in the expectation that our new stock of French seeds would immediately arrive, then we could send them better assortments. A number of cash orders were deferred for the same reason, as our previous supply was insufficient to complete our roll.

THE FRENCH SEEDS, of which we received the invoice just as our last paper went to press, and noticed that they were sent on by express from New York, were delayed with many tons of other Express goods, by the blockade of ice in the harbor at Erie, and the impassable state of the roads, until this day, April 15th. It will now take 3 or 4 days to paper them, and send off the packages. We regret this delay, but it could not be helped; and the very backward state of the season will prevent much loss of time in sowing.

Among the French seeds are several new and choice kinds of vegetables, not common in this country, (and some not mentioned in our previous list,) and which we think will be found valuable acquisitions. They certainly will, if they can be grown as well, and cooked as well in this country as we saw them in France the past summer; but it is admitted that French cooks are unrivalled for their skill, especially in preparing vegetable dishes.

Among the seeds not mentioned in our former list, which we now send our friends are the following:

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURTZEL — (for field) — superior to the common, and better adapted to shallow soils.

WHITE FLAT VIENNA BEET — a new Italian garden beet, very early and delicate — resembling a white flat turnip, in appearance.

NEW LONG RED CARROT — good for stock or for table — very handsome and productive.

SMALL RED CARROT — finest for table; much used in France for soups, &c.

VAUGIERARD WINTER CABBAGE — new and large; said to be the finest winter cabbage in France.

DEMI-DUR CAULIFLOWER — new variety; most approved by the Paris gardeners.

LONG WHITE CUCUMBER — very productive and fine quality.

SMALL GREEN CUCUMBER — best for pickles.

EARLY LONG WHITE (French) TURNIP, (*des Vertus*); new and excellent, for summer.

YELLOW MALTA TURNIP — finest (late) for table.

EARLY YELLOW FRENCH RADISH — new and good.

CHINA ROSE-COLORED WINTER RADISH — new, from China.

(Several other kinds of Turnip, Radish, Beet, Carrot, &c., as in our former list, are also in this assortment; but some kinds, as melons, &c., are quite exhausted.)

BENE PLANT. — This plant should be grown in every garden. It is a most certain remedy for summer complaint among children, and has saved hundreds of lives. A few of the leaves put into a tumbler of warm water make it slightly mucilaginous, without unpleasant taste, and is used as drink. The plant is annual; sow about the first of May.

OF FLOWER SEEDS, our new stock embraces most of the kinds named in our paper of 1st inst., (p. 103) and some additional new ones, making a very choice assortment. Those who have sent orders will be supplied immediately, and others who send soon can have 20 varieties, postage paid, for \$1, or a dozen varieties of other seeds for \$1. *Note.* — As some of these seeds are of quite new and scarce kinds, they are very costly, and of course we have to make the papers of such quite small.

✂ In answer to inquiries we state that the roll of honor seeds are designed expressly for those who have sent us clubs of subscribers — not for the individual subscribers — except they may have mutually agreed for such distribution of them.

✂ Our roll terms for clubs will continue open for the present month; or till the seeds are all gone.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY. — A meeting of the citizens of this county was held at St. Marys on the 27th ult., and a committee appointed to draft a constitution for a county agricultural society, and prepare business for a subsequent meeting, to be held at Wapakonnetta, on 24th of May next, at which it is designed to elect officers, and organize a society. R. W. Stearns informs us that the prospect is good for a vigorous society in this young county. He thinks St. Marys will furnish 50 members, and that the society will start off with several hundred, if other townships do as well as they promise. Success to young Auglaize.

DAVIS' CHURN. — The advertisement of Messrs Wheat, Jones & Co., is deserving the attention of those who use or deal in churns. Besides the favorable experience of our own household, we have the testimony of several others who have used this churn, stating that it is really all that is claimed for it. Will not some mechanic in Columbus purchase the Right to manufacture, so as to keep it for sale here? — and the same in other places.

The Morgan Horses.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of horse fanciers to the several advertisements of Morgan Horses in this paper, for we know the horses to be really good ones, and we take some credit to ourselves for having done something through the Cultivator to make the peculiar excellencies of this breed of horses extensively known, and to encourage their introduction into Ohio. We feel assured that the more people see and learn of these horses the more highly will they prize them—but they need to be *tried* in order to be fully known, for they are not so much for show as for real use. The horses referred to in the advertisements, were all, we believe, at the State Fair at this city last fall, and were greatly admired by the crowds of spectators, especially for their splendid action and great speed in harness, and their evident strength of wind and bottom. We are glad to notice that Mr. Hodges has made arrangements to keep one of his Morgans at the stable of our friend Rarey, in direct competition with the "Bellfounders."

In speaking of the Bellfounder stock in our last paper, it has occurred to us that our language might be construed to the discredit of the Morgans. This we should regret, for we confess to a very strong partiality to the latter, and in other respects than size and appearance, regard them as superior to the former; while many as good, if not better judges than we, claim for them full equality in these respects, so that we are quite content that both should receive high praise, and we only hope that our farmers will make speedy use of these opportunities for improving the quality of the horse stock in our State.

Imported Sheep—Public Shearings.

It will be seen by notices that appear in this and other papers, that the importation and sale of foreign breeds of sheep is becoming quite brisk in this country; and those of our wool growers who wish to cross their flocks with aristocratic blood from France or Spain, will have abundant opportunities for doing so. Much benefit no doubt has been and will be derived from judicious importations of sheep; but our readers need not be told that there are many inferior grades of sheep in other countries as well as in this, and the mere fact of a sheep's being imported from France or Spain, is no more proof of its superior quality than its owner's being a Frenchman or Spaniard would be proof that he was an honest man; hence we would caution inexperienced wool growers not to place too much reliance on the advertisements, but to examine closely into the real character of the sheep before purchasing.

The public shearing of French Merinoes, advertised in our last paper to take place at Tiffin, Ohio, on the 5th of next month, will afford a good opportunity for examination. It will be seen too that Mr. Bingham challenges the whole Union, to a shearing at his home in Vermont. This looks fair, though some of our readers will not quite agree with him that *unwashed* sheep afford the fairest test of the comparative value of fleeces.

THE COLUMBUS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY is holding weekly meetings, and gives promise of activity and usefulness, notwithstanding the somewhat discouraging effects of the past unfruitful season, and the injuries of the severe winter. The following are the officers of the Society, elected the past month:

JOHN MILLER, *President*.

LUCIEN BUTTLES, *1st Vice President*.

BENJAMIN BLAKE, *2d " "*

ADAM SITES, *Treasurer*.

HENRY C. NOBLE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

GEO. G. COMSTOCK, *Recording Secretary*.

The Council is composed of the President and Treasurer, *ex officio*, and Messrs. F. STEWART, JOHN BUCK and A. E. GLENN.

The Garden Committee, of JOHN MILLER, LUCIEN BUTTLES, BENJ. BLAKE, GEO. G. COMSTOCK and ROBT. HUME, Jr.

THE CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY is holding a series of weekly discussions on various branches of practical horticulture—the subject for discussion at each meeting being announced the week previous. This plan cannot fail to afford much valuable instruction to the members present, also to the public generally, if reported for publication.

Notices of Publications Received.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE: Being a complete description of Farm Houses, Cottages and outbuildings, comprising Wood Houses, Work Shops, Tool Houses, Stables, Smoke and Ash Houses, Ice Houses, Apiary or Bee House, Poultry Houses, Rabbitry, Dove Cote, Piggery, Barns and Sheds for Cattle, &c., &c., together with Lawns, Pleasure Grounds and Parks; the Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Garden. Also, useful and ornamental domestic animals for the country resident, &c. Also, the best method of conducting water into cattle yards and houses. By LEWIS F. ALLEN.

The above is a neat volume of near 400 pages, got up in SAXTON's usual good taste, and offered at retail for \$1.25. It is a cheap book, besides being a good book. The author is no mere theorist, but has lived long enough in the world to know what is convenient and useful as well as tasteful; and tells it in a way that plain, home-bred people can understand and put in practice. We have marked some extracts in this book for our columns.

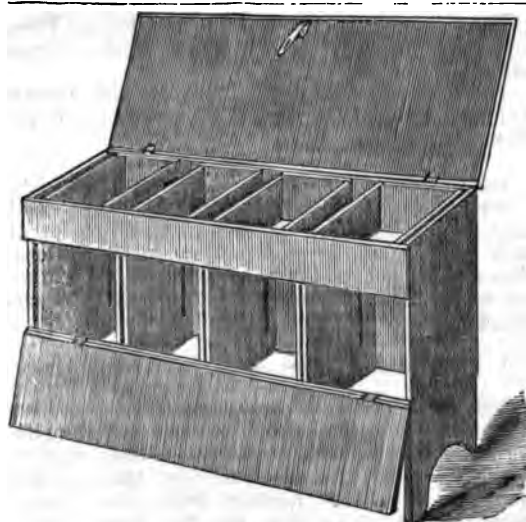
THE AMERICAN MUCK BOOK—Treating of the Nature, Properties, Sources, History and Operations of all the principal Fertilizers and Manures in common use; with specific directions for their preparation, preservation and application to the soil, and to crops. By D. J. Browne, author of "American Poultry Yard," and other works. 429 pp. Price \$1. How SAXTON gets up such books so cheap, has been a marvel to us. A few dollars would fit out a farmer with a handsome library.

SAXTON'S RURAL HAND BOOKS.—These are reprints of "Richardson's Rural Hand Books," copies of which Mr. Bateham brought from England last season, for our office Library. They are 25 cent books, in paper covers, treating severally of "The Hog," "The Horse," "Domestic Fowl," "Pests of the Farm," "The Hive and the Honey Bee," &c., with Illustrations. We are glad that Saxton is reproducing these excellent Hand Books.

BUIST'S FAMILY KITCHEN GARDENER, is the most available work of the kind we know of. 216 pp. A few copies, in handsome muslin gilt, for sale at this office, price 75 cents, by mail at 12 cents postage, under 500 miles.

NEW YORK FARMER AND MECHANIC, now in its Xth Vol., by O. F. Parker & O. B. Bidwell, 122 Nassau st., N. Y. This is a quarto, weekly, at \$2 a year—has put on a new, clean face, and is otherwise a first rate publication.

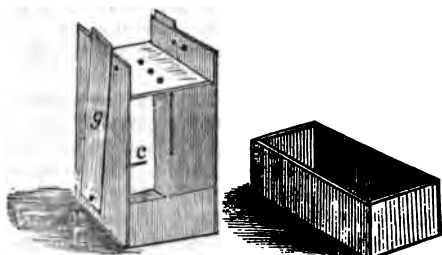
THE AMERICAN ROSE CULTURIST—Being a practical treatise on the propagation, cultivation and management of the Rose, in all seasons; with a list of choice and approved varieties, adapted to the climate of the United States. To which are added full directions for the treatment of the Dahlia. Illustrated by engravings. 96 pp. Muslin, gilt, 38 cents. C. Saxton, 153 Fulton st., N. Y.



Phelps' Patent Bee Hive.

The inventor of this hive was awarded the first premium at the Ohio State Fair, last fall, and judging from the testimonials we have seen in regard to its merits, from a large number of the best men of Licking county, we should say the honor was well deserved. We have also seen the hive in use, and its appearance when well filled with honey and bees is strong recommendation.

It is a compound or combination hive. The above (Fig. 1) is a view of the back of the hive, with the lid or top raised, showing the arrangement of the top boxes, each having a pane of glass on the top 6 by 12 inches. The rear door is also open, giving a view of the arrangement of the large or lower tier of boxes, each with communications and a pane of glass 7 by 9 inches in the back side, affording opportunity to observe the operations of the bees, the amount of honey stored, and the strength of the colony, without molesting the bees or exposure to them.



er (g) which is attached to the side of the box at its lower end by a small screw which forms the pivot upon which it moves to open and close the aperture in the box to cut off or open the communication between the boxes. There is a slot in the shutter corresponding in dimensions with that in the box so that when the shutter is placed in a perpendicular position, the openings correspond, and the bees then pass through the shutters from one box to another; but when the shutter is placed at an angle, as at Fig. 2, the solid part of the shutter covers the opening in the box, and cuts off the communication.

Fig. 3. Represents one of the small boxes, the top covered with a pane of glass 6 by 12 inches. This box will hold, when well filled, from 8 to 10 pounds of honey. The large boxes will hold about 30 lbs. The apparatus for destroying the mites and moths cannot be shown in the engraving, so as to give a correct idea of its construction. It consists in a slide 1 1/2 inches wide, and 1/2 inch thick, grooved at each edge to form

a harbor for moths,) being placed upon the bottom of the hive, from front to back, directly under the adjoining sides of the boxes and extending through the back of the hive so as to admit of its being withdrawn and returned at pleasure, without opening the hive, or disturbing the bees.

See Advertisement.

Spring Management of Bees.

The following remarks are by an experienced and successful bee-culturist, who has devoted nearly twenty years to the business, first in New York, and latterly near Cincinnati. The communication did not reach us in time for our last paper. It is still in time to be useful. — Eds. O. CULT.

The first care of the bee-culturist in spring, is to inspect his hives, lifting them gently from the stool, and sweeping away all dead bees, eggs of moths, scrapings of wax, mouldiness or other offensive matter that may have accumulated during the winter, and clean and dry the floor-board effectually. The lower part of the combs, where a hive is exposed to the weather, and where the population is scant, is sometimes found to be mouldy; it will save the workers much trouble, and contribute to their health, to cut those parts away. In the months of March and April, when the weather is not cold or stormy, the bees will be observed venturing cautiously to the mouth of the hive, and if the sun shines out about mid-day, the little foragers will launch forth into the air, though with a low timid flight, and roaming from bush to bush in search of some plant that may yield a modicum of farina; for the queen has already begun to lay the eggs of workers, and although there is a certain quantity of this kind of food in the hive, the product of the preceding year's gathering for the coming brood, the provident insects are aware that an additional supply will soon be required. The collection of farina, however, is, at this early period very scanty, and the owner cannot help them, however anxious to do so, as far as this kind of food is concerned. In other respects, however, equally important, he has it in his power to minister essentially to their welfare; namely by supplying them plentifully with honey or syrup of sugar. For even to the well provisioned, a little additional supply will prove advantageous, infusing fresh spirits into the hard working laborers, encouraging the laying of the queen, and consequently contributing greatly to the rapid increase of the population, and to the production of early swarms. We need not fear being over liberal — the bees are excellent economists, and will carefully husband what we entrust to them. As the consumption of food in spring is very great, in consequence of the prodigious quantity of brood reared, the queen rearing at the rate of 100 to 200 daily, the cultivator must see that there is an abundant supply, and commence feeding, if there is any thing like a deficiency. The food given to bees in autumn may be either honey or sugar, but in spring it should always, if possible, be honey, as sugar does not afford the natural aliment for the young brood.

No branch of bee management requires more attention than the feeding, and very many hives are injured by the neglect of this duty, or by the injudicious manner in which it is performed. A simple mode of feeding, is by means of a small drawer dug out of 1 1/2 inch plank about 1 inch deep, with a float, perforated with many holes, and laid over the honey in the drawer, so as to prevent any of the bees from drowning; while it is so thin as to enable them to reach the honey through the holes, and so small that it will settle down as fast as the honey is consumed. I have four holes through this feeder, to correspond with the four

first holes in the top of my hive, by which the bees pass up into the feeder, and back into the hive, with a box over it, and the top of the hive shuts over the whole. Here, then, you have a feeder in the immediate vicinity of the mother hive, and without admitting the cold or the robbers to annoy the bees. The heat of the hive follows the bees into the feeding apartment, which soon becomes the temperature of their native hive. One convenience that attends feeding with such a drawer, is the exclusion of stranger bees, as the sole communication with the interior is from the top of the hive. Bees fed in this manner, fill up their empty cells, and when the flowers appear we get the purest of honey stored in the boxes for market.

EDWARD TOWNLEY.

Cincinnati, March 25, 1852.

A Good Letter from Butler County.

Ohio Cultivator and Book Farming—Why Eastern Agricultural Papers are not adapted to the West, &c.

MESSEES. BATEHAM & HARRIS:— * * * Our county, (Butler), we think is not surpassed by any in the State for fertility of soil, and facilities for transportation; all that is now wanting to make it one among the brightest agricultural counties in the Union, is something that will awaken a spirit of improvement among our farmers; and I know of nothing so well calculated to do this, as the general circulation of an agricultural paper adapted to our climate and circumstances—such we regard the OHIO CULTIVATOR.

There is a strong prejudice existing in the minds of many farmers here against what they term "book farming." This prejudice, to my mind, is not wholly without foundation. The agricultural publications which have heretofore been most circulated here, were published in the east, where soil, climate and prices of labor and produce differ materially from our own; where one bushel of grain will pay for twice the amount of labor that it will here—and hence a mode of tillage that would be profitable in the East might be ruinous in the West.

I do not wish however to be understood as opposed to deep plowing and thorough tillage; on the contrary, I believe that Butler county loses annually thousands of dollars by a superficial mode of farming. A few farmers have profited by the hints given in the Cultivator on the subject of deep and thorough tillage, and their neighbors have witnessed with astonishment the result. This, with the introduction of the steel plow, which is now the only kind that can be sold here, is destined to produce a radical change in our mode of farming.

But when we come to the subject of plastering, liming, manuring, &c., we cannot follow our Eastern brethren to the extent that they may go with profit, without ourselves sustaining loss. Nor do I wish to be understood as opposed to carefully applying all the manure that we find about our stalls and barn-yards, but any more expensive mode of manuring I have never found to pay well on our strong, loamy soils.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES HARDIN.

Collinsville. O., March 18, 1852.

FRUIT IN GEORGIA. — We have never seen a brighter prospect for fruit than up to this date. The severe cold winter kept the fruit buds just where they should have been—locked up—and now the mild spring opens them, loaded with their treasures. The Strawberry ground is literally covered with fruit. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Figs, and Grapes, are loaded to their utmost capacity; and should no frost yet linger in the lap of spring, the abundance of fruit must lower the price of provisions materially. — *Soil of the South, for April.*

From the Plow.

Orchards, Apples, and the Market.

"David, I am going to quit the nursery business. In twenty-one years fruit will be a drug in New York city. Why everybody is setting out orchards. Just look around this neighborhood; there is Deacon Jones has just set out 500 trees, Tom Smith 400, and his brother Jim will have 1000 next spring, and so on at that rate all over the country—grafted fruit, too, none of it for cider. Now what do you suppose is to become of all these apples? I tell you what it is, David, we must wind up the nursery business or we shall break flat. Everybody is going crazy about fruit. Everybody will grow it, but nobody buy it, a few years hence."

This prognostication was made more than twenty years ago, by a sensible man, engaged in propagating choice fruit, for sale, in Central New York, and no doubt the speaker honestly believed the days of the nurseryman were well nigh numbered. Brother David, however, was of a different opinion. He did not believe it so easy to overstock the market with such fruit as no other than American soil and climate can produce. He did not believe that ere twenty years' time could elapse, everybody would have an orchard, the products of which would be so unsaleable, and the business so unprofitable, the owner could have no desire to plant more, or better, or newer varieties of trees; consequently he urged that the business should be perseveringly continued until the dawning of the evil day was more visible in the horizon.

What has been the result? A sale of 40,000 apple trees, and 7000 of other fruits, during the planting season of last year, and the prospect for the next equally good. The very men who had planted 500, have increased to 1,000, and some of them have doubled that ten fold; and yet the market is better now than it ever was before, for all the choice varieties of the products of orchard, vineyard, or garden. The market is not yet glutted, nor can it be while millions of mouths continually water for the luscious fruits which contrast so advantageously with the sour crabs, "five to a pint," which filled our market twenty or thirty years ago. The market cannot be glutted with such fruit as Newtown pippins, Roxbury russets, Rhode Island greengings, Baldwins, Belle-fleur, Swaar, Domine, and a great variety of other excellent winter keeping apples—while the luxury-loving mouths of England are within two weeks (we have done counting distarces by miles,) of the fruit-bearing hills of New England. Nay, not only New England and New York, but the ever bearing trees of that once far away western wild, known in our boyhood as New Connecticut. But still, the market is not glutted, nor will it be, though all Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin shall pour in their golden treasures of golden pippins from their unbounded plains of the richest fruit-bearing land the world ever saw, while that same world full of people possess the taste they now do for choice, delicious fruits.

The demand in Europe is increasing, and will continue to do so with every shipment, and the increased consumption in this country is in exact ratio with the improvement of quality; especially, since it has become a well settled fact, that the use of fruit promotes the health of all who are its greatest consumers.

The business of buying and selling apples in the New York Market, has now become a great branch of the mercantile pursuits of this great city. Men of large capital are engaged in the business with extensive ramifications through the country, so that a farmer within reach of the city by water or railroad, who has an orchard of a thousand choice trees, is as well known to the fruit merchant here, as in his own immediate neighborhood; and his crops of apples are often

gaged before half grown. So far as our observation extends, the culture of fruit is the most profitable of any branch of American agriculture, upon the capital and labor invested.

Since writing the above, we have met with the following item, illustrative of our remarks upon the fruit trade:—

Fruit trade of Oswego—New York Apple Women.—It is estimated that nearly \$40,000 will be circulated in this county this autumn, by the speculators in fruit. Some 20,000 barrels of apples have already been purchased, and many of them sent to New York. They were Spitzenbergens and greenings, and the price to the growers has averaged from \$1, to \$1.50 per bbl. The fruit of the entire county has been bought up, one firm in this city alone having contracted for about 8,000 barrels of winter apples. Some of them which were bought for ten shillings, have already been sold in New York for \$3.

An energetic, skillful businesswoman, who keeps a fruit stall in Fulton market, was intown the other day, and bought one thousand barrels of apples, giving her check for the amount. She has made her fortune in the business, and will, no doubt, make \$500 out of this operation. She bought a few barrels of choice pears here, at \$11 per bbl. She will sell the same in New York for double the money. We cannot but recommend to the farmers to bestow more attention upon fruit growing. It will at all times produce a golden harvest.—*Oswego Journal.*

Stone Gate Posts.

EDS. OHIO CULTIVATOR:—As this is the time of year for repairing fences, setting posts, making and repairing gates, &c., &c., it will not I hope be thought out of place to give through your paper a few hints relative to the best material for posts (especially gate posts.) Much is said with regard to the proper time for cutting timber for that use—some prefer cutting it in winter, when the timber is the most free from sap; while others strenuously contend that to secure durability it must be cut in a particular phase of the moon. Now without stopping to consider the philosophy of the one, or the foolery of the other, I will try to point out “a more excellent way,” by directing your attention to a material that for durability will certainly commend itself to the judgment of every one, and where it is *come-at-able*, will pay well for all extra labor in procuring it—I mean **STONE**. In 1845, I inclosed a garden and doorway with a paling fence, with stone posts, at a cost of 20 cents each—wooden ones would have cost 10 cents. The stone posts are as good now as ever, and will be as good when I die as now; and should no marble slab tell posterity where I lie, there will be some evidence that while living, *utility* was to some extent the aim of my life.

Split out your posts 12 inches square, nine feet long, fasten your hinges with zinc or block tin, insert 4½ or 5 feet in the ground, and you will have a post sufficient to swing a gate of 11 feet while you live, and then, like your “iniquities,” will be inherited by your children to the third and fourth generation. Yours truly,

WM. BONAR.

Morris, Knox Co, March 1st, 1852.

PERRY COUNTY.—**EDS. O. CULT.:**—At the annual meeting of the Perry County Agricultural Society, held at Somerset on the 3d inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

OTTO H. MOELLER, *President.*

JOHN J. JACKSON, *Vice President.*

Col. JOHN RITCHIE, *Treasurer.*

WM. I. CLARKE, *Secretary.*

R. M. BROWN, SAMUEL LAW, SAMUEL R. SKINNER,
HOLLISTER, PETER WHITMER, *Managers.* c.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

There being no room for editorials in this number, the Editress, (as well as the Editors,) has occupied her time in putting up flower seeds, &c., for the benefit of our Roll of Honor friends.

Letters from Mrs. Tracy.

Ladies' Guild, of London—New Ornamental Use of Glass.

LONDON, Feb. 29, 1852.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM, AND ALL THE NIECES:—I have been enjoying a rare treat, and as usual, I want you all to participate with me. Last Tuesday evening I received an invitation to attend a meeting of the Ladies' Guild, in Russell Place, Fitzroy Square. Its object, as I was informed, was, to afford facilities for occupation to *poor gentlewomen*, without derogating from their *position in society*. This last is a matter about which, happily we know very little. But here, if it once transpires that a gentlewoman's fingers have been guilty of the vulgarity of aiding to supply her bread, and to keep her little ones from perishing with famine, she is no longer worthy the countenance of the refined and polished circles in which she formerly moved, perhaps a brilliant star.

This cruelty in fashionable circles is most keenly felt, and most deservedly avenged. Society has no confidence in itself, because it daily teaches its members to live out a lie. But there are some individuals who have still a little of truth left in their hearts, and these are looking for a better day. Of such, the Guild is an offspring, and its effect must ever be to render the idea of honest industry honorable. In our country, particularly at the west, we have it in our power to escape the horrors that must ever follow in the train of a false life; and let us ever seek to associate the ideas of honest industry with true nobility of soul.

The frands of society, growing out of competition, have suggested the necessity of co-operative efforts for the laboring classes. They must work with and for each other's interests; not by any means against. This principle must develop itself slowly, because of the selfishness of the education that has been imparted for so many generations. But it is seen gradually working itself out in the various forms of associated capital. Building societies, washing houses, lodging houses, &c., all present modifications of the principle of Association. Our Governments, too, all grew up from this principle founded deep in the heart of man, that of combining with his fellow for the purpose of more efficient and economic action.

The Ladies' Guild has grown out of the same. Mrs. Southwood Hill, a lady who through affliction had learned to sympathize with human woe, had felt a deep interest in the establishment of some institution where women should enjoy the benefits of associative industry. It is pleasant to see how the means are brought together for the accomplishment of beneficent ends. Miss Wallace, a lady of wealth and family, of Scottish origin, but reared in the north of Ireland, had from infancy a singular passion for the art of architectural decoration. The accidental breaking of a glass, suggested to her the possibility of using glass as a means of architectural embellishment much more extensively than had been hitherto known. From that period she devoted herself to the study, and after five years given to most unwearied labor in the workshops of the Continent, she at last secured a patent for her invention.

By her discoveries, glass is made to take the place

of gilding in frames, exhibiting all the lustre of gold, silver, precious stones and pearls. Paintings, too, can be executed in it in the most exquisite manner, and stained glass for windows in a style surpassing that of the middle ages. It can be made to assume the appearance of the most polished marble, answering the purpose of decoration for mantle-pieces, &c. I could only think of the Apocalyptic description of the New Jerusalem, when I saw all the purposes to which this most brilliant art might be applied. And this was the invention of a woman, and not only the invention of a woman's brain, but twin-born with it, had been the idea of her elevation through the fearless performance of productive industry, the genuine offspring of the heart. Miss Wallace had looked upon the degraded and outcast, and had desired to raise them up. Meeting with Mrs. Hill, the one communicated her purpose to the other, and the result has been the opening of the Guild. It is in its infancy, and its efforts are as yet confined to the working of the patent, which Miss Wallace has given for the benefit of the Institution. As yet they have associated with it no other branches of labor, but this they must evidently do in order to succeed in extending the benefits to the number desired. They must also connect with it a boarding-house, where there will be resources of comfort such as too many of the poor gentlewomen of England cannot now afford. Ladies who have but a limited income could unite their means, and instead of some miserable attic, and the sad, solitary meal, with no feeling that binds them to society they might enjoy all the benefits of a desirable location, a social intercourse that would make life a glad sunshine, and a common table where economy would give the means of all the true luxury that nature could enjoy without cloying. And to this the idea of labor as a grace, a dignity, and the life of a single woman, now so often worse than useless, would be full of blessing, full of the joy that the benevolent Creator designed should be the condition of existence.

The meeting to which I allude, was one designed to make known the purposes and achievements of the Guild. The Chair was taken by a young Nobleman, Viscount Gooderich, whose benevolence is well known by the laboring classes who have been struggling for a better condition. An address was delivered by T. Wood, Esq., and many persons of distinction were present, giving countenance to these true workers in the field of social Reform.

This Guild is but the commencement, I trust, of a better day for woman. Let us not overlook the idea, but endeavor to perfect it and carry it out with the fullest success. The idea of religious establishments — (convents) — for women, was undoubtedly originated by the need which was felt of an honorable asylum where those who for any reason remained unmarried, might find security against want. Protestants have neglected this, till the streets of our great cities are filled with the wretched victims whose lives are a burthen, and whose conscious existence is full of the pangs of self-reproach from which they find no means of escape. Thanks for each ray of light that breaks in upon the horizon.

H. M. T.

“Feebleness of Women.”

MRS. BATEHAM : — I was much impressed with the forcible remarks of “Aunt Fanny,” in a late number of the Cultivator, about the feebleness of women. That a majority of the young and middle-aged women of the present day are suffering from some unknown or unheeded cause, cannot be denied. Every day's observation proves it; the pale face, the hectic cheek, the short and obstructed breathing, and the premature death of thousands, all combine to declare in tones not

to be mistaken, that something must be done to save our wives and daughters from going down to untimely graves, or dragging out a miserable existence in this world.

Intemperance is doing its work in slaying thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow beings, but I verily believe there are more women this day suffering, and hastening with more than alcoholic speed to death's cold embrace. Aunt Fanny does well to ask for the origin of the evil and the remedy, and no doubt hints at many of the causes, among which she speaks of the want of out-door exercise and the manner of wearing clothes, &c.

No doubt parents err very much in confining children to the house, both in fair weather and stormy. I am well satisfied, from ten years' experience, that children are less liable to be sickly if they are allowed to be out of doors in all kinds of weather, winter as well as summer, provided they are warmly clad, (by all means wearing flannel next the skin,) and feet kept dry; and I believe if such a course is pursued till children become grown up, one great cause of future ailments will be removed. And the manner in which many mothers dress their young daughters, by pinning or otherwise fastening their clothes so tightly, is a crying evil. Again: young ladies and even married ones dress in such a way as to produce that “feebleness in women” so common among all our families or friends.

Many physicians of great worth testify to the folly and awful consequences of dressing in such a way as to change the natural form of the body, causing in many instances certain and immediate death, or years of suffering, such as thousands are now realizing; and yet how few heed their caution or advice. They stop not to count the cost, or to look at the danger before them, but launch off in the great sea of fashion, and ere they are aware are hastening to the great maelstrom from whence there is no return.

K.

Jacksonville, Ind., March 27, 1852.

“Every Day.”

BY MARY B. BIRDSALL.

Oh, 't will do; it is only for “every day,” says the lady, displaying a piece of cheap, flimsy, gaudy-looking calico. Oh, 't will do for “every day,” says the young man, looking at his out-at-the-elbow coat, or his hat, a severe blow on the side of which has forever impaired its pristine stateliness. Oh, 't will do now for “every day,” says the house-wife, as she places upon the table the china pitcher, now bereft of handle and spout. Oh, 't will do for “every day,” says the mother, no one will see me, when the daughter protests against the sullied cap; or the father when with clothes “tattered and torn,” he sits down with his family in the evening. Oh, 't will do for every day, says the ultra economical cook, as she spreads the dirty table-cloth and hustles up some half-cooked, unsavory food for the family's repast. Thus err many. Thus many will live on the odds and ends six days in the week, to make a display on the seventh in presence of their neighbors. It is the same wrong principle holding absolute sway when members of families sit in sullen silence and unsociability until a visitor enters or they pass from their own threshold and mingle with society: then the face is wreathed with smiles, and the desire to please and entertain lends a sparkling brilliancy to the eye, and life to the feelings. Happiness, I believe, is the object of life; and how poorly is its attainment understood. How few watch and tend the fair plant of cheerfulness continually in their hearts, which with watchfulness will grow and breathe around on all, the perpetual light of peace. Let us a then, and not saving our tidiest appearances and a

eat words, and most pleasant smiles for *unusual* times, continually remember that those around us, particularly in our homes, which should be arks of love, have constant and unintermitting calls upon us for aids to be happy, and let us not despise nor neglect the little attention, and the little cares that go far towards making our immediate associates happy.

Will some of our experienced housewives give us their opinions respecting the most convenient and best kind of cooking stoves, and also churns?

Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind.

REMARKS. — It will be seen by the above date that our friend Mrs. BIRDSALL has removed to Indiana. We trust she will be none the less frequent a correspondent, though the distance be increased, and a "new home" adds new labor for head and hands. We were quite tempted to publish a portion of her private letter, but our limited space would not permit.

Amid the great variety of cooking stoves in use, we think few housewives would agree in their selection. We know of no churns superior to DAVIS' or TILLINGHAST'S; and of these, we prefer the first. Other housewives may know of churns superior to either of these.

Preserving Eggs.

As this is the season when eggs are plenty, we copy from BROWNE'S *Poultry Book* the following recipes for preserving eggs. They are easy and cheap, and probably effectual, though not new:

No. 1. — Pack the eggs to be preserved in an upright water-tight cask, with their small ends downwards. Take eight quarts of unslaked lime, one half pound of common salt, two ounces of cream tartar; mix in water so as to bear up an egg with its top just above the surface; pour the mixture into the cask containing the eggs, and they will keep sound and good for two years.

No. 2. — Pack the eggs to be preserved in an upright earthen vessel or tub, with their small ends downwards. Procure, melt, and strain a quantity of cheap tallow or lard, and pour, while warm, not hot, over the eggs in the jar till they are completely covered. When all is cold and firm, set the vessel in a cool, dry place, till required for use. After the eggs are taken out, the grease need not be wasted, as it will serve for making soap, or many other household purposes.

No. 3. — Pack the eggs to be preserved in common salt, with the small ends downwards, and they will keep tolerably good for eight or nine months.

It has been stated by Reaumur, who is a high authority, that clear or unfertile eggs will keep good longer than those that would be productive; but it is doubtful whether the difference is so great as to make it worth while keeping the hens in a melancholy widowhood on this account.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE CULTIVATOR having a larger circulation in Ohio, it is believed, than any other paper, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising; but no advertisements will be inserted unless such as are suited to the character of the paper, and none will be allowed more than two insertions, except by special agreement.

PRICE. — For six lines, or less, two insertions, *One Dollar* for larger advertisements, \$1 per hundred words for the first insertion, and 50 cents for the second. Cuts to be estimated according to the space they occupy, at one-half these rates. Engravings of new and valuable inventions, &c., suited for the paper, will be inserted gratis when desired, with such remarks and descriptions as the editors may see fit; but all communications must be accompanied by the name of the advertiser.

Lewis G. Morris' third Annual Sale, by Auction,

Improved Breeds of Foreign Cattle.

WILL take place at MOUNT FORDHAM, Westchester Co. (11 miles from City Hall, NEW YORK,) on Wednesday, June 1, 1852. JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

Application need not be made at a private sale, as I decline in all cases, so as to make it an object for persons at a distance to attend. Sale positive to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Numbering about fifty head of Horned Stock, including a variety of ages and sex, and consisting of *Pure Bred Short Horns, Devons, and Ayrshires; Southdown Buck Lambs, and a very few Ewes; Suffolk and Essex Swine.* Catalogues, with full Pedigrees, &c., will be ready for delivery on the first of May—to be obtained from the subscribers, or at the offices of any of the principal Agricultural Journals or Stores in the Union. This sale will offer the best opportunity to obtain very fine animals I ever have given, as I shall reduce my herd lower than ever before, contemplating a trip to Europe, to be absent a year, and shall not have another sale until 1854.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of our State Agricultural Society, that I was the most successful exhibitor of Domestic Animals, at the late State Fair.

I will also offer a new feature to American Breeders—one which works well in Europe; that is, *letting the services of male animals*; and will solicit propositions from such as see fit to try it. CONDITIONS.—The animal hired, to be at the risk of the owner, unless by some positive neglect or carelessness of the hirer; the expense of transportation to and from to be borne jointly; the term of letting, to be one year or less, as parties agree; price to be adjusted by parties—to be paid in advance, when the Bull is taken away; circumstances would vary the price; animal to be kept in accordance with instructions of owner, before taking him away.

I offer on the foregoing conditions, three celebrated Prize Bulls, "Major," a Devon, nine years old; "Lamartine," Short Horn, four years old; "Lord Eryholme," Short Horn, three years old. Pedigrees will be given in Catalogues.

At the time of my sale, (and I would not part with them before) I shall have secured two or three yearly sets of their progeny; and as I shall send out in August next, a new importation of male animals, I shall not want the services of either of these next year. I would not sell them, as I wish to keep control of their propagating qualities hereafter.

I also have one imported Buck, the prize winner at Rochester last fall, imported direct from the celebrated JONAS WESS; and also two yearling Bucks, winners also, bred by me, from Bucks and Ewes imported direct from the above celebrated breeder; they will be let on the same conditions as the Bulls, excepting that I will keep them until the party hiring wishes them, and they must be returned to me again, on, or about Christmas Day. By this plan, the hiring party gets rid of the risk and trouble of keeping a Buck the year round—communications by mail must be prepaid, and I will prepay the answers. L. G. MORRIS.

Mount Fordham, March, 1852.

OHIO PREMIUM OBSERVATORY BEE HIVE.

E. W. PHELPS, Newark, Licking Co., O., Patentee.

IT is now acknowledged by the most practical bee keepers in Licking and Muskingum counties, that this hive combines more conveniences, and possesses decided advantage over any other known.

1st. It is adapted to either large or small colonies,—and as the bees increase in numbers more room may be given them, and thus prevent their clustering on the outside of the hive when they otherwise would be at work.

2d. It affords the bees better protection against the miller and moths, and bees have better facilities to exterminate them after they have entered the hive than any other.

3d. It affords better facilities to take surplus honey, and remove the old combs when necessary.

4th. It is the best non-swarming or dividing hive in use; or it may be used as a swarming hive, or as a non-swarming hive, by giving ample room for the bees and removing surplus honey.

5th. It is better adapted to the natural habits and wants of the bees, and convenience of the Apian than any other.

And last though not least, it has been thoroughly tested in Licking and Muskingum counties for the season past, by a large number of bee keepers, and given better satisfaction than any hive heretofore known.

The first premium and a diploma was awarded this hive at the 2d Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, in 1851. Also, the first premium for three years in succession, at the Licking County Fairs in 1849—'50—'51.

The subscribers are now prepared to sell hives, or State, County, or Individual Rights.

The price of the hive at our shop in Newark, with an individual Right to manufacture for individual use.....

Individual Rights, with printed direction for using.....

All communications addressed, post-paid, to the subscribers, at Newark, Ohio, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1852. — 2t.

PHELPS & EVANS.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED AND PLANTS.

A SUPPLY of Osage Orange Seed, just received direct from Texas, and warranted fresh and good—price \$1 per quart, with a discount to those who buy a peck or bushel. Directions for managing the seed, planting the hedge, furnished gratis to each purchaser.

50,000 OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, one year's growth, suitable for setting in hedge rows. Price \$5 per 1000. No charge for packing or cartage, if 2000 or more are taken.

M. B. BATEHAM,

W. O. Cultivator, Columbus.



New York State Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.,

BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

The Subscribers offer this season a new and most useful and valuable Machine, in the successful combination of a WINNOWER with their Overshot Thresher. It is easily driven by one Double Horse Power, and has now been fairly tested, a large number having been in use during the past Threshing season.

We have numerous letters from gentlemen who have used the Winnower, and gave extracts from a few of them in our advertisements of last month, and we now insert a few more. We might add a large number, but it is deemed unnecessary:

[From R. OLNEY, of Portage, N. Y.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.: Gentlemen—I will now state some facts in regard to your Thresher and Winnower. We first used it to thresh Oats, which were good and not very long straw. With 5 hands we threshed and cleaned fit for any market, 60 bushels per hour while running. This is not guess work, as is frequently the case, but we kept the time to the minutes, and much larger figures might have been made had we exerted ourselves. Our Wheat was heavy growth and very long straw. We averaged 90 to 25 bushels an hour, using a pair of mules, and a span of very light horses alternately; but with either team alone and 5 hands I can thresh 400 bushels of good Oats a day, and half that quantity of Wheat, and make it no harder for team or hands than ordinary farm work. The machine is admirably adapted to the farmer's use; it can be worked at so little expense, and in bad weather when little else can be done. It is of the most simple and good durable construction, there being nothing liable to break, or soon wear out, but that a common farmer can repair. It cleans the grain well, and wastes less than any other I ever examined. I write thus minutely that you may understand the facts as they are; the figures I have given, being taken from our ordinary threshing, without any effort to hurry business.

[From S. H. OLNEY, of Granger, N. Y.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.—I have used your Patent Horse Power and Winnower while it threshed about 3000 bushels of grain and am happy to say it has given the best satisfaction. With a light pair of horses and 5 hands, we have threshed 50 to 60 bushels of Oats per hour, and about half as much Wheat. My ordinary day's work of Oats is from 250 to 300 bushels, and 125 to 150 of Wheat. I can confidently recommend this machine to farmers as superior to any I have used, although I have used various kinds for about 15 years.

[From Chester OLNEY, dated, March 1st, 1852.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.—Last fall I employed Mr. Olney with one of your Powers & Winnowers to do my threshing, and I most cheerfully state that the work was done better, with a less number of hands and less waste than ever before with other machines. It averaged from 20 to 30 bushels per hour of Wheat and twice as much of Oats.

[From N. OLNEY, Esq., of Portage, N. Y.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.—You ask my opinion in regard to your Thresher & Winnower, but as two of my sons and one of my neighbors have given you some details, I will merely say that in my opinion your machine will do better work than any other I ever used, although I have used many different kinds for the last 20 years.

[From a second letter of E. FRENCH, Esq., Bridgeport, N. Y.—Dated March 9, 1852.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.:—I am not able to do your Winnower the justice it deserves. I have used it since August, and it has earned \$500 without asking for work, while other Machines have been begging for it. I have had a man running it who has an 8 Horse Machine of his own and good of its kind, but he could not get work with it. I have taken pains to exhibit the operation of your machine, and have seen none but what pronounce it the most perfect in use. It has threshed 25 bushels per hour and is capable of threshing 200 bushels per day of good Wheat. My Wheat was of the "Sole's" variety. I sold it from the machine for seed without other cleaning. Oats it will clean better than any Fanning Mill I ever used.

[From E. T. TIFFANY, Dimock, Pa.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.:—I consider your combined Thresher and Winnower one of the best machines ever introduced into Northern Pennsylvania. I have used one of them through December and a part of January, and did more business than any other 4 machines in this place. With a good team I can thresh 400 bushels of Oats per day, and I think with an exchange I could thresh 500 or 600, and with less waste and expense than any other machine in existence. Could I get experienced workmen I would order one or two more. It would be the best investment I could make. I can make better profit with one of your machines than can be obtained from any two farms in Susquehanna county. Your Thresher and Winnower receives the highest approbation of our farmers.

[From SAMUEL TOUGER, of North Evans, N. Y.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.:—In reply to your request about the Thresher and Winnower, I am ready to answer that it works well. Indeed its equal was never seen in Erie county. I have threshed 18,794 bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley, besides 50 bushels Grass Seed. A number of my neighbors want machines like mine.

Price of Double Power Thresher and Winnower, \$335. The superiority of WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER and OVERSHOT THRESHER and SEPARATOR is universally acknowledged. Thousands of them are in use, many of which have threshed from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain, and are still in good condition. Probably more than four times as many of these machines were sold during last year as of any other kind. They are beyond doubt the most durable and economical in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs as on several private occasions in competition with another machine made in this city which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-third and in some instances more in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have submitted our machine to a working test at Fairs it has taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in 8 minutes and its competitor in 11½ minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$90; in Pennsylvania \$10, and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

Price of One Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Belting, \$190 | Two Horse do. \$245
Besides the above, we manufacture and keep constantly on hand, among other articles, Clover Hullers, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Portable Saw Mills (adapted to Horse Powers), and Single Powers with Churn Gear attached. These last are extensively used in large Dairies, and are so arranged that the power is used at pleasure for either threshing, churning, wood sawing, or other purposes.

All machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or they may be returned, after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled.

April 15, 1852.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.
Corner of Hamilton, Liberty & Wagon streets (Near the Steamboat Landing,) Albany. V

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, April 15, 1852.

We find nothing in the Market quotations to encourage the expectation of better prices for flour and grain for some time to come; and the backwardness of the season for navigation on the lakes and canals, tends farther to prevent activity in the demand for heavy produce. The provision trade, however, is quite brisk, and prices unusually high—including pork and all hog products, beef, butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Cloverseed has declined materially, but sowing time is now about over.

In regard to Wool we observe quite an effort among the Eastern manufacturers to start at low prices—perhaps they will succeed, but we think that Ohio wool growers will not be in haste to accept much lower rates than were paid last year. We hear of no contracts as yet.

CINCINNATI, April 14. — Flour \$3.10a\$3.20 per bbl. Wheat 60a63. Corn 26a28. Rye 53a55. Barley 35a40. Oats 22a23. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$4.50a\$4.75. Timothy \$2a2.75. Potatoes 45a50 per bushel. Dried Apples \$1.75a\$2. Peaches \$2.25a\$2.50 per bu. Pork, Mess \$16 per bbl. Hams, cured, 9a10c. lb. Butter, keg, and to packers 15a18 to 20 cts., and prime fresh Rolls 25a30c. lb. Cheese, good W. R. 6 1-4 a 7c. Eggs 8a9c. doz. All kinds of meat, fruit and vegetables, uncommonly high.

CLEVELAND, April 13. — Lower harbors on the lake not yet free of ice; trade dull, and prices unchanged. Flour and grain is arriving by canal for shipment East.

NEW YORK, April 25. — Flour \$4.75a-5 to \$5.25, for Genesee and extra Ohio. Wheat 96c.a\$1. Oats 38a40. Corn 65a 67. Pork, new Mess, \$17.50a\$17.75.

COLUMBUS, April 15. — Bad weather and bad roads render supplies scarce, and prices high—(except flour and wheat.) Flour \$3.50. Wheat 55a60. Corn 25a28. Oats 22a25. Potatoes 75. Butter 20. Eggs 8. Hams 10.

Potatoes from Greene county are delivered by Railroad, at about 50 cents—wholesale.

THE BLACK HAWK MORGAN HORSE

"CHAMPION."

THIS horse took the first premium in the class of four year old stallions, at the last Ohio State Fair. He is of a bright chestnut color, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1100 lbs.; was sired by old Black Hawk, now owned by D. & D. E. Hill, of Bridport, Vt.; his dam is a cross of Morgan and Messenger. He was raised in Addison county, Vt.; and in the winter of 1850-51—then rising three years old—he trotted one mile on the ice in 3 min. 10 sec. For symmetry of form, and style of action, he is not surpassed by any other horse in this State.

Will stand the ensuing season at the stable of Jas. D. Ladd, Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the following terms: For single service, \$5; season, \$10; insurance, 20—five dollars to be paid, in all instances, at the time of first service. The payment of five more, any time during the season, pays the season; but if left until the mare is known to be with foal, twenty dollars will in all instances be charged.

April 15, 1852. JAS. & WM. LADD & JAS. & A. MCGREW.

P.S. We have several colts of "Morgan Tiger"—stallions and fillies—of three, two, and one year old, for sale; and will meet half-way, and show two of each sex, of each age, against an equal number and age of the stock of any other horse in the State.

"HAPGOOD MORGAN."

THE above Morgan Horse is of the most approved pedigree, being sired by the Putnam Morgan, which was sired by Burbank Morgan, and he by the Original Morgan Horse.

HAPGOOD MORGAN is over 18 hands high, and weighs over 1100 lbs.; of fine proportions, large bone and muscle, and of a beautiful bay color. His action is not surpassed by any horse in the country. He can trot a mile in three minutes without training. His colts are not equalled by any in the country, for strength, speed or beauty.

HAPGOOD MORGAN will stand the present season, at Granville and Lancaster. Terms, with insurance, \$20. For particulars, as to time and place, see hand bills. T. J. CHITTENDEN.

Granville, Ohio, April 12, 1852.—tf.

VERMONT MORGANS.

HAVE two or three of the above celebrated stock of Stallions for sale; they were brought from Vermont the past winter, and are from the best stock of Morgan Horses.

One of them will stand the present season, at the stable of Hon. J. RAREY, in Groveport. Any information with regard to these horses, or any of the stock, can be had by addressing me at Granville, Ohio. I expect to return to Vermont about the 1st of August next, and will attend to any business relating to horses or other stock in that State, the same as heretofore. J. RAREY.

McCORMICK'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.

HAVING more experience in the manufacture of Reaping Machines than all the other manufacturers in the world, and after a series of careful experiments during the season of 1851, I am now enabled to offer to all who grow Grain or Grass, a more perfect Reaping and Mowing Machine than any ever before offered to the public.

My Reaper, as is generally known, requires two horses to work it cutting equally well under a slow or a fast gait, cuts six feet wide, requires one man to rake, and one man to drive. It will cut two acres in one hour, leaving the grain on one side of the Machine cut off the way of the team in the next round, in perfect gavel ready for binding.

In connection with my Reaper, I have now the pleasure of offering to the Grass grower either as an Attachment to my Reaper at a small additional cost, or singly, a Mowing Machine, warranted to cut wide and cleaner, any and all kinds of Grass, standing or lodged, tangled or clean, wet or dry, with less power and nearer perfection than any Mower ever before offered.

The guarantee of the performance of the Reaper and the Mower is such, and the risk to the purchaser is so small, that no person wanting either should hesitate to order one immediately.

If certificates were necessary to sustain my Reaper, I could furnish them by the thousand, but relying solely upon the merits of my Machine, I have published none for years.

Further information can be obtained by writing to me at Chicago, the only place where my Reapers are made, or by application to the following named persons, who are my agents in this State.

April 15, 1852.—3m. CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

AGENTS.—Elliott, DeWitt & Co., Cleveland; Wm. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; Mosgrove & Wiley, Urbana, Champaign co.; Wright & Selby, Lancaster, Fairfield co.; Fleek & Harrison, Newark, Licking co.; Alex. McPherson, Olena, Huron co.; Jont. Lulhart, West Alexandria, Preble co.; Richard Morrow, Piqua, Miami co.; Saul Thomas, New Paris, Preble co.; J. D. Huffman, Springfield, Clarke co.; Spaulding Cutter, Pomeroy, Meigs co.; Wm. T. Beryhill, Bellbrook, Greene co.; Matthew T. Beryhill, do.; Wm. Crul, do.; Wm. B. Lilen, Sugar Valley, Preble co.; Fred. Avery, Delaware, O.

DAVIS' SELF-ADJUSTING PREMIUM CHURN.

(See Description and Remarks in Ohio Cultivator, December 1, 1851.)

THE above Churn received the Premium and Diploma at the State Fair, held at Columbus in 1851, and at several other State and County Fairs last fall. It has been extensively introduced into use among the Farmers and Dairymen in the State of New York, and the New England States, and numerous certificates have been gratuitously given by those who have used it the past season, of its great utility and superiority over others.

The subscribers having purchased the Right for the State of Ohio, are manufacturing the above Churn at Oberlin, Lorain county, and propose to sell County and Township Rights to those who may desire a good and safe business.

This Churn is constructed for churning, gathering, washing, salting and working the butter without the application of the human hand, or the ordinary butter ladle, and will do it in the best manner.

WHEAT, JONES & CO.
Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio, April 6, 1852.—A.

BELLFOUNDER STOCK OF HORSES.

I HAVE for sale 4 or 5 stallions, 2 and 3 years old; also several fillies, of the celebrated trotting horse, "BELLFOUNDER," and blooded mares. Call and see them.

YOUNG BELLFOUNDER, 5 years old, will stand the present season at my stable, in Groveport. Price, with insurance, \$10.

April 1, 1852.

WM. H. RAREY.

BEAN'S PATENT GRAIN CLEANER.

FROM much experience in cleaning grain, and from many trials of this machine in comparison with others, I have no hesitancy in asserting that I now have a machine, for cleaning grain from all foul seed and filth, unrivalled by any other.

We have obtained letters patent, dated Nov. 11th, 1851, for the principle of the Cleaner, and in the place and manner set forth. This machine combines chaffing and cleansing grain, in a perfect manner; so that the farmer can clean his seed wheat, with ease and speed, from all filth.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Second Annual Fair of the Ohio State Board, held at Columbus, September, 1851. It has also received the following premiums: First premium and diploma, at the Richland County Agricultural Fair, held at Belle-ville, Ohio, September 20, 1850; first premium and diploma, at the second Richland County Fair, held at Mansfield, Ohio, October, 1851. It has, in all cases, taken the premium wherever it has been presented for competition.

I am now manufacturing these machines, and will send them to order into all parts of the country where the right has not been sold. Price, for a mill, with six sieves 24 inches wide, all warranted, \$30.

It has been the practice of manufacturers of mills to have them peddled out, which is quite an expense. I will furnish mills at the shop for two dollars less than my set price above, where no expense occurs. The money must accompany the order. All orders will be promptly attended to.

April 15, 1852. 1r

Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio.

HILL, MERRILLS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HILL & FOSTER, AND E. H. & C. J. MERRILLS,

Manufacturers of Stoneware, Water and Sewer Pipe.

PRICE PER ROD AS FOLLOWS:—1 inch calibre \$1. 1 1/4 inch

\$1.25. 1 1/2 inch, \$1.50. 2 inches, \$2. 2 1/4 inches, \$2.50. 3

inches, \$3.30. 4 inches, \$4.60.

Manufacturers of Stoneware, Ohio, April 15, 1852.—Gm.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, MAY 1, 1852.

No. 9.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
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BATHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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[For the Ohio Cultivator.

Merino Sheep and their Grades.

At this day the flocks of the Ewings, Brownlees, Pattersons, Reeds, McFarlands, and others, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of the Edgingtons, Chaplins, and others, in Western Virginia, of the Ladds, McFaddens, Reeds, Hildebrandts, and others in Ohio, contain more or less of the blood of the Wells & Dickenson flock. Perhaps of all the flocks named, those of the Hildebrandts of Stark county, Ohio, very experienced breeders, have preserved the blood in its greatest purity.

All the flocks named above, far excel, in beauty and fineness of fleece, any of the Vermont merinos I have yet seen. Taking the flock of Mr. Thomas Reed, of Wayne county, Ohio, for instance, I would say that his fleeces are worth one dollar per pound, when those of any of the Vermont merinos I have yet seen would not be worth more than thirty-four cents per pound, in the comparison. I speak of the intrinsic value to manufacturers requiring the two descriptions of wool, in the condition in which it is now usually sold to them. The difference here made may seem to be too great to some, but it may even be greater. It arises from

1st. The exceeding fineness, beauty, and silkiness of Mr. Reed's flock.

2d. Its superior condition when sold.

On this last point, it is to be observed, that the yolk or oil, in different varieties of the merino, seems to be of different character. In some, as in most of the Vermont merinos, it is insoluble in water, and cannot be washed out, although the attempt be honestly made in a river of clear water—hence, the greater weight of fleece. In others, as in most or all of the flocks named above, the yolk, of a reddish or orange color, easily dissolves in water, when the sheep are washed, in a clear running stream, and runs off in a mingled milky, lathery, dirty discoloration, until the fleece being thoroughly cleansed, the water flows away from it pure and clear—hence, the apparently lighter weight of fleece. I say apparently, because, when the fleeces of the Vermont merinos come to be thoroughly cleansed by a process which will do it, they will not weigh more and often not as much as those of the Wells & Dickenson flock.

I observe that the call made by W. H. Ladd upon J. D. Patterson, Esq., in the Wool Grower, more than a year ago, in reference to the published weight of the fleeces of his "French" sheep has never been answered.

I observe also that the challenge of A. L. Bingham of Vermont, to shear his "French" sheep against any one man's flock, proposes the trial in an "uncashed" state. Why is this, unless he knows that nearly a fourth has been added to the weight of his fleeces by the process of "smearing" last summer, and that all the yolk and oil are also thereby retained in them?

I also observe, that Mr. Bingham says, that on the days of his proposed shearing, he will "offer for sale, some yearling bucks just imported from Mons. Gilbert & Cagnatte's flocks, and also from the Government Flock at Rambouillette, with a few ewes." In this he affirms that he has "yearling bucks just imported from the government Flock at Rambouillette." The truth of this assertion of Mr. Bingham is called in question. I venture to deny it; and I put to him the direct question: Have you, sir, "yearling bucks just imported from the Government Flock at Rambouillette"? The public are interested in hearing this question answered without evasion. I therefore call on you for the answer; and to inform us by whom the purchase was made, and when, and what are your proofs of the fact!

The foregoing considerations are suggestive of many things, both to manufacturers and to wool-growers. To manufacturers, that they can well afford to make three times the difference they have been accustomed to do between such wool as Mr. Thomas Reed's and the most of the Vermont merinos. To wool-growers, especially those whose flocks are already deeply tinged with the Wells & Dickenson blood, that they should be satisfied with what they now have, at least, until they can procure the renovating cross from the same variety in Spain, to which they have been heretofore indebted for the superiority attained by their flocks. I say the same variety in Spain; for they must ascertain what variety of Spanish sheep it was, which in days gone by, imparted that high excellence to the Wells & Dickenson flock, for which it was so famous; and to the same variety, and to none other, must they resort as to the fountain-head.

It remains only to be added, by way of check to the foolish mania now abroad, and the extravagant prices demanded by some, that choice rams and ewes can be purchased out of some of the flocks named above, at from three to ten dollars each, though for the very best, higher prices would be asked. BOETICA.

April 18th, 1852.

List of New Patents,

Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to April 20th, 1852.

[FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.]

GRASS AND GRAIN HARVESTERS.—By R. T. Osgood, of Orland, Me.: I claim the manner of placing the toggle joint purchase (with the transverse acting joint) upon the end of the cutter arm, to act in conjunction with the other machinery, giving it, as it were, a double purchase, by hanging the sweep so that the arm of the crank will be horizontal or parallel with the toggle joint when straight, and giving the cutters its double motion, by acting above and below this line. When the crank or hand is up, the purchase is at the upper end of the sweep; when half way down, it is at the lower end or joint, varying like a circular or screw power.

FEEDING APPARATUS FOR A GRAIN THRESHER.—By Wm. R. Palmer, of Elizabeth City, N. C.: I claim the method described, of preventing accidents to the feeder of a threshing machine, by interposing between him and the cylinder, a roller, or the equivalent thereof, which is arranged across the throat of the machine, and is supported and guided, substantially as "forth.

ROTARY CULTIVATORS.—By P. E. Royle, of New Albany, Ind.: I do not claim any of the parts separately considered, or irrespective of the manner, or form in which I propose, in combination, to apply them, to produce the advantages specified. I claim the construction of the teeth on the main or driving wheels, of a chisel-formed bevel, that is to say, one

radius of said wheel, while the other face is bevelled, to meet at an angle somewhat less than forty-five degrees, for the purpose of striking into, and taking a firm hold of the ground, in the manner set forth.

GRAIN DRYERS.—By H. G. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo, Mich.: I claim so arranging an open steam box or pan, in connection with the fire chamber and steam chamber, and flue, for the escape heat, that the steam shall rise freely into the steam chamber, and the heat kept up by contact with the escape flues, as described, for the purpose of producing a high degree of heat, yet not so high as to injure the grain or other materials to be dried by its agency.

STRAW CUTTERS.—By Absalom B. Earle, of Onondaga, N. Y.: I claim the method of cutting vegetable substances, by a combined chopping or percussive and shearing cut, produced by means of stationary knives, carried on an oscillating lever and revolving tappets, which actuate the oscillating lever, as described.

WASHING MACHINES.—By John MacLaughlin, of Goshner, Ohio: I claim, first, the method of hanging and operating the plunger by means of the shackles and the heavy counterpoise handle, as described.

GRASS BURNERS.—By Jno. A. Craig, of Columbia, Ark.: I claim the application to the surface of the ground, of flame, for agricultural purposes, using for that purpose, the described machine, or any other substantially the same, which will, by heat, produce the intended effect.

CORN SHELLERS.—By Wm. Linsley, of the township of Waddam, Ill.: I claim the combination of stationary sectional spring shelling plates, with a rotating sectional spring shelling disc, substantially in the manner set forth; the plates and discs having a wobbling or universal motion, caused by the constant varying of the space between them, to accommodate itself, at the same time, to ears of varying size and shape, by which means the cobs are less broken and more thoroughly stripped than in machines as heretofore constructed, for shelling corn, fed into them promiscuously and in mass.

SEED PLANTERS.—By Ira Reynolds, of Republic, Ohio: I claim the peculiarly formed curved lips or feeders, and longitudinal grooves or channels, so constructed and tightly fitted to the cast box as to prevent any grain from passing into the chamber, except what is forced through the grooves by the lips or feeders, as set forth.

HAY RAKES.—By J. S. Sturges, of Litchfield, O.: I claim, first, the arms projecting from the axle, in combination with the joints, for the purpose of adjusting the position of the teeth to the surface of rough or smooth land.

Second, hanging the arms to the axle, by means of the standard and connecting rod, and also raising and lowering the arms, as the teeth may require, by means of the pin and holes in the connecting rod and arms.

PLOW.—By Joshua Woodward of Haverhill, N. H.: I claim the plate constructed, arranged and combined with the plow, substantially in the manner set forth.

SHOVEL PLOWS.—By James Lattimer, of Chattahoochee, Ga.: I claim the combination of the wing, or half shovel plow and the adjustable scraper, arranged on different stocks in the said beam, when the said scraper is arranged on the land side and rear-ward of the plow, and so that the grass, weeds, &c., shoved off by the scraper, will be thrown into the furrow made by the plow, the whole being arranged in the manner, and for the purpose set forth.

By F. Ball, of Greentown O., (assignor to

Isaac N. McAbee, of Canton, O. : I claim connecting the beam to the plow irons, by means of a pivot and stay bolt, and adjustable standard, the whole being constructed and arranged as described, so that the front end of the beam can be set toward either side, or either extremity, raised or lowered, without changing the height of the other, or both extremities raised simultaneously and equally, or unequally, substantially as set forth.

GRAIN HARVESTERS.—By Byron Densmore, of Sweden, N. Y. : I claim, first, the combination of the grooved cam and reciprocating lever, so arranged with each other as to give the rake, while in the act of clearing the platform of grain, an increased rapidity of motion, as compared with its backward movement.

Second, controlling the motion of the rake, by means of the combined action of the hand, ratchet and lever, as set forth.

Third, the arrangement of the double eccentric for equalizing the power of the spring on the lever, as described.

Fourth, forming supports for the vibrating blade or sickle, by the plates, in sections separate from the fingers, to prevent choking, as described.

SHOVEL PLOWS.—By James H. Forman of Sharon, Ala. : I claim the use of the fulcrum pin and adjusting arrangement of the pin D, in combination with the beam and stock of a plow, for the purpose of regulating the dip of the ploughshare, substantially as set forth.

GRASS HARVESTERS.—By Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y. : I claim, first, sustaining the rack piece in the manner set forth, by projecting a beam from the frame above the grass and behind it, to which it is connected by the rods, as set forth.

And in combination therewith, I claim the shield plate in connection with the beam for sustaining the rack piece, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

SEED PLANTERS.—By Edward Wicks, of Bart, Pa. : I do not claim, exclusively, causing the distributing wheel (constructed with cogs or teeth as described) to enter the body of the hopper, as such has already been done. But I claim the employment of a slide or its equivalent, through which the distributing wheel works, that by being moveable, operates to avoid friction of the wheel upon the sides of the aperture communicating with the hopper, as liable to be produced by the play of the shaft upon which the distributing wheel is hung ; essentially as specified.

GRAIN HARVESTERS.—By Thomas Van Fossen, of Lancaster, Ohio : I claim constructing the reel with hinged or joined slats, having teeth projecting from them, whereby the grain is more effectually collected, raised, and drawn into the action of the cutters, as described.

I also claim the combination of the teeth with the sliding platform, which teeth rise and fall at the desired time, alternately arresting and releasing the cut grain, whereby the reciprocating motion of the platform will keep the cut grain straight and constantly moving on the platform towards the trough, substantially as described.

CHURNS.—By Edwin B. Clement, of Barnet, Vt. : I claim the application to dashers for churns, of floats that shall close together at their appointed place when pressed downwards through the cream or milk, forcing the cream or milk through narrow spaces, and opening again when raised from the bottom ; claiming the right of composing the dasher of any materials, and in any combination of the above described parts, so as substantially to produce the same effects.

SHOVEL PLOWS.—By W. Fagett, of Stone Bridge,

Va. : I claim the construction of the handles, and the principle or mode of shifting the same, as described, with their operation, the invention of the common shovel plow is of course disclaimed.

GANG PLOWS.—By Harvey Killam & G. Valteau, of Scottsville, N. Y. : We claim mounting the tongue or pole upon the timbers, and uniting the same by an intermediate jointed connecting rod, to the horizontal coupling rod, which unites the front and rearward ends of the pivotted arms of the axles, whereby the direction or the guiding of the gang of plows is regulated by the action of the team itself, in moving in any direction the attendant may require.

We also claim confining the tongue or pole between the horizontal plate and timber, by means of a fulcrum bolt, for the purpose of allowing the tongue or pole to vibrate or move right or left, with the direction of the team, whereby the required direction is given to the propelling and supporting wheels, and whereby the tongue or pole may be shifted or adjusted in its position, to accommodate two or three horses and yet maintain its central draft with the plows.

RAT TRAPS.—By James Sheward, of Somerset, O. : I claim the manner of constructing a machine for the killing of animals and throwing their bodies from the trap, and self-setting the same, substantially as described.

MOTH TRAPS TO BEE HIVES.—By E. W. Phelps, of Newark, O. : I claim the peculiar construction of the moth traps as described, composed of a slide having the centre groove and two side grooves, and the metallic hinged cover arranged as set forth.

SMUT MACHINES.—By Daniel Shaw, of Cheshire, O. : I claim the offset, that is to say, enlarging the space of the hollow trunk on the opposite side thereof, from that at which the grain is admitted, in combination with the screen, spout, passage, and valve, for taking the dust, etc., into the fan case, whereby the cheat and light grain, which pass up the spout with the impurities, is effectually separated and delivered through the spout, substantially as set forth.

GRAIN SEPARATORS.—By John Thompson, of Chili, N. Y. : I claim the novel arrangement for separating the grain from the straw, by which the slats provided with teeth, have a rotary and lateral motion, said motion produced, substantially, as described, or in any equivalent manner, in combination with the inclined slats, whereby, by their combined action, the grain is perfectly and rapidly separated from the straw, operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—By Jesse Urmey, of Wilmington, Del. : I claim the jointed tooth attached to the beam, in combination with the swivelling bifurcated spout, to direct the corn, as specified for ribbed seeding.

I also claim the combination and arrangement of the counter with the clutch, as described, so that the counting shall stop when the seed is not delivered.

I also claim the finger register and its appurtenances, as described, for regulating the quantity of seed delivered.

I also claim, in combination with the seeding apparatus, the pulverizer for guano, &c., constructed and arranged as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—By B. T. Stowell & A. Marcellus, of Waddam's Grove, Ill. : We claim, first, the application of the dibbles constructed and arranged as described, to the peripheries of the wheel, and operating in the manner set forth.

We also claim the peculiar arrangement for feeding the seed to the hills, consisting substantially of the pistons and tubes, regulated by the coiled springs, and bars, operating as set forth.

Northern Spy Apple in Ohio.

Pomologists in this State have been waiting with much interest to learn whether the Northern Spy apple will maintain in Ohio the very high reputation which it justly sustains in Western New York—as it is well known that some varieties deteriorate greatly by such a change of soil and climate. It was expected that many trees of the *Spy*, would have produced fruit in Ohio the past season, but for the general failure of the crop. It will be seen however by the following communication from the Hudson O. Observer, that one tree at least has borne fruit, and that it fully meets the high expectations which had been formed respecting it; and although we cannot decide from one experiment what the result may be in other localities, nor as to the keeping qualities of the fruit, still the facts are highly interesting and encouraging:—*Ed.*

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I thought it might be of some benefit to give your readers a description of the Northern Spy Apple, as grown in this section of the country. This apple has a name in Western New York, unsurpassed by any variety grown. For the last three or four years much speculation has been afloat as to the adaptation of our soil and climate to the production of good fruit of this variety. Of the first trees that Mr. Elliott brought from N. Y., Mr. Oviatt of this town bought a very small tree, from which he cut scions enough to fill the top of a bearing tree. This season that tree (in the orchard now owned by Mr. A. Comstock) fruited, and if the fruit produced by that tree is any thing like a specimen of what the fruit is to be, it is decidedly the *best single variety* that is grown here. It is of the largest class. One or two being defective, commenced decaying, and were eaten. They were extremely rich and juicy, destitute of that sharp acid which the Greening possesses, having all its richness, the acid being something sharper than the Richfield Nonesuch, having qualities to render it first-rate for culinary or table use. And now, Sir, with all deference to the opinions of others, I have been and still am of the opinion that it is to become one of our very best apples. Some of the reasons upon which my opinion is founded are these : In 1820, Mr. Wm. Tinney who had previously planted nurseries in Richfield and other parts of Ohio) brought scions from Ontario County, N. Y. (most of which were cut in Bloomfield, the home of the *Spy*) for grafting his nurseries; among the scions was the Nonesuch (Red. Canada.) Mr. Elliott says, "this is a red, sub acid apple, a good keeping winter apple, it was brought from Bloomfield to Richfield, extensively cultivated in Richfield, and a quarter of a century from that time it had so much improved in our soil and climate that it was not recognized as the Nonesuch, and Mr. Elliott at my house pronounced it another variety; hence the name Richfield Nonesuch. Now, this was one of the best apples in Ontario County.

The Northern Spy is a red (striped) apple, a sub-acid apple, a good keeping winter apple, one of the best apples in Ontario County, a native of East Bloomfield. Now if the Nonesuch was so much improved by cultivation here, I hold that the Northern Spy will improve rather than degenerate in our strong rich clay loam soil, such as the Northern parts of Medina, Summit, Portage, and the Southern part of Cuyahoga Counties. And I think fruit growers should no longer hesitate about selling the Northern Spy. Such has been the call for them at my nursery since the exhibition of those grown here at our township fair, that I have not 20 trees left, although I hold them at twenty-five cents each, just double what I ask for other apples.

JAS. W. TOWN.

Richfield, N. Y. Nov. 20, 1851.

Cure for Garget in Cows.

EDS. OHIO CULTIVATOR :—Seeing some time since an inquiry made through the Genesee Farmer, for a remedy for the Garget in Cows' udder, I would that the common remedy in this section of the country is garget root, or that usually called *poke root*. It is easily given to cows by chopping it fine and mix with bran or meal; they will eat it readily. There is no danger of giving too much—it will not hurt them, but care should be taken not to let horses get any of it, for it is rank poison to them. A very small quantity will kill a horse.

A. S. KINGSLEY.

Jacksonville, Ia.

SHORT HORNS.—We saw at the railroad, day before yesterday, a Bull Calf, and two Heifer Calves, of Col. Sherwood's stock, Auburn, on their way to Genia. They were purchased by J. R. Richardson, Esq. of Wythe county. The price paid for the calves was \$500, and we consider the purchase an excellent taking into consideration the superiority of the stock.

It is gratifying to learn that there is a very fair demand for the improved stock of our State, and arrangements are being sent to almost every State in the Union, as well as to the British provinces, at prices that are remunerating.—*Albany Eve. Jour., April 22.*

Jersey or "Alderney" Cows.

In England at the present time, no breed of cows so much in demand as the JERSEY, or mis-called "Alderney." Their home is on the islands of Jersey Guernsey, in the British Channel; and large numbers are taken over to London, and other towns and cities. We saw several lots of thirty to fifty on sale; and at the great show at Windsor, there was a goodly number of the finest specimens, exhibited from the herds of Col. Le Couteur, and other gentlemen, who have bestowed attention to the improvement of breed of cattle.

The Jersey (or "Alderney") cows are celebrated for the peculiar richness of their milk, and the beautiful yellow color of the butter made therefrom. The quantity of milk they afford, as might be expected, is more than the average of other cows. They are also of a smaller size, and do not possess qualities desirable for the butcher; nor are they at all showy in appearance, still, their gentle dispositions, and richness of milk render them very popular for private families of small domain—and even in the broad parks of the wealthy a couple or more of Jersey cows are a fashionable appendage. Their usual color is a dun or ash color with more or less spots of white; and one of the distinguishing marks is the rich yellow or orange color of the skin inside the ears, and other parts where it can be seen.

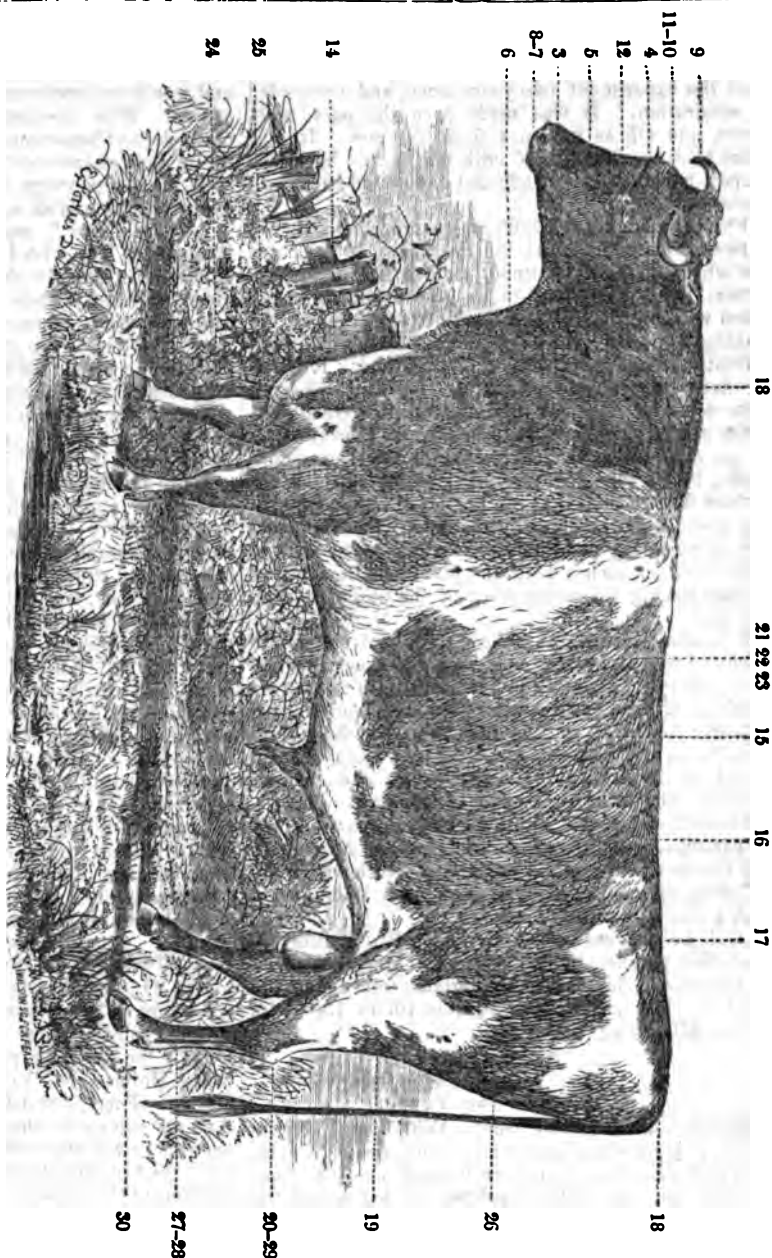
A number of the Jersey cattle have been imported into the State of New York, and also Massachusetts we believe, within a few years past, and more will doubtless be obtained. As a sort of "family pet," they think they are likely to be much sought after, but for general profit, by dairymen; though we are sure, but that in proportion to their size and amount of food required, they will yield as much butter as other breeds.

Attempts have been made of late years to improve the form and size of the Jersey cattle, without detracting from their richness of milk; and some of the specimens bred by Col. Le Couteur especially exhibit marked evidence of success. The following extract from an article by his pen in the last year's Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, will be read with interest by cattle-breeders, as exhibiting the skill and precision with which such business is conducted in that country, as well as for the information it contains respecting this breed of cattle.

THE JERSEY COW.—By Col. J. Le Courneur.—The breed of cattle familiarly known throughout Great Britain as the Alderney, and correctly termed in the article Cattle, of the "Library of Useful Knowledge," "the crumpled horn," was originally Norman, it is conceived, as cows very similar to them in form and color are to be seen in various parts of Normandy, and Brittany also; but the difference in their milking and creaming qualities is really astonishing, the Jersey cow producing nearly double the quantity of butter.

The race is misnamed "Alderney," as far as Jersey is in question; for about seventy years since, Mr. Dumaresq, of St. Peter, afterwards the chief magistrate, sent some of the best Jersey cows to his father-in-law, the then proprietor of Alderney; so that the Jersey was already at that period an improved, and superior to the Alderney race. It has since been vastly amended in form, and generally so in various qualities, though the best of those recorded at that period, gave as much milk and butter as the best may now do.

JERSEY BULL.—PERFECTION, 33 Points.



few gentlemen, presided over by the then Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Thornton, selected two beautiful cows, with the best qualities as models. One of these was held to be perfect in her barrel and fore-quarters, the other was equally so in her hind-quarters. From these two the following points were laid down to be the rule for governing the judges in all the cattle shows of the Jersey Agricultural Society.

The accuracy of this arrangement is proved by the fact that no deviation from it has been made, the experience of ten years having only added to the scale, the points for general appearance and condition:

Scale of Points for Bulls.

The following is the scale of points which guide the judges awarding the premiums on cattle:

- 1. Pedigree on male side.
- 2. Pedigree on female side.
- 3. Head, fine and tapering.
- 4. Forehead broad.

- 5. Cheek small.
- 6. Throat clean.
- 7. Muzzle, fine and encircled with a light color.
- 8. Nostrils, high and open.
- 9. Horns smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering, tipped with black.
- 10. Ears, small and thin.

- 11. Ears, of a deep orange color or within.
- 12. Eye full and lively.
- 13. Neck, arched, powerful, but not too coarse and heavy.
- 14. Chest, broad and deep.
- 15. Barrel, hooped, broad and deep.
- 16. Well ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip.
- 17. Back, straight from the withers to the top of hip.
- 18. Back, straight from the top of the hips to the setting on of the tail and the tail at right angles with the back.
- 19. Tail fine.
- 20. Tail, hanging down to the hocks.
- 21. Hide, mellow and movable, but not too loose.
- 22. Hide, covered with fine

- and soft hair.
- 23. Hide of a good color.
- 24. Fore-legs short & straight.
- 25. Fore-arm, large and powerful, swelling and full above the knee, and fine below it.
- 26. Hind quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up.
- 27. Hind legs, short & straight (below the hocks) and bones rather fine.
- 28. Hind legs, squarely placed, and not too close together when viewed from behind.
- 29. Hind legs, not to cross in walking.
- 30. Hoofs small.
- 31. Growth.
- 32. General appearance.
- 33. Condition.

Points, 33.

It was anciently thought that cream from the Jersey cow was too rich for making cheese. Mr. Le Feuvre, of La Houge, who has a fine breed of cows, tried the experiment two years since, and succeeded to admiration. It was made from the pure milk, cream and all, as it comes from the cow. It was found that the quantity of milk that would have produced a pound of butter, afforded one pound and a half of cheese.

From the quantity of milk which produced a cheese of twenty pounds weight, the *drainings* of the curds and whey, on being churned, yielded four pounds of butter. This butter was of an inferior quality when eaten with bread, but was superior to any other for the making of pastry; it was peculiarly hard, and of excellent texture for such use in hot weather. The writer has tasted cheeses from Mr. Le Feuvre's farm, quite equal in quality to the richest double Gloster.

On one or two farms besides General Fouzel's, butter is made from clouted cream in the Devonshire mode; but as this is not peculiar to Jersey, it is not noticed further than that ten pounds of butter are usually made in five minutes by this process. The usual way of procuring the cream is by placing the milk in pans about six inches deep, the glazed shallow earthenware having taken the place of the unglazed deep vessels.

It is admitted that the richest milk and cream are produced by cows whose ears have a yellow or orange color within. Some of the best cows give twenty-six quarts of milk in twenty-four hours, and fourteen lbs. of butter from such milk in one week. Such are rare. Good cows afford twenty quarts of milk daily, and ten pounds of butter weekly, in the spring and summer months. Butter is made every second or third day.

Jersey butter, made when the cows are partially fed on parsnips, or white carrots and grass, in September and October, when salted and potted will keep till the following spring, preserving as well as Irish butter, with a much less rank flavor.

(Col. Le Couteur informs us under date of June 15, 1850, that yearling bulls of the pure breed would be delivered at Southampton, England, from 10*l* to 12*l*, and a yearling prize heifer at from 10*l* to 15*l*—from \$48 to \$70 each.)

[For the Ohio Cultivator.]

A Word to the Poor.

Would you wish to be rich? Wherefore? To increase your means of enjoyment, I suppose. Wealth does this for some, for others it does not—the fault not of wealth but of the wealthy. What would you do if you had the “rocks”? You would build a house, every one of you, “the best in town.” This would be a source of proper gratification and rational enjoyment. Everybody likes to see good, good-looking houses. I wish every one of us owned one. But I more wish we had a love of the beautiful—a disposition to clothe our present humble, comfortable homes with neatness, decency, loveliness and greater comfort; disposition to white-wash our smoky kitchens, and clean out our filthy cellars, wood-houses, catch-alls, and sink-holes; to commence a suit of “ejectment” against the tenants of our door-yards—hogs and cattle—and establish our rights thereto by putting up a heap, decent fence, and a convenient gate; to pick up the rotten wood, old boards, old brush, chips, bones and stones, and let the sun, air, rain and dews spread their clean, green carpet around our doors; to dig drains and build dry walks; to plant here and there a shrub and flower, and assist nature in nursing them to measure, and make everything within, harmonious with everything without. This love of beauty—clean, and innocent itself, attracts the neat and the beautiful, and the rich, and the poor, and the

lights in it. Of what use would be a costly and splendid mansion to the gross and the tasteless? Of what use is the elegant to those that cannot appreciate it and would not preserve it? Of what use are pearls to swine? Who has not somewhere seen a costly and once elegant house made loathsome and disagreeable by its unclean inmates? And who has not somewhere seen a cheap, rough cot, clothed in loveliness and beauty, “like a bride adorned for her groom”?

“I don't care,” says one, “so much about fine things; but I do wish I had the means to educate my children.” Educate them for what? You have the means to educate them into usefulness, respectability, and prosperity. Success in life depends partly, but not wholly, nor even chiefly, on what the schools are designed to teach; still less does true and enduring happiness depend thereon. By early, and continued culture and pains, you can give your children a disposition, even, tranquil and kind—itsself a superior education and a fortune. It is no disparagement to literature to say that there are certain habitual feelings, for which one might exchange, with advantage, a knowledge of every language under heaven, and be left *dumb*. Example alone, with or without precept, can awaken and strengthen these feelings in children. In the same way, and only the same way, they may be taught good manners, habits of thought, reading, attention, cleanliness, honesty, truthfulness, generosity and industry. All this can be done at home—best at home, and easily and pleasantly. As the trees will bud and put forth their leaves under the invisible but powerful influence of the approaching spring, so will the good in children unfold itself under the magic but equally powerful influence of a proper and consistent example. Of whom do children learn their language? Do they learn English by hearing French or German? Do they learn to use rough words and harsh tones from hearing kind language and smooth accents? “Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?” *Mesopotamia, O., April, 1852.* LEANDER.

Massillon Markets and Manufacturers.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—Allow me to inquire if you are aware of the importance of our town, in an agricultural point of view—has it occurred to you that Ohio is the greatest producer of wheat of any State in the Union—Stark county the greatest in the State, and this (Perry) township the greatest in the county! And are you aware that for many years past, there has been more wheat *purchased from the producers* in this town than in any other town or even city known? In addition to this it is and has been for a long time no inconsiderable market for Wool, as well as of all kinds of other produce—besides this, large quantities of flour are manufactured, and bought and sold in this market. Could you not then be doing justice to the growing importance of our town, and contribute to the satisfaction of your numerous readers in this county by referring to our market, in connection with that of other towns in the State? The recent opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Massillon, has given quite an impetus in all departments of business; and connected as it is here with the Ohio Canal, and in the *centre of gravity* of the greatest wheat region in the world—the Railroad Company, as well as the people of the county, and the State, must and will realize the beneficial influence of such connection.

Respectfully yours,
Massillon, April 16, 1852.

KENT JARVIS.

REMARK.—We have been aware of the importance of Massillon as a centre of trade, though not a point giving tone to market prices; such tone depending upon demand as well as supply. Our friend JARVIS speaks well for OLD STARK, which, if it is not the wheat county of Ohio, lays along side of one that is.—ED.

Reasons against a Dog Tax.

FRIENDLY EDITORS—As the legislature is about to enact a new tax law, and appear disposed to tax all kinds of property alike, I wish to call their attention to one species of property which has long been exempt, and it is to be hoped they will not so innovate in a long *established precedent* as to bring it on the tax list. True, yourselves and correspondents and very many others a few years since made great exertions to save this property, (dogs) taxed; and a law for that purpose was enacted, but repealed before going into effect. Having reviewed the arguments *pro* and *con*, and having changed my views of such a law, I wish to give the reasons for the change, and why dogs should not be taxed—hoping humbly that the legislature and people will give them due attention. A hint to a wise man is as good as a kick, therefore I shall condense as much as possible.

First, then, dogs not being producers but consumers, it is unreasonable, if not useless to tax them. Your cow and sheep will bear taxation, for the first produces milk, beef, and hides—the latter mutton and wool—but who could afford to be taxed on so worthless a thing as a dog?

Secondly, mutton and wool are low priced now, and what would they bring were dogs taxed to death, and the 300,000 sheep the dogs annually destroy, and their wool and increase added to the present stock? Why, wool and mutton would be so plenty every one would have enough and to spare. Again, every dog costs about as much yearly for his support as would make a barrel of pork. My township has about 300 of them, and being, I presume, no more doggish than others, that ratio would make about 360,000 in the State. If these 360,000 dogs were converted into barrels of pork, and thrown into the market "on top of" our present supply, d'ye think any body would want to buy pork? It would glut universal Yankeedom.

Again, if dogs were abolished or taxed, which would amount to the same thing, what would the numerous poor families, who are engaged in a laudable struggle to keep the breath of life in some half dozen starving hounds and curs do with their surplus pork, mutton and milk, &c.—wouldn't the children surfeit? And if wool, and of course clothing were cheap, wouldn't there be danger that many poor children who can't go to school now for want of clothing, would be enabled to get an education, so as to be in the way of the rich and well born? What farmer well to do in the world that knows the advantage of having poor neighbors to do his work, and take a few pounds of pork, wool, or mutton for pay? Could he expect such, were they all to raise pigs and sheep instead of dogs, and employ the boys at raising corn and potatoes, instead of chasing the dogs about the woods and fields after squirrels and rabbits? No sir-ee! no such thing.

Again, most of us travel more or less: who has not experienced the exhilarating and delightful effects a horus from a half dozen howling curs has on the nerves, as they rush on him and his horse on the high road! Away goes horse and rider as if old Nick had kicked him on end; and just as Dobbin begins to flag, out comes another pack and sends him on again. Think of the expense you will be obliged to incur for whips and spurs before you venture a tax on dogs.

Bear in mind that something is necessary to keep the supply of sheep within the demand; and as we have improvidently and foolishly destroyed and driven off from our State their natural enemy, the wolf, which God had provided for that purpose, pray don't add to our former follies that of destroying the next best remedy of over-production.

Feeling in duty bound to make this humble confession of repentance for former heresies,

I am your obedient **CONVERTED DOG HATER.**

Pear Tree Blight.

EDS. O. CULT.—Much has been said and written in relation to the pear blight, and I was interested in the remarks of General Bierce, a few evenings since,* in the Hall of Representatives. In the course of his remarks upon scientific farming, he said: "In a cold dry summer, followed by a warm, moist fall, the scientific farmer looks well to his pear orchard for blight the ensuing summer. For want of a little science on this subject, many a farmer has lost his choicest trees. The sap being kept back by the nature of the summer and unnaturally forced up by the warmth and moisture of the fall, gives to the tree an unnatural luxuriant growth, which, before it has time to descend, is frozen up, and the sap thus prevented from returning to the root. It therefore becomes stagnant, alternately freezing and thawing; eventually it becomes putrid. As the sap in the spring ascends, it meets and mingles with this putrid matter in the unnatural growth, and circulates it through the whole tree. The branch first dies, but the poison eventually spreads through the system, and the tree itself dies."

"By knowing the cause of the disease, the scientific farmer would watch his trees in the spring, and when he saw, as he can from the appearance of the leaves, the existence of blight in a limb, he would by amputation prevent the circulation of the disease through the tree."

As I have seen various attempts to account for the pear blight, will you give your views on this theory? *Columbus, Jan. 1852.* **QUERIST.**

REMARKS.—The foregoing may be one cause of blight in pear trees, but we do not think it is the most common one, for in a majority of cases the disease does not manifest itself until after the summer's growth is nearly completed, say in July or August, instead of spring, as would be the case if the mischief was done during the winter. The foregoing theory is not new. We do not think it is the true one, nor do we pretend to know what is.—**EDS.**

* This communication has been in type several months.

A NEW SIDE-SADDLE.—We have seen a capital article, the invention of Disbrow, at his riding school, No. 20, Fourth Avenue. It renders horsemanship perfectly safe to the ladies, by the addition of a new support on the outside of the near crutch, against which the knee of the rider presses. At the same time, that part of the saddle which heretofore rested upon the shoulders is cut out, saving the animal from those painful excoriations so frequently witnessed. This saddle holds the lady firmly in her seat, and she may safely trust herself on a restive horse, gallop, leap fences, and perform other feats which would be attended with some risk to an inexperienced rider occupying the common side-saddle. We are glad to see this invention, and we doubt not the ladies will hail it with much pleasure.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Plowing and Seeding.

EDS. O. CULT.: I wish you would encourage our agriculturists always to seed their grounds as fast as they plow. The amazing advantages will at once be apparent to the reflecting farmer. To those who will not think on the subject enough at once to see its importance, I recommend to "try a patch."

It is lamentable to see so many of our farmers plowing for a week, and then when the whole field is done, and the weed and grass seed pretty well germinated, begin to put in their crop.

The moisture and mellowness of the earth, when first turned, creates immediate vegetation; delay loses this to the crop, and gives the advantage to the weeds and grass that were in the soil. Only look at it!

Cincinnati, O.

AGRICOLA.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, MAY 1, 1852.

THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, will meet in Cleveland, on Friday, the 7th day of May, for the transaction of such business as may demand their attention. We understand that the President of the Board, Dr. Watts, will leave for England shortly after the meeting.

DISTRIBUTING SEEDS to our roll of honor friends, has occupied much of our time for the past month, so that we have not been able to bestow much attention upon our correspondents. A number of letters and communications are on our table unanswered. We have sent off about 10,000 papers of seeds, and nearly all of our stock of vegetable seeds is now disposed of; many of the kinds were exhausted before our orders were all supplied, so that we had to substitute others in their stead in some cases. We have still on hand a few kinds of field seeds, (in small papers, for sending by mail,) and a full assortment of those French Flower Seeds—40 or more varieties, which we continue to send to new clubs of subscribers, and to those who order them. Twenty papers of flower seeds by mail, postage paid, for \$1. The first half of May will be in time for sowing most kinds, as the season is very backward.

THE WEATHER for the past month has been extremely wet and cold, and the season is now very backward, with the ground still too wet for plowing, except where quite light and porous. Prospects poor for oats, but good for wheat and grass.

THE MAILS.—We are much indebted to postmasters for many favors, which we are glad to acknowledge; but somehow we have never been subjected to so much annoyance, by loss and miscarriage of money and papers, as in the present year. We get some ill-natured letters on this account, which we do not deserve; mistakes will occur in transmitting so large a correspondence as ours, but if we do not complain, surely none of our subscribers or correspondents have a right to. Our disappointments are a hundred fold greater than theirs can be from the same cause.

THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR will be happy to shake hands with the Cultivator Friends at the Sheep Shearing in Tiffin, on the 5th inst.

STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Not long since the Agents of the Washington County Stock Company, were up this way, looking for choice stock. We understand that some purchases were made from the herd of M. L. Sullivan of this city, and also that they purchased the famous horse CADMUS, of John Irons of Warren County.

The Scioto stock breeders are again in the field: an association has been recently formed, embracing some of the most enterprising stock raisers of Ross, Pickaway, Madison, and Franklin counties, with a capital subscribed of some \$12,000. Dr. A. Watts and G. V. Renick, of Ross, are going out to Europe in the Baltic, this month, as agents of the company to select stock from the best herds in that Britain.

Our Poetical Correspondents.

We took occasion to say a few words on the subject of poetry last summer, (Aug. 15, p. 248,) which some of our friends construed into a personal slight, and others thought too severe in their application. We have thought it over a great deal since, and are still as obstinate as ever. We prize above all human compositions, a piece of genuine poetry—original in its inspiration, and harmonious in its execution; but if anybody wants to give us fits, let them send a batch of dish-water rhymes. This remark is not made with any personal aim, neither do we undervalue the good intentions of any who feel that they have a call to write verses. The warm days of spring which brought out the cherry blossoms, have also brought us a fresh supply of Poetical Literature, for which the authors will accept our thanks, while we frankly assure them, that in most cases it is unsuited to our purpose.

The lines of KATE MONTGOMERIE, in this paper are an exception, and that *nomme de plume* will accept the thanks of the editors in both departments. Her versification in some places might have been easier, but the sentiment is a fair and frank daguerreotype of woman's soul.

THOSE INSECT EGGS sent us by Dr. H. Scott, of Lancaster, are of a kind that we have occasionally seen before, but do not know their parentage. We will try to observe what they produce, if they hatch, and perhaps friend Scott will do the same. They appear like the scales of a *coccus* or bark louse, or more like flax seeds glued on to the bark of the twig.

VARNISHED CLOTH FOR HOT BEDS.—H. Rogers, of Mt. Healthy, says that himself and neighbors have tried the plan published in the Cultivator of March 15th, with perfect satisfaction, except that he has improved upon that plan by having his canvass on rollers, so that when not in use it can be rolled up and put away. He also uses a little Japan varnish in the composition for coating—we did the same.

PREMIUM LIST.—Portage county is out with a fine list for next autumn; premiums to the value of \$450 are offered.

STARK COUNTY, also has a premium list which must enlist active competition.

GONE TO CLEVELAND.—It will be seen by his card in this paper, that our valued friend GARDNER has removed from Marietta. The Forest City has made an acquisition in this gentleman.

MORE WOOL SAMPLES.—We have in our portfolio, several samples of excellent wool from various quarters, which we shall compare and report upon hereafter.

ANOTHER REAPER.—Look at the claims of B. Smith's Reaper, advertised in this number. The proprietor intends having it on hand at the trial of implements, in Ohio, this season.

MORE MORGAN HORSES.—It will be seen by our new advertisements to-day, that these famous horses are likely to lead the course the present season.

Notices of Publications Received.

HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, by R. T. TRALL, No. 8. This number completes the series and is furnished with a full index, analysis of subjects, and glossary of terms. The work consists of over 500 pages, well illustrated, and executed in the usual handsome style of Fowler & Wells. Price 25 cents per number, or bound in two volumes, 12 mo., for \$2.50.

THE UNION ARTIST, at Pittsburg, No. 6, for April, has put on a cleaner suit, and looks more encouraging. We don't exactly see the point in his "hint" to

the editors of the *Cultivator*, but if Bro. Hartshorn calls his former dingy habiliments, "paper of superior quality," "good type," and "costly engravings," his ideas of such things must be of the Pittsburgh stamp; out here in our settlement, we don't look upon such things in that light.

THE *WATER CURE JOURNAL*, and the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*. The back numbers of these works have been received, with an apology. We take back what we said before about these publications, for in the main we always liked them, but we like to get such things regularly. Fowler & Wells, N. Y., 24 pp. Monthly Quarto, \$1 each a year.

BLACKWOOD, for April, from L. Scott & Co., N. Y. This number has some excellent papers, but we cannot away with the interminable "to be continued" of "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life;" a generation would pass away while it was winding its slow length along.

[From Allen's "Rural Architecture"]

Lawns, Grounds, Parks, and Woods.

We are well aware that small farms do not permit any considerable appropriation of ground to waste purposes, as such spots are usually called which are occupied with wood, or the shade of open trees, near the dwelling. But no dwelling can be complete in all its appointments without trees in its immediate vicinity. This subject has perhaps been sufficiently discussed in preceding chapters; yet, as a closing course of remark upon what a farm house, greater or less in extent, should be in the amount of shade given to it, a further suggestion or two may be permitted. There are, in almost all places, in the vicinity of the dwelling, portions of ground which can be appropriated to forest trees without detriment to other economical uses, if applied in the proper way. Any one who passes along a high road and discovers the farm house, seated on the margin or in the immediate vicinity of a pleasant grove, is immediately struck with the peculiarly rural and picturesque air which it presents, and thinks to himself that he should love such a spot for his own home, without reflecting that he might equally as well create one of the same character. Sites already occupied, where different dispositions are made of contiguous ground, may not admit of like advantages; and such are to be continued in their present arrangement, with such course of improvement as their circumstances will admit. But to such as are about to select the sites of their future homes, it is important to study what can best embellish them in the most effective shade and ornament.

In the immediate vicinity of our large towns and cities it is seldom possible to appropriate any considerable breadth of land to ornamental purposes, excepting rough and unsightly swamp ground, more or less occupied with rock or swamp; or plainer tracts, so sterile as to be comparatively worthless for cultivation. Such grounds, too, often lie bare of wood, and require planting, and a course of years to cover them with trees, even if the proprietor is willing, or desirous to devote them to such purpose. Still there are vast sections of our country where to economize land is not important, and a mixed occupation of it to both ornament and profit may be indulged to the extent of the owner's disposition. All over the United States there are grand and beautiful sweeps and belts of cultivated country, interspersed with finely-wooded tracts, which offer the most attractive sites for the erection of dwellings on the farms which embrace them, and that require only the eye and hand of taste to convert them, with slight labor, into the finest wooded-lawns and forested parks imaginable. No country whatever produces finer trees than North America. The ever-

greens of the north luxuriate in a grandeur scarcely known elsewhere, and shoot their cones into the sky to an extent that the stripling pines, and firs, and larches of England in vain may strive to imitate. The elm of New England towers up, and spreads out its sweeping arms with a majesty unwonted in the ancient parks or forests of Europe; while its maples, and birches, and beeches, and ashes, and oaks, and the great white-armed buttonwood, make up a variety of intervening growth, luxuriant in the extreme. Pass on through the Middle States, and into the far west, and there they still flourish with additional kinds—the tulip and poplar—the nut-trees, in all their wide variety, with a host of others equally grand and imposing, interspersed; and shrub-trees innumerable are seen every where as they sweep along your path. Beyond the Alleghanies, and south of the great lakes are vast natural parks, many of them enclosed, and dotted with herds of cattle ranging over them, which will show single trees, and clumps of forest that William the Conqueror would have given a whole fiefdom in his Hampshire spoiliations to possess; while, stretching away toward the Gulf of Mexico, new varieties of trees are found, equally imposing, grand, and beautiful, throughout the whole vast range, and in almost every locality, susceptible of the finest possible appropriation to ornament and use. Many a one of these noble forests, and open, natural parks have been appropriated already to embellish the comfortable family establishment which has been built either on its margin, or within it; and thousands more are standing, as yet unimproved, but equally inviting the future occupant to their ample protection.

The moral influences, too, of lawns and parks around or in the vicinity of our dwellings, are worthy of consideration. Secluded as many a country dweller may be, away from the throng of society, there is a sympathy in trees which invites our thoughts and draws our presence among them with unwonted interest, and in frequent cases, assist materially in stamping the feelings and courses of our future lives—always with pure and ennobling sentiments—

"The groves were God's first temples."

The thoughtful man, as he passes under their sheltering boughs, in the heat of summer, with uncovered brow, silently worships the Hand that formed them there, scarcely conscious that their presence thus elevates his mind to holy aspirations. Among them, the speculative man

"Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones."

Even children, born and educated among groves of trees, drink in early impressions, which follow them for good all their days; and, when the toils of their after life are passed, they love to return to these grateful coverts, and spend their remaining days amid the tranquility of their presence. Men habituated to the wildest life, too, enjoy the woods, the hills, and the mountains, beyond all the captivation and excitement of society, and are nowhere at rest, but when in their communion.

The love of forest scenery is a thing to be cultivated as a high accomplishment, in those whose early associations have not been among them. Indeed, country life is tame and intolerable, without a taste, either natural or acquired, for fine landscape scenery; and in a land like this, where the country gives occupation to so great a proportion of its people, and a large share of those engaged in the active and exciting pursuits of populous towns, sigh and look forward to its enjoyment, every inducement should be offered to cultivate a taste for those things which make one of its chief attractions. Nor should seclusion, general society, nor a residence apart fr

ing activity of the world, present a bar to the due cultivation of the taste in many subjects supposed to belong only to the throng of association. It is one of the advantages of rural life, that it gives us time to think; and the greatest minds, of whose labors in the old world we have had the benefit, and of later times in our own land, have been reared chiefly in the solitude of the country. Patrick Henry loved to range among the woods, admiring the leafy magnificence of nature, and to follow the meandering courses of the brooks, with his hook and line. Washington, when treading the vast solitudes of central Virginia, with his surveyor's instrument on his back, conceived the wonderful resources of the great empire, of which he will ever be styled the "father." The dwelling of the late John C. Calhoun, sheltered by noble trees, stands on an elevated swell of a grand range of mountain land, and it was there that his prolific genius ripened for those burning displays of thought which drew to him the affection of admiring thousands. Henry Clay undoubtedly felt the germ of his future greatness while sauntering, in his boyhood days, through the wild and picturesque slashes of Hanover. Webster, born amid the rugged hills of New Hampshire, drew the delightful relish of rural life, for which he is so celebrated, from the landscapes which surrounded his early home, and laid the foundation of his mighty intellect in the midst of lone and striking scenery. Bryant could never have written his "Thanatopsis," his "Rivulet," and his "Green River," but from the inspiration drawn from his secluded youthful home in the mountains of Massachusetts. Nor, to touch a more sacred subject, could Jonathan Edwards ever have composed his masterly "Treatise on the Will," in a pent-up city; but owes his enduring fame to the thought and leisure which he found, while ministering, among the sublime mountains of the Housatonic, to a feeble tribe of Stockbridge Indians.

And these random names are but a few of those whose love of nature, early imbibed, and in later life enjoyed in their own calm and retired homes, amid the serene beauty of woods and waters, which might be named, as illustrations of the influence which fine scenery may exercise upon the mind, to assist in moulding it to greatness. The following anecdote was told us many years ago, by a venerable man in Connecticut, a friend of the elder Hillhouse, of New Haven, to whom that city is much indebted for the magnificent trees by which it has become renowned as "The City of the Elms": While a member of the General Assembly of that State, when Hillhouse was in Congress, learning that he had just returned home from the annual session, our informant, with a friend, went to the residence of the statesman, to pay him a visit. He had returned only that morning, and on their way there, they met him near his house, with a stout young tree on his shoulder, just taken from a neighboring piece of forest, which he was about to transplant in the place of one which had died during his absence. After the usual salutations, our friend expressed his surprise that he was so soon engaged in tree-planting, before he had even time to look at his private and more pressing affairs. "Another day may be too late," replied the senator; "my tree well planted, it will grow at its leisure, and I can then look to my own concerns at my ease. So, gentlemen, if you will just wait till the tree is set, we'll walk into the house, and settle the affairs of state in our own way."

Walter Scott, whose deep love of park and forest scenery has stamped, with his masterly descriptions, his native land as the home of all things beautiful and useful in trees and plantations, spent a great share of his leisure time in planting, and has written a most instructive essay on its practice and benefits. He puts in the mouth of "The Laird of Dumbiedikes," the

advice, "Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; it will be growing while you are sleeping." But Walter Scott had no American soil to plant his trees upon; nor do the grandest forest parks of Scotland show a tithe of the luxuriance and majesty of our American forests. Could he but have seen the variety, the symmetry, and the vast size of our oaks, and elms, and evergreens, a new element of descriptive power would have grown out of the admiration they had created within him; and he would have envied a people the possession of such exhaustless resources as we enjoy, to embellish their homes in the best imaginable manner, with such enduring monuments of grace and beauty.

To the miscellaneous, or casual reader, such course of remark may appear merely sublimated nonsense. No matter; we are not upon stilts, talking down to a class of inferior men, in a condescending tone, on a subject above their comprehension; but we are addressing men, and the sons of men, who are our equals—although, like ourself, upon their farms, taking their share in its daily toils, as well as pleasures—and can perfectly well understand our language, and sympathize with our thoughts. They are the thoughts of rural life everywhere. It was old Sam Johnson, the great lexicographer, who lumbered his unwieldy gait through the streets of cities for a whole life, and with all his vast learning and wisdom, had no appreciation of the charms of the country, that said, "Who feeds fat cattle should himself be fat;" as if the dweller on the farm should not possess an idea above the brutes around him. We wonder if he ever supposed a merchant should have any more brain than the parcel that he handled, or the bale which he rolled, or directed others to roll for him! But, loving the solitude of the farm, and finding a thousand objects of interest and beauty scattered in profusion, where those educated among artificial objects would see nothing beyond things, to them, vulgar and common-place, in conversing with our rural friends upon what concerns their daily comfort, and is to constitute the nursery of those who succeed them, and on the influences which may, in a degree, stamp their future character, we cannot forbear such suggestions, connected with the family home, as may induce them to cultivate all those accessories around it, which may add to their pleasure and contentment. We believe it was Keats who said,

"A thing of Beauty is a joy forever."

And the thought that such "beauty" has been of our own creation, or that our own hands have assisted in its perpetuation, should certainly be a deep "joy" of our life.

We have remarked that the farm house is the chief nursery on which our broad country must rely for that healthy infusion of stamina and spirit into those men who, under our institutions, guide its destiny and direct its councils. They, in the great majority of their numbers, are natives of the retired homestead. It is, therefore of high consequence, that good taste, intelligence, and correct judgment, should enter into all that surrounds the birth-place and early scenes of those who are to be the future actors in the prominent walks of life, either in public or private capacity; and as the love of trees is one of the leading elements of enjoyment amid the outward scenes of country-life, we commend most heartily all who dwell in the pure air and bright sunshine of the open land to their study and cultivation.

Every man who lives in the country, be he a practical farmer or not, should plant trees, more or less. The father of a family should plant, for the benefit of his children, as well as his own. The bachelor and the childless man should plant, if for nothing more than to show that he has left some living thing to perpetuate his memory. Boys should early be made

planters. None but those who love trees, and plant them, know the serene pleasure of watching their growth and anticipating their future beauty and grandeur; and no one can so exquisitely enjoy their grateful shade, as he whose hand has planted and cared for them. Planting, too, is a most agreeable pastime to a reflecting mind. It may be ranked among the pleasures, instead of the toils of life. We have always so found it. There is no pleasanter sight of labor than to see a father with his young lads about him, planting a tree. It becomes a landmark of their industry and good taste; and no thinking man passes a plantation of fine trees but inwardly blesses the man, or the memory of the man who placed them there.

Aside from all this, trees properly distributed, give a value to an estate far beyond the cost of planting, and tending their growth, and which no other equal amount of labor and expense upon it can confer. Innumerable farms and places have been sold at high prices, over those of perhaps greater producing value, merely for the trees which embellished them. Thus, in a pecuniary light, to say nothing of the pleasure and luxury they confer, trees are a source of profitable investment.

It is a happy feature in the improving rural character of our country, that tree-planting and tree preservation for some years past have attracted much more attention than formerly; and with this attention, a better taste is prevailing in their selection. We have gained but little in the introduction of many of the foreign trees among us, for ornament. Some of them are absolutely barbarous in comparison with our American forest trees, and their cultivation is only a demonstration of the utter want of good taste in those who apply them.

For ordinary purposes, but few exotics should be tolerated; and those chiefly in collections, as curiosities, or for arboretums—in which latter the farmer cannot often indulge; and for all the main purposes of shade, and use, and ornament, the trees of no country can equal our own.

Varied as our country is, in soils and climates, no particular directions can be given as to the individual varieties of tree which are to be preferred for planting. Each locality has its own most appropriate kinds, and he who is to plant, can best make the selections most fitted to his use. Rapid-growing trees, when of fine symmetry, and free from bad habits in throwing up suckers; not liable to the attacks of insects; of early, dense, and long-continued foliage, are most to be commended; while their opposites in character should be avoided in all well-kept grounds. It requires, indeed, but a little thought and observation to guide every one in the selection which he should make, to produce the best effect of which the tree itself is capable.

Giving the importance we have, to trees, and their planting, it may be supposed that we should discuss their position in the grounds to which they should be appropriated. But no specific directions can be given at large. All this branch of the subject must be left to the locality, position, and surface of the ground sought to be improved. A good tree can scarcely stand in a wrong place, when not injurious to a building by its too dense shade, or shutting out its light, or prospect. Still, the proper disposition of trees is a study, and should be well considered before they are planted. Bald, unsightly spots should be covered by them, when not devoted to more useful objects of the farm, either in pasturage or cultivation. A partial shading of the soil by trees may add to its value for grazing purposes, like the woodland pastures of Kentucky, where subject to extreme droughts, or a scorching sun.

If the planter feels disposed to consult authorities, as

to the best disposition of his trees, works on Landscape Gardening may be studied; but these can give only general hints, and the only true course is to strive to make his grounds look as much like nature herself as possible—for nature seldom makes mistakes in her designs. To conclude a course of remark, which the plain farmer, cultivating his land for its yearly profit alone, may consider as foreign to the subject of our work, we would not recommend any one to plant trees who is not willing to spend the necessary time to nurse and tend them afterward, till they are out of harm's way, and well established in a vigorous growth. All this must be taken into the account, for it is better to have even but a few trees, and those what trees should be, than a whole forest of stunted things, writhing and pining through a course of sickly existence.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Mrs. Tracy and the Ladies' Guild.

Our readers will be gratified to know that our friend and correspondent, Mrs. TRACY, has been honored with an invitation to aid in promoting the objects of the "Ladies' Guild," by public lectures, &c. and has engaged to devote three months to this object. This is a compliment which those acquainted with English habits and prejudices will know how to appreciate. In a private letter recently received, she says:

"The Committee of the Ladies' Guild [see last No. of Cultivator] had honored me with an invitation to assist in carrying out their objects. They design their institution as a central one for the world, to elevate woman by making her pecuniarily independent through her own labors. In short it is my great idea carried out, of dignifying labor because it contributes to human well being, and is in harmony with all the laws of intelligent existence. I have consented to undertake for three months, as that will be but little longer than will be necessary to secure a favorable passage home."

Letters from Mrs. Tracy.

Reception at Chelmsford—Outline of a Lecture.

LONDON, March 9, 1852.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE CULTIVATOR CIRCLE:—Since I last wrote you, I have been spending ten days in Chelmsford, with our Olive Leaf correspondents; and such a period of unalloyed happiness it does not often fall to one's lot to enjoy. I spent the time with our accomplished friend, Mrs. Johns—a lady whose genial soul makes sunshine wherever she appears. She is the soul of progress among the ladies of the place, and to her untiring energy, every good cause owes much.

Through her agency, I had been invited to deliver two Temperance Lectures, in connexion with Physiology, to ladies; but when I arrived, she told me that she much feared I would be disappointed, as there seemed to be such an amount of prejudice against a lady's lecturing upon such subjects. You see it is the same thing the world over. A lady may appear as a singer, and she is lauded to the skies. She may expose her fair proportions as a dancer, and the world is in ecstasy. She may charm them as an actress, and they are ready to worship her genius. But when she tries to do good, seriously, earnestly, truthfully, lo! she is sadly out of her sphere; and all good people feel bound to wait with becoming prudence, till they are fully satisfied that she is not some monster in disguise.

I knew this spirit too well to be even distressed by meeting it; so I quietly said that I always anticipated such a reception, and felt quite content with it; I expected a different parting.

However, the temperance lectures went off better than was anticipated, the second particularly, so that at its close, I announced my intention of stopping to give a course of lectures to ladies on physiology.

I had not reason to expect a large class, but I hoped to make such an inroad upon their prejudices that I might at least teach them to be a little dissatisfied with the ignorance and indolence that is so characteristic of the minds of women who are in easy circumstances, and have no strong care to rouse them.

The first lecture was but moderately attended, but the second was much more encouraging. The third and fourth began to find a still deeper interest, and when the course was completed, their enthusiasm became really earnest. I felt humbly, deeply grateful to God that he had permitted me to enter upon that week's labor and bring it to such a delightful close. You who know how social, how earnest my nature is, can well imagine the joy I felt when they pressed round me like warm-hearted sisters, to tender me their most earnest thanks for the instruction they had received, and for the fuller expansion of their souls. Some of them said: "You have opened to us a new world." Even the vexed question of Woman's Rights, against which many of them had harbored most serious prejudices, I was able to place before them in its true proportions, and thus enabled them to contemplate human relations as wider and more complete.

When they could divest their minds of the idea that it was selfish and presuming, and see only the carrying out of a principle of divine harmony existing between love and power, they no longer looked upon its advocates as monomaniacs or monsters.

As opportunity offered, I placed before them those analogies in nature, that help us to unfold spiritual relations. I showed how perfection demanded union; how the wise Architect had committed powers of a kindred order, but different in degree, to beings connected in the same sphere; and that the harmony of all their productions depended on their mutual relations.

I pointed to those institutions where the elements of love and justice were combined, giving to the world as their legitimate offspring, mercy; not a false and mawkish tenderness, but a true and holy sympathy, comprehending in all its relations the highest good of all. Then I turned their attention to those institutions where justice alone was thought to reign. There we found the ruler seated on the throne, stern and inexorable, no gentle feeling flowing out to soften the lot of all, no pity for offending humanity, but the glittering sword ready to execute the ignorant offender, and prepared to make war with nations who had scarcely offended against the arbitrary enactments of the unflinching dictator.

The equilibrium between the extremes of tenderness and justice, must make the true harmony of existence in all its social and moral respects. Why then shut from human governments the elements designed to ameliorate the sufferings of humanity? Why prevent the pleading of that voice which would ask pardon for all who sigh in bondage, exemption from all fear of the sword of battle? Woman should ask political relations—not because she is like man in power, but because unlike him; that her more spiritual nature might give a softer, purer tone to the energy and inflexibility of man's. This was a new unfolding of human relations, and if it did not convince all, it led them to look with a more just appreciation upon those who are earnestly pleading the full claim of woman to all human rights. It did seem to me a delightful triumph of truth over false impressions, when instead of the cold, half-averted look, I met the warm,

gaze of affectionate natures, impressed with a sense of the moral obligations of their relations

and a determination that they would give a free scope to their faculties.

Such manifestations as these led me to feel the highest hope for human advancement, if we will teach others in love, and be ready to learn of all with meekness and humility. Yours affectionately,

H. M. TRACY.

Reply to "A Country Cousin"—Allusions to personal history—A drive in the Park—The Queen.

LONDON, March 23, 1852.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM:—On Saturday morning I received a number of the Cultivator, which looked so much like an old friend, that I could not, for a time, divest my mind of the feeling of personality. I looked through its pages, and there I found myself in correspondence with so many dear friends, it furnished an exquisite treat. There was Aunt Fanny, with her sunny, gladsome heart, shedding its cheering beams on all around, and wakening a return of the same or kindred efforts.

And then there was a new one among the cousinhood. I need not say I was pleased with her, even though I read and felt that she intended to reprove me—yes, her too sorely tried aunt, and that, when she knew little of the stern discipline that had forced me, as with a scourge, to quit the quiet paths where the flowers of domestic love are blooming, and wander through regions cold and chilling as the steppes of Siberia. Little know the sheltered ones, of the stern realities of life; little dream they of the wrongs perpetrated against their sex in the name of human law. Could I tell of the one half that has fallen under my observation in this old land of (so called) liberty, she would be among the first to say, "Cry aloud and spare not; show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins."

It is only those who have been baptized with the baptism of suffering, who know what wrongs are perpetrated in the name of protection. It is only those who have found that the law did not perform its duty in shielding their dearest interests, who look into the source of Human Rights, and demand their full extension. Let our dear Cousin, who feels that some of us are stepping out of our sphere, find her heart made desolate, as some of us have done, and her thoughts will take a wider range. I do not like to make personal allusions, and those who know me will bear witness that I have never sought to make the most of what I have endured. But this seems an occasion where it were sin not to speak. Through obeying the holy injunction, "Bewray not him that wandereth," my husband was cut off in the midst of his days, and at twenty-eight years of age, I found myself the widowed mother of three helpless children. To train them up for usefulness must be my first great effort. But I had nothing on which to rely but the blessing of God and my own energies. I might have been dependent upon charity, no doubt, but I felt conscious of a power within, that might work out for me and mine, at least the mere pittance that our most limited wants would demand. But I was not willing that the children of a martyr to humanity, should be dependent upon charity for their daily bread, and my life has been one incessant struggle for the supply of the most pressing demands of body and intellect. I have found by experience that the sheltered know nothing of how far short of justice is the treatment of women. My own necessities and struggles have made me more ready to look into the causes that led to suffering, and they have emboldened me to speak before the great congregation in behalf of woman's equal claim to remuneration for equal labor, to equal possession of property, and to an equal right to have her interests represented in the councils of nations.

the merciful Creator, when he gave to man a spirit strong and bold, modified its influence by placing it in contact with the more refined and gentle nature of woman. This modification is every where needed, and recognition will be the signal for the triumph of peace and humanity. A government all feminine doubtless lacks strength and boldness, but we know that one all masculine, equally lacks justice and equity.

Were the feminine element in our land properly represented in the councils of our nation, through perpetuated to carry out their views of equity, how, I think you, before that disgrace to our civilization in the shape of slavery would find its doom sealed!

If the merciful department of law is naturally so, how far shall we be justified in supinely neglecting to ask our right to modify its spirit?

But I often sigh that this burthen has been laid upon me, and wish that some more humble, some more untried track were mine, and I feel ready to shrink to the smallest circle rather than stem the current sets in so strongly against the extension of woman's sphere. But again, the voice comes to me, bid me toil on in hope; and I find kindred spirits where I least anticipate, and my heart takes courage wrestles on with renewed energy. Perhaps my insight into the very heart of the various grades of society makes me feel more deeply that humanity demands the efforts that women are now making. Then when I see the effect of woman's elevation upon society, I feel that it were almost treason to all our best interests to refrain from speaking out fully the conviction, that woman has equal human rights with man.

But I did not intend to devote so much space to this subject, for I had many other things to tell you. However, since I have so little room, perhaps I must be content with telling you of my yesterday's adventure. As driving in Hyde Park with a friend, near the Royal Palace, when our coachman suddenly drew up informed us that the Queen was coming. We waited, and at a few rods distant saw the outriders in liveries of scarlet and white, and then came the royal carriage, an open barouche drawn by four dark horses, each having a mounted postillion, and following by two outriders, accoutred like the first in all respects. A groom rode on each side of the royal pair, and were, of course, gaped on by the crowd—but not a word, no murmur was heard. We were not near enough to see them well, but after taking a drive round the park, we managed to meet them so that I had a most distinct view of her majesty. She was sitting extremely well; her complexion is very fair, color bright, almost glowing, and her eyes a full, deep blue. I saw only her face, for I had but a moment to see her distinctly, and I wished to read its outlines as clearly as possible. The portraits that I have seen of her, are very correct, with one exception. There is less urbanity in her real face than in her painted ones. The scowl that seemed to rest between her brows, detracted much from her beauty, otherwise she would have been very pretty. But I dare not say how very extremely plain ladies I met in the multitude of all ages that we passed. But had beauty anything to say in favor of character, I fear me much, some day it will come off sadly in her court. H. M. T.

Lights and Shades of Woman's Life.

Loved beings were around me,
Loved voices called my name,
The golden chain that bound me,
I deemed would be the same
Through long, long years before us,
Whatever heaven might send—
Whate'er in life hung o'er us,
Our hearts and fates should blend

But when they all had left me,
And I could only feel
How stern fate had bereft me,
That I my heart must steel
Against life's cares and sorrows,
Nor gather strength from love,—
That strength which weakness borrow
And makes it powerful prove,
I mourned that I was woman,
And had a woman's heart
That claimed affection human,
That could not live apart;
Nor self-sustained and lonely,
Shake off the oppressive sense
Of isolation, only,
My sex's inheritance.

A while in weary dreaming,
My spirit wandered lone;
Existence was but seeming,
And life took all its tone
From that dark world within me,
Which held my captive soul,
Too strong for aught to win me
To reason's loftier goal.

But strength at length was given,—
And might within me woke,
By which my chains were riven:
I could no more invoke
Power, springing from the union
Of loving souls with mine,
And yet for such communion
I must not weakly pine.

That noble, worshipped brother,
Twin spirit with my own,
Nor he, nor any other
Should bear me on—alone
I must in weary sadness,
Or joy, as it might be,
In duty, if not gladness,
Work out my destiny.

I bound my heart to duty,
I bound my mind to toil,
Although no flowers of beauty,
Might spring upon the soil;
Even though the stern and real,
Might never be o'erdone
By that beloved ideal
Upon my spirit's throne.

I nursed no longer sorrow,
I lived no more apart,
E'en though I might not borrow
Light from a loving heart:
The light of Faith and Duty
Which lit my lonely road
Shed gleams of Hope and Beauty
To cheer the path I trod.

"Forget thyself,"—said ever
A soft low voice within;
"For others live, or never
The battle hope to win:
The spirit-life enkindle
In hearts where it hath died,
So shall thine own not dwindle,
But swell to fullest tide.

"Thou hast a mission holy,
Act but a lofty part,
And though it may seem lowly,
"T will make thee strong of heart."
To that charm'd voice I listen'd,
I strove with self, alway,
Until my tear-drops glisten'd
With more than rapture's ray.

Live then, a full existence,—
Shrink not from toil or pain;
Oppose a strong resistance
To all that would restrain
Thy purpose high, unbending,
And rigid and severe,—
It matters not how ending,
Thy duty's now and here.

Though cold and barren duty,
It seemeth for a while,
Yet soon with springing beauty
The wilderness shall smile,
And Life, the noblest poem,
To thee shall open sublime,
And bear upon its poem
The mastery of Time.

KATE MOFFAT

French and English Cookery.

There are some points of difference between the greatly diverse systems of cooking in France and England, from which we think our readers can gather valuable hints. The French make cooking much more of a study than other nations, and we do not think their dishes are *usually* richer than our own, though there are exceptions. The principal characteristics of their system, as distinguished from the English, are

1. They make a great variety of dishes from the same article, even giving several different flavors to the same kind of meat at different times, while the English think no flavor produced by the art of the cook can equal or add to the original flavor of each kind of meat.

2. They prepare every article with great care; for instance if boiling meat, they cook it quite slowly, so as not to render it tough by rapid boiling and also cook it longer, so as to favor digestion; and boil vegetables in just sufficient water, and precisely long enough to cook them thoroughly without their becoming insipid by losing flavor or sweetness, and often improving their flavor by the addition of savory herbs or spices.

3. They use much less meat than the English or Americans, and a much greater variety of vegetable dishes—much more pains being taken by the gardeners to supply the market with every available vegetable in its season, so that it was very interesting to pass through the market buildings and notice the varieties, and the evidences they bore of careful and scientific culture.

4. They have a greater number of what is termed "made dishes," that is—not a simple article of food, but several properly compounded into one.

5. French dishes are made to please the eye as well as the taste, and have so far a decided advantage over the English. No vegetables swimming in water—no heavy, ill-shaped, or burned articles of food are suffered to be brought on, but everything is light, neat, and elegant.

6. Lastly, theirs is a remarkably economical style of cooking—nothing is suffered to be lost. Joints, and parts of meat usually considered nearly worthless are prepared by them so as to be really tempting. Very many of their made dishes, so much praised by visitors, are composed of remnants from previous meals, which with us, are usually poorly warmed up, or thrown aside. The water in which any kind of meat has been boiled, is always preserved for soup, and all bones are re-boiled, to extract the gelatine, which is its most valuable ingredient. Soups are very much used in France, and we think if once adopted here they would be highly prized. We will give some simple recipes for them in another number.

The health depends to so great an extent upon the food, that the importance of great care in its preparation should be strongly urged. And as the warm season advances, if food can be prepared simpler, with less fat, and less fat meat, and be equally pleasing to the taste, health will doubtless be greatly promoted.

Recipes for the Season.

We publish below, a few excellent recipes adapted to the season, taken mostly from Mon. Soyer's new work—"The Modern Housewife." We will continue to furnish such occasionally, and hope our readers will aid us by sending a variety of recipes as they come in season, not merely for cakes and puddings, but for cooking meats, vegetables, &c.

RHUBARB SAUCE.—If the rhubarb stalk has a green pointed surface, it is a kind that may be cut up without seeling; if the red sort, the peel must be torn off before cut up. Cut the stalk into the stewpan in

weight of sugar with a little water and spicing if liked; set it over a sharp fire, occasionally shaking the stewpan round, and when quite tender, pour it into a bowl to cool.

RHUBARB PIE.—Strip the skin off the tender stalks of rhubarb, and slice them thin. Put it in deep plates lined with pie crust, with a thick layer of sugar to each layer of rhubarb. A little grated lemon peel may be added. Place over the top a thick crust; press it tight round the edge of the plate, and perforate it with a fork, that the crust may not burst while baking, and let the juices of the pie escape. Bake about one hour in a slow oven. Rhubarb pie must not be quick baked. Some stew rhubarb before making it into pies, but it is best without stewing.

ASPARAGUS.—Take a bundle and lightly scrape the white part, beginning from the head down, and throw them when done into cold water, then tie them up in bundles of twenty-five each, if an ordinary size, if very large, half that number, keeping the heads together, and putting those of the same length in the same bundle, throw the bundles into boiling water, add a little salt, and boil briskly fifteen minutes, or till tender; have a layer of dry toast on your plate, lay the bundles on with the heads at the centre and carefully cut the strings; let the longest bundles form the lowest layer, thus dressing it in the form of a pyramid. Serve very hot with cream or butter sauce poured over it.

BAKED EGGS WITH ASPARAGUS.—Cut twenty heads of asparagus into small pieces, boil them fifteen minutes, put them into a stewpan with half an ounce of butter, set them on the fire for three minutes, season with a little pepper, salt, and sugar; when done, put them in the dish you wish to serve them in, break six eggs carefully over, sprinkle salt and pepper over and put the dish in the oven till the eggs are set.

Eggs are good simply baked in a buttered dish without asparagus, or put into a flat dish that will bear the oven, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, the same of grated cheese, the yolks of two eggs, some grated nutmeg or cinnamon; mix these on the dish, put it in the oven till set, then gently break six eggs on the dish and grate cheese over and replace in the oven till set, and serve hot.

FRENCH OMELETTE.—Break six eggs in a basin, and add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and one of spring onion, half a teaspoonful salt, a pinch of pepper, a little grated cheese and enough of crumbled bread to thicken it slightly. Put into a frying pan an ounce or a little more of butter, when melted pour in the batter and stir round with a spoon; as soon as it begins to set, lightly move it to that part of the pan opposite the handle, so that it occupies only one-third, hold it so that that part of the pan is the lowest, with a spoon move the outside edges over toward the centre, and let it remain half a minute, so that it obtains a good color, turn it over on the dish so that the bottom is at the top. They must not be too much done, and served very hot. This is excellent but may require a little practice to cook perfectly. Cold meats well chopped are good in place of the bread crumbs.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

THE subscribers have just received from careful collectors in Texas a lot of fresh Osage Orange Seed, of very superior quality—price 75 cents per quart or \$20 per bushel. Also clean Buckthorn seed, \$2 per lb, and small quantities of Norway Spruce, Weymouth Pine, Scotch Fir, European Silver Fir, Chinese Arbor Vitae, &c. &c.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
Seedsmen, Florists, &c. 15 John street, New York.

May 1, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED—THORBURN'S Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Flower Seeds for 1852, with practical directions for their culture and treatment. Will be forwarded free of charge to post-paid applicants enclosing a Post Office Stamp.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Florists, &c. 15 John street, New York.

OHIO WOOL DEPOT, AT MASSILLON, OHIO.

THE subscriber proposes to open a commission house at Massillon for the sale of wool.

The advantages of the depot system are, first, to bring the wool-grower and manufacturer together—the producer gets what the manufacturer pays; secondly, the different qualities are sold separately, thereby realizing the actual value of each; and, thirdly, it prevents the entire crop from being pressed upon the market at once, which frequently produces a depression in prices, and throws large amounts of wool into the hands of a few speculators.

THE POINT.—Massillon is one of the most important wool markets in the country, centrally located in the great wool-growing region of the west, and accessible by railroad and canal from all directions, with communications for transportation to the east at all seasons.

TERMS.—For grading and selling, including storage not exceeding six months, 1½ cents per pound; after six months, a reasonable storage will be charged.

For selling in bulk without grading, 1 cent per pound.

Persons so ordering, can have their wool sold separately.

Wool badly washed and badly handled, will be kept separate.

Limited advances made on fair terms.

Sacks will be returned, if so ordered.

All wool received will be insured, unless otherwise ordered.

CAUTION.—Wool should be thoroughly washed, clear of burrs and tags, and firmly put up.

All packages should be plainly marked with the address of the subscriber, and the initials of the owner, so as to be easily distinguished.

PERSONALLY. the subscriber will spare no pains to make the experiment successful, and trusts that his experience as a grader, dealer and wool grower, and his acquaintance with eastern manufacturers, will enable him to render satisfaction. Reference may be had to J. S. Kelley, Esq., Massillon, O., R. Pritchard, Esq., Harlem, Carroll co., O., Gen. Stokely, Steubenville, O., Hon. Jas. Matthews, Coshocton, O., Matthias Collier, Esq., Uricksville, Tuscarawas co., O., John Everhart, Esq., Columbus, O., Dr. Wm. Ramsey, Loudenville, Ashland co., O.; Solomon Ritz, Xenia, O.

The subscriber may be addressed at Bollivar, Tuscarawas co., O., until the tenth of May next; after that his address will be Massillon, Ohio.

Mineral Hills, Tuscarawas co., O., March 10th, 1852.

D. YANT.

NAPOLEON MORGAN.

THE services of this celebrated fast trotting, full b'ood MORGAN STALLION, can be had for mares at MASSILLON, during the season of 1852, on any day between the first and fifteenth and the twentieth and the last days of each month.

TERMS.—\$20 for insurance. Good pasturage or stabling will be provided for mares coming from a distance.

This horse was brought into this State from New England last August, by Mr. Nathaniel D. Wetmore, for Wm. S. Wetmore and John R. Cecil, at a heavy cost, no expense having been spared to secure the best horse of the justly celebrated Morgan stock.

Pedigree.—"Napoleon Morgan," was sired by Flint Morgan, recently owned by John Bellows, of Lancaster, N. H. Flint Morgan being an own brother to the world-renowned *Black Hawk Morgan*, of sporting notoriety, having never been beaten. Flint Morgan was sired by old Sherman Morgan, one of the best horses of the Morgan race; and Sherman Morgan by the celebrated *Goss Morgan*, the originator of the Morgan stock.

His dam was a full blood Morgan Mare, owned by Daniel Watson, of Sandwich N. H., and was not surpassed for beauty or speed by any Morgan mare in New England.

From numerous certificates touching the character and capacity of this horse, the following are selected:

This may certify, to whom it may concern, that I was for several years, the owner of a horse called "Napoleon Morgan," and that I sold said horse to Nathaniel D. Wetmore, and went with him to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. That while I owned said horse I drove him in harness on a hilly road, fourteen miles and back, in one hour and fifty-four minutes.

STEPHEN FRENCH.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1852.

GEORGE A. EASTMAN, Justice of the Peace.

The undersigned are well acquainted with the above Stallion, and he is, to our knowledge, a superior horse. For speed, bottom, endurance, and docility he has no equal, to our knowledge in New England, and no superior in the U. S.

C. C. WHITEHOUSE, N. F. HANSON, ALBERT S. TASH, Farmington, N. Hampshire. WM. BARKER, Alton Bay, N. H. C. Y. MESERVE, Charleston, Mass. M. EASTMAN, JNO. FARNHAM, HIRAN BARKER, HENRY LATWARD, Dover, N. H.

EDWIN L. MARVIN, Agent.

Massillon, O., April, 1851,

It.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE,

LOCATED in Stark county, three and a half miles south of Massillon, containing three hundred and three acres; about two hundred and twenty-five acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The balance in timber, principally white oak.

The improvements consist of a frame tenant house and barn, a Gothic Cottage, built of stone, beautifully located, commanding a view of the whole estate; a thrifty young orchard of choice apple trees, &c.

The cleared land is a level plain, soil of a superior quality for the production of wheat, free from stumps, and all obstructions to a good system of cultivation. The timber land is what is termed rolling, and elevated about thirty feet above the plain. The Erie and Ohio canal pass through the farm, forming the western boundary, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad within three miles. In short, it is one of the most desirable estates in Ohio.

The owner being permanently located in a foreign country, is the reason for the farm being offered for sale.

For further particulars direct, post-paid, to the address of the subscriber.

C. NESENER, Massillon, Ohio.

March 1, 1852.—2t.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN GIFFORD."

This beautiful Morgan horse was raised at Springfield, Vermont—was brought to this place the past fall, and will stand the present season at the stable of the proprietor in Grafton Centre, Loraia co., O.

Green Mountain Gifford was sired by the celebrated "Major Gifford," and he by "Old Gifford Morgan." His dam was sired by the famous "Green Mountain Morgan," whose sire was also "Old Gifford Morgan." His grand-dam was sired by the celebrated trotting horse, "Lincoln Fairbanks," and her dam was the foal of a full blood English mare, celebrated for her performance on the turf.

Green Mountain Gifford is a beautiful Chestnut color, 5 years old, and weighs from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., according to condition; is compact in form, has fine action, and possesses great muscular power. As a trotting horse, he acknowledges no superior of his age. In his recommendation it may be stated that he has been exhibited at five different fairs, in three different States, and at each of them he has been awarded the preference by the Judges. Terms as low as can be expected for a horse of his value—see hand-bills. Pasturage provided for mares from a distance.

Grafton, O., April 23 1852.

AMASA D. HOWE.

It.

MY GENUINE MORGAN HORSE, YOUNG BLACK HAWK,

WILL be found this season at Wm. Nym's stable, in Westfield, Medina county, Ohio. Terms—\$15, to be paid when the Mare proves to be with foal.

He was sired by D. & D. E. Hill's celebrated Black Hawk; is 15½ hands high, jet black color, well finished, fast on a trot, age considered, cannot be beaten; is four years old in June next. His dam, Messenger.

Pasturing will be provided for Mares from a distance and the necessary attention given them. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner.

S. G. FOOTE.

April 26, 1852.—2t.*

SMITH'S VERTICAL GATE.

HAVING purchased the Right for Franklin county, in this new and celebrated Gate, I will be prepared in a few days to make any quantity that may be ordered; and will dispose of Township or Individual Rights with directions for constructing, to such as prefer to make their own Gates.

This Gate is made on a principle entirely different from any hitherto got up. A Gate on this plan can be seen in front of the *Broadway Hotel*, in this city.

Farmers, early application is necessary.

All orders punctually attended to, and Gates delivered to any part of the county. Address, B. W. ESSEX, May 1, 1852.—1t.*

Broadway Hotel, Columbus, O.

OHIO PREMIUM OBSERVATORY BEE HIVE.

E. W. PHELPS, Newark, Licking Co., O., Patentee.

IT is now acknowledged by the most practical bee keepers in Licking and Muskingum counties, that this hive combines more conveniences, and possesses decided advantage over any other known.

1st. It is adapted to either large or small colonies,—and as the bees increase in numbers more room may be given them, and thus prevent their clustering on the outside of the hive when they otherwise would be at work.

2d. It affords the bees better protection against the miller and moths, and bees have better facilities to exterminate them after they have entered the hive than any other.

3d. It affords better facilities to take surplus honey, and remove the old combs when necessary.

4th. It is the best non-swarming or dividing hive in use; or it may be used as a swarming hive, or as a non-swarming hive, by giving ample room for the bees and removing surplus honey.

5th. It is better adapted to the natural habits and wants of the bees, and convenience of the Apiarian than any other.

And last though not least, it has been thoroughly tested in Licking and Muskingum counties for three seasons past, by a large number of bee keepers, and given better satisfaction than any hive heretofore known.

The first premium and a diploma was awarded this hive at the 2d Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, in 1851. Also, the first premium for three years in succession, at the Licking County Fairs in 1849—'50—'51.

The subscribers are now prepared to sell hives, or State, County, or Individual Rights.

The price of the hive at our shop in Newark, with an individual Right to manufacture for individual use.....\$8

Individual Rights, with printed direction for using.....\$4.

All communications addressed, post-paid, to the subscribers, at Newark, Ohio, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1852.—2t.

PHELPS & EVANS.

DARWIN E. GARDNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CLEVELAND.

CLAIMS, due in any part of Ohio, promptly collected. Real Estate bought and sold. Titles carefully investigated and perfected.

References:—Gov. Wood, Hon. E. LANE, C. L. BOALT, W. B. HUBBARD, W. A. OTIS, T. P. & P. HANDY, D. H. BEARDSLEY, M. JOHNSON, T. EARLE, C. L. & D. P. RHODES, Ohio.

Agency Office, Exchange Building, Superior Street.

May 1, 1852.—1t.*

Wabash Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

MUMFORD & HOOKER,

No. 7 *Purdue's Block, Lafayette, Ind.*

DEALERS in all kinds of Farming Implements and Machines, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Agricultural Books.

May 1, 1852.—s

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, April 30, 1852.

Spring trade, like vegetation this season, progresses slowly. Up to this date the ice has scarcely left the lake harbors, and although money is said to be quite plenty in the Eastern cities, it certainly is very slow in finding its way to the West, notwithstanding our farmers and produce merchants are ready to give its full value in the substantial fruits of the earth.

English news does not at present favor the shipment of flour or wheat, and prices in this country are not improved. Beef, pork, lard, &c. continues high, also cattle and hogs, and the smaller articles, as butter, eggs, &c. bring higher prices than usual, owing partly to the increase of railroad facilities.

Wool is still unsettled in price; and the manufacturers seem to have combined to cause the opening rates to be low, by refusing to make contracts or to send out agents, as early as usual. We think that Ohio wool growers will not force their wool on the market until it is wanted at fair prices.

CINCINNATI, April 29. — Flour \$3.10a\$3.20 per bbl. Wheat 60a63. Corn 25a28. Rye 53a55. Barley 35a45. Oats 22a23. Flaxseed \$1. Cloverseed \$4.25a\$4.50. Timothy \$2a\$2.50. Potatoes 45a50 per bushel. Dried Apples \$1.75a\$2. Peaches \$2.50a\$2.75 per bu. Pork, Mess \$17 per bbl. Hams, cured, 9a10c. lb. Butter, keg, and to packers 15a18 to 20 cts., and prime fresh Rolls 18a22c. lb. Cheese, good W. R. 6 1-4a7c. Eggs 7c. doz. All kinds of meat, fruit and vegetables uncommonly high.

CLEVELAND, April 28. — Wheat 70. Flour \$3.25. Corn 40. Oats, retail, 32c. Salt \$1.25. Potatoes 62 1-2. Fish \$9.50. Pork \$16.50.

NEW YORK, April 29. — Flour \$4.25a\$4.50. Good Ohio Wheat without change—supply and demand moderate. Corn, Northern Yellow 66c. Pork, \$18a\$19 for new Mess. Prime quiet at \$17. But 24a27. Cheese dull, 6 1-4a8c.

COLUMBUS, April 30 — Flour \$3.25a\$3.50. Wheat 55c. Corn 25. Oats 25. Butter 12a15. Eggs 6. Dried Apples \$2.25a\$2.50. Hams, cured, 9a10. Lard 9a10.



THE MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW.

WHICH has but recently been introduced in Ohio, and which won the premium at the recent State Fair, as well as at the State Fair of New York, and at other Fairs, the last year, is now being manufactured by the undersigned, with steel Mould Board. We would call the attention of the farmers to this improved Plow, which for general utility can be excelled by no Plow in the United States. By it the soil can be raised from the depth of 9 inches with the same draft of a single Plow used only to the depth of 6 inches, the forward Plow turns off the sward at any required thickness, and the after one completely covers it with the under soil, leaving the plowed surface in a perfect level and arable condition.

Practicable farmers need only to see the performance of this Plow to be assured of its superior worth. We are also manufacturing Right and Left Handed Plows with steel and cast Moulds of our late improved patterns, for sward and general use. Also, steel Mould Boards kept on hand for sale.

Farmers and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

GARRETT & COTIMAN,

Plow Manufacturers, 7th st., first door west of Main, Cincinnati.
Feb. 1, 1852. — 4w*.

BLOODED STOCK.

THE celebrated horse LONG ISLAND, will stand this season in CHESTERVILLE, MORROW CO., O. at \$10 the season. His sire is nearly allied to American Eclipse, and his dam was sired by Andrew Jackson; his grand dam by old Duroc, thus combining the purest blood. He is a blood bay.

Good pasturage will be provided for mares from a distance.

Chesterville, Morrow Co. O. DANIEL KETCHAM & CO.

NOTICE TO ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN.

GREAT inducements are offered to young men of energetic and industrious habits, of good character, to canvass for new and highly popular family books. These works are published exclusively for subscribers, and they have received the most flattering praises of the prominent literary men of our country, and have thus far met with very rapid sales. Liberal wages will be given by the month and expenses defrayed, or certain districts of country granted to agents, to sell on commission, and books furnished at unusually low wholesale prices (after subscribers are obtained.) None need apply who cannot give their exclusive attention to the business. Address J. & H. MILLER, postage paid, Columbus, Ohio, or apply at their office, No. 1, Buckeye Block, 2d story, Broad street, Columbus.

April 1, 1851. — 11.

J. & H. MILLER.

B. SMITH'S BATAVIA REAPER.

FOR 1852.—Whereas, the fact has become notorious throughout the country that B. Smith's celebrated Reaper is well worthy the reputation it has heretofore earned, to wit: that it comes nearer the wants and wishes of the grain grower, than any other grain cutter yet offered to the farming community: Now, therefore, know ye, that the Subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited number of these Machines during the present season.

The following are some of the particulars in which this machine is believed to be superior to others:

1st. They are more simple in construction, have less gearing, and consequently less liable to get out of repair.

2d. My sickles are perfect self-sharpeners, as they are found sharper at the close of harvest than at the beginning. Farmers accustomed to the use of other reapers, where much time must be taken up in sharpening the sickle, must regard this as a very desirable improvement.

3d. The wheels being large, the draught is light, consequently the Machine is worked with more ease, and is as powerful as any other machine. A man and a boy, with one span of horses, can run it, and cut from 12 to 20 acres per day.

4th. The grain is shoved off at the side with a fork, and left in good condition for binding, leaving room to go round and cut the piece down before binding. This manner of removing the grain is much easier than raking.

5th. The Machine is coupled to the forward wheels of a wagon, which sustain and guide it, consequently there is no side draught upon the team.

A Self-Adjusting Mowing Machine.

The Question Settled.—The Subscriber has constructed a Mowing Machine, which is destined to compete with the reputation that his Reaper has already attained. He has succeeded in accomplishing the long desired object of raising and lowering the sickle as it proceeds over uneven surfaces, thus enabling the Machine to cut close to the ground on all kinds of meadow land; and by means of a lever, the driver can raise it at any time while the Machine is in motion or otherwise.

CERTIFICATES.

MASON, Warren Co., O.

Having purchased and used one of B. Smith's Batavia Reapers last season, I take pleasure in stating that it did the work of cutting all kinds of grain in the most perfect and satisfactory manner; and I would not part with it on any account if I could not obtain another machine. It cuts perfectly clean; the draught is light, and is easily managed by a man and a boy, and can cut with ease from 15 to 20 acres per day with one pair of horses. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the farmers, for cutting all kinds of grain.

JAMES BOWER, WM COX, Jr., JOS. A. DODDS,
AZA COLMAN, RICHARD M. COX, GEO. K. FYNON,
P. W. WIKOFF, I EVI BOWER, ALFRED VOORHIS

SPRINGFIELD, De Kalb co., Ill. March 27, 1852.

This is to certify that I bought from Mr. B. Smith, Batavia, Kane county, Illinois, a Reaping Machine, which I have run for the last two harvests, with the greatest satisfaction: last harvest being wet, and very inconvenient for reapers of any kind, to work to advantage. I worked the Batavia Reaper with one span of horses, and cut, when the grain stood well, ten acres per day, when other reapers with four horses could make no progress, on account of the softness of the ground. During the harvest before, when the ground was dry, I cut at the rate of 14 acres per day, with one span of horses. I have cut lodged grain, where other reapers have failed, and always gave general satisfaction. No part of the reaper has ever given way in my custody, and of course it has cost nothing for repairs.

I am yours truly,

JOHN THOM.

Mr. B. SMITH—Sir: Having owned and used your Reapers, we unhesitatingly declare them to be the best machines we have ever seen. Among the reasons for coming to this conclusion, we would state the following: they are lighter of draught, simpler in construction, the grain is got off easier, most men preferring to rake off instead of driving, and the sickle grows sharp from use. We cheerfully recommend it to farmers.

D. G. PARSONS,
WM. SUTFIN,

WM. WELCH,
T. W. THOMPSON,
Dundee, Kane Co., Illinois.
McHenry, Co., "
Lockport, Will Co., "
Wheaton, Will Co., "
Newark, Kendall Co., "
Point Republic, L. Salle Co., "
Aurora, Kane Co., "
Babcock's Grove, "
Onego, Kendall Co., "
Paw Paw Grove, "

C. WALKUP,
HOLDER Sisson,
ROBERT CLOW,
JOSHUA SEYMOUR,
E. GOINGS,
JUDOK GIBSON,
HORACE DODGE,
WM. WORNLEY,
GATES & FRENCH,

Those wishing Machines will do well to call early, as only a limited number can be furnished before harvest.

My Reapers will be sold for \$120 each; \$30 down, and approved paper given, after trial, for \$30 on the 1st of October, and \$60 on the 1st of January next. A liberal deduction will be made for cash.

Measures have been taken to secure my improvements by Patent.

The above machines may be obtained at Dole & Rumsey's Warehouse Chicago, and at the depot, Belvidere; also they will be sent, to order, to any part of the country.

Batavia, Kane county, Ill. April 13, 1852.

B. SMITH.

MORGAN BULRUSH.

THIS celebrated MORGAN HORSE will stand the present season at the stable of the subscriber, in Hartford, (near Orangeville,) Trumbull county.

MORGAN BULRUSH was bred in Vermont, and possesses in an eminent degree the qualities of the Morgan stock.

TERMS—\$4 for single service; \$6 the season, and \$8 to insure.

PASTURAGE provided for mares from a distance.

May 1, 1852—21*

N. E. AUSTIN.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, MAY 15, 1852.

No. 10.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor;
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, they need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; six copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number of copies. Payments always in ADVANCE.

Subscriptions must commence with the first number of the year; and back numbers of the current year (if any) be sent to all new subscribers.

BACK VOLUMES can still be furnished from the commencement—the full set of seven volumes, neatly bound in printed paper, with title page and index, for \$4; three volumes for a single copy for 75 cents. If to be sent by mail the price is 20 cents per volume, and must be pre-paid. Back numbers may be included with regular subscriptions at club price, adding the postage if to go by mail.

POSTAGE STAMPS may be remitted in payment for sums less than one dollar.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, please state what Post Office it is to be changed from as well as to; and be sure to pay the postage on all letters written for their own benefit or gratification.

SENDING NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers free of charge, being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of charge.

Address, BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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Renovating Exhausted Soils—Pasture Lands—Killing Briers and Bushes.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—The first settlers of this State, particularly in Washington and the adjoining counties, by a continued succession of exhausting crops, have very materially impaired the fertility of that part of the land which has long been under cultivation. It has therefore become a question of great interest to many of us, how we may best renovate such land, so as to renew its original fertility. In order to encourage others to give their experience, I have concluded to write out for the Cultivator the method which, after a good deal of experience, appears to me best calculated for that purpose.

In the first place, summer fallow the field which you wish to improve, as deep as the nature of the soil requires, (and I have often found a thorough plowing about 8 inches deep will do much of itself to renovate many worn out fields), then sow it early with wheat and timothy, and the next spring with clover, to remain in pasture for three years. But in order that laying in grass shall have its full fertilizing effect, it must be properly fed off. I have known several farmers, who after giving clover what they considered a fair trial, pronounce it all a humbug; contending that it was as exhausting a crop as any they ever cultivated, and in their hands it was probably so. Stock was turned on it early in the spring, as soon as the tender leaves make their appearance they were nipt off by the hungry cattle in waiting, so there was little to give the land fertility, unless having the whole face of the field turned up naked to the sun and broiled and baked for three summers in succession would have that effect; for very little vegetable vegetable matter would be produced, as plants can no more grow without leaves than without roots, and you can kill a plant as effectually by depriving it for a length of time of leaves, as by depriving it of roots.

This is the manner in which sheep and cattle destroy briers, alders and other bushes.

In order to derive all the benefit from pasture which it is capable of producing, it should not be fed off till the clover begins to bloom. The leaves will then have returned to the roots a full supply of elaborated sap, the roots will be fully developed, filling the earth with their fibres, containing the materials for future leaves, when the present ones shall have been removed. Then turn on stock enough to eat the pasture close to the ground, and also to strip the briers and bushes of their leaves in a week or ten days. If there are many briers and bushes, which is generally the case on worn out land in this country, after it has been pastured as close as you can with cattle and horses, turn in a sufficient number of sheep to pick off every green leaf in two or three days, leaving the briers and bushes bare as candle rods. This can be done readily when the leaves have attained nearly their full size in August, and it will do the sheep no harm to be left in the field as long as they are hungry for

two or three days. But should the field be so large as to require a week or two, it would injure the flock; for though sheep will eat leaves freely for a day or two, yet they will not live on them long without suffering.

The grass should then be suffered to grow till the leaves on the bushes have again attained nearly their full size. The clover will by this time be nearly ready to bloom, for the grass will start immediately, but the bushes will have new buds to form before they can again put out leaves, and there will not be near so many leaves produced the second time as there was the first, and the sheep will destroy them much sooner. Continue to destroy the leaves in this manner as often as they appear through the summer, and neither bushes nor briars will ever put out again. In this manner I have frequently destroyed large thickets of briars and oak and hazel bushes much more effectually than it could have been done by grubbing. This mode of pasturing will not only destroy these pests of the farmer, but much more grass will grow on the same ground, and it will likewise contain more nutriment than the weight of grass before it is fully matured and ripened.

In order to obtain the greatest amount of pasture from the ground, care should be taken not to suffer the seed to come to perfection, for as this is the ultimate object of growth, the plant will make repeated efforts to attain this end, but when once attained, growth will cease for some time.

To manage pasture land as I have proposed it will be necessary to have it divided into several fields, that the grass may be growing on the others, while each is being fed off. After the land has remained three years in pasture, plow in the latter part of winter or early in the spring, about one inch deeper than it was ever plowed before, harrow it well, and when the ground becomes solid in the spring spread all the manure that can be spared on the poorer parts of the field, plow it a second time about the first of May two or three inches deep, plant it to corn, sow it to wheat and timothy again in the fall, and clover in the spring, and again pasture for three years as directed above.

After trying various rotations the one I have named appears to me to combine a greater number of advantages than any other.

Circumstances will frequently require variations, and when the land is pretty good it may often be better to let the ground remain but two years in grass instead of three, and I have no doubt that a thorough subsoiling at suitable intervals would be a great advantage.

By this system of farming I have reclaimed fields which were turned out to the commons and given up to briars and pennyroyal as too poor to pay for cultivation, and I have uniformly found at each successive rotation the land produced a much better crop than at the former one. I suppose that a difference in soil or climate would require a different rotation, and as no part of farming is more neglected or less understood, I would be glad if the subject would receive a thorough investigation in the Cultivator; and I should be pleased to learn that there was some system of farming better than the one I have been practicing, that I may become both wiser and richer by adopting it.

LEVI HEALD.

Bartlett's, Washington Co., O., April, 1852.

TO MAKE WHITEWASH.—The following recipe is the best known, combining excellence and durability. Take a barrel and slack one bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering it with boiling water. After it is slacked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitewash. Then dissolve in water and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine table salt.

Equality of Agricultural Interests.

EDS. O. CULT.—Can you inform your numerous readers on what principle the premium list for our State Fairs are made out? Last year there were in the State, 517,000 horses, and 1,115,000 cattle. Valuing the horses at \$50 per head, they are worth \$25,850,000, and the cattle at \$12 are worth \$13,380,000. It will be seen from this that the horses are worth almost double the cattle, but the premiums on cattle are more than double those on the horses. Why should the cattle receive double the amount the horses do? or, why should the best bull receive more than the best stallion? Is the improvement of our stock of horses of less importance than of our cattle?

There are in the State, 1,450,000 hogs, worth perhaps \$4,000,000. The amount of premiums on hogs is \$101. There are also 3000 mules and jacks, on which there is to be awarded \$160. There are also 3,619,000 sheep in the State—three-fourths of them are grades of Saxony and Merino. Now on Saxony and Merino sheep and their grades there is to be awarded \$140. On English sheep, of which there are not 5000 in the State, the premiums amount to \$156, or \$16 more than on all the fine-wooled sheep in the State—the fine-wooled sheep not being allowed to appear on the fat-sheep list, as though they were an animal that could not be fattened. Now the truth of the business is, that nine-tenths of all the fat sheep slaughtered in the State, or driven out of it to other markets are either Saxony or Merino or their grades. The fact that there is only about half enough wool raised in the Union to clothe its present population, seems to us a sufficient reason why the highest encouragement should be given to this branch of industry. Mr. Randall of New York, estimates the average amount of wool required to clothe each inhabitant at four pounds. At this rate it would require one hundred millions of pounds to clothe our population. According to the census of 1850, there was raised in the United States, 52,000,000 lbs. of wool. To make up for this deficiency, we annually import 20,000,000 lbs. of wool, and from twenty to \$30,000,000 worth of woollen fabrics. This is rather humiliating when we take into consideration the superior adaptation of our soil and climate to wool-growing, and our immense and almost boundless pasture privileges.

Now suppose we were raising a sufficiency of wool, but were annually importing from 30 to \$40,000,000 worth of beef, would there not be good reasons for offering the greatest encouragement to cattle-raising? The same reasons exist now for offering the highest encouragement to wool growing. It seems to me that if our State Board were to view the different branches of stock-raising in the State in a proper light, the wool-growing interest would appear quite as important and worthy of their attention as the raising of short-horned cattle, or long-eared horses.

Next to stock-raising in point of importance to the Ohio farmer, is the raising of wheat and corn.

Wheat crop of 1849,	-	26,000,000 bushels	at 70 cts. per bushel	\$18,200,000
do 1850,	-	26,000,000 bushels	at 70 cts. per bushel	\$18,200,000
do 1851, estimated at	-	26,000,000 bushels	at 70 cts. per bushel	\$18,200,000

Making an average of 26,000,000 bushels, which at 70 cents per bushel, is worth \$18,200,000. The corn crop of 1849 fell but a few bushels short of 60,000,000, which at 33½c. per bushel is worth \$20,000,000. Or the annual crops of wheat and corn are worth \$38,000,000. These are the golden crops of Ohio, and notwithstanding their greatness, no one doubts but that from the same extent of ground now cultivated, a much greater amount might be produced by a superior system of farming. Well, what inducements does the State Board offer in order to bring about a better sys-

tem of wheat and corn raising? Why, on each crop, they offer the liberal amount of \$30, or \$20 less than they offer for the best bull in the State.

The following table shows the number of the different kinds of stock in Ohio, their value, and the amount of premiums to be awarded on the same:

	Number.	Value.	Premiums.
Horses,	517,000	\$25,850,000	\$430
Cattle,	1,115,000	13,380,000	946
Sheep,	3,519,000	5,000,000	296
Hogs,	1,450,000	4,000,000	101
Jacks & mules,	3,000	250,000	150

Also the number of bushels of wheat and corn, and amount of premiums on the same:

	No. of Bushels.	Value.	Premiums.
Wheat,	26,000,000	\$18,200,000	\$30
Corn,	60,000,000	20,000,000	30

Value of horses, sheep, hogs, and corn and wheat, \$73,000,000

Premiums to be awarded on same, \$887

Value of cattle, \$13,380,000

Amount of premium on same, \$946

According to this arrangement, the cattle interest, as heretofore, is to come off with the lion's share of the money appropriated by the Legislature for the equal encouragement of all the various leading interests of the Ohio farmer, receiving \$49 more than the horses, sheep, hogs, wheat and corn-growing interests, put together. Now what are the reasons for this state of things? Have all other branches of industry except cattle-growing alone come to perfection? or are they matters of so little importance that they would not all make a mote in the eye of a short-horned bull?

The key to this trickery, as we believe, is simply this: the controlling members of the State Board are deeply concerned in the Durham and Devon cattle speculation, and, desiring to make the most of their business, have appropriated a goodly portion of the premiums to their fraternity, no doubt wishing an abundance of silver pitchers, cups and medals with which to dazzle the eyes of their innocent customers. At our last State Fair, after some half dozen of the cattle speculators had carried away their arms full of silver pitchers and cups, many of which were worth from twenty to thirty dollars apiece, Mr. Hildebrand, of Stark county, who has done more to improve the stock of Ohio than all these cattle speculators together, was called up to receive a paltry little ten dollar cup, in compensation for the labors of a half century. We hope that this year will suffice for this business, and that hereafter the different branches of agricultural industry throughout the State shall each receive such encouragement as is due its importance. D.

Columbiana, O.

Trade and Wool Speculations.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great effort at present among the producing classes is to improve—sheep, cattle, horses, hogs, crops, machinery, every thing in short, that employs labor, capital and skill. The object aimed at is to produce greater returns for the labor, time and capital employed; and this being the question, it is quite as important to secure fair, remunerating prices in making sales, as to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the productions of the soil; in this the wool grower is deeply interested. The amount of wool at present produced in the State, is not less than from ten to twelve millions of pounds—worth at an average price of thirty-five cents per lb.—some four millions of dollars. By the ordinary mode of selling, this entire amount is pressed upon the market within four weeks of the time it is clipped, and sold to dealers at whatever price they

choose to pay, and frequently at prices ranging from eight to fifteen cents per lb. less than the same article is bought at by the manufacturers in six months' time. The question is, can the producer under such circumstances rely upon getting any thing like a fair price for his wool? In this, as in every thing else, the supply and demand regulates the market; the supply being large, money scarce and the demand for the time being moderate, the grower must make large sacrifices in forcing sales in this way. For instance, let the same course be adopted in the wheat market, and imagine the result; if all the wheat in the western country that finds a market during the year, were put in market within six weeks after harvesting, it would scarcely bring three shillings per bushel, and moneyed men would purchase large quantities at prices ruinous to the farmer, wait the demand, and make immense fortunes. This has generally been the case in the wool market, and we judge of the future by the past. A few Eastern dealers with ample means at command have made out their own estimates, reports of sales, and of the prospects of the markets through Eastern papers—have gone through the country and told frightful stories, until the country merchants, who of course expected to sell to them, were fairly scared out, and in this way, immense amounts of wool have been secured at prices ruinous to the producer. The *fine* wool growers suffer especially by this system. A difference of a few cents per lb. is all that is generally made of dealers, while to the manufacturer, the one is worth double the price of the other. This state of things will continue until the wool growers of the West adopt the Depot system, and let their wool be sold as the market requires it, as they do with their wheat; if the market is dull, hold on; this will secure them against the schemes of speculators.

D. YANT.

Mineral Hills, Tuscarawas Co., O., April 26, 1852.

Western Cattle and Sheep.

Perhaps there is no more sensitive man in the whole community than your stock-farmer. I would more readily meet a mother whose child I had called ugly, or a panther whose young I had taken away to be tamed, by Herr Driesbach, than to dispute the value of of an amateur breeder's horses or calves, or the fineness of his wool. We have no doubt that there is a cause for this feeling, as well for the other passions which affect the human heart, and there is no doubt but when a man whose life is spent upon his farm, sees his Morgan Colt, his Durham Calf, his Berkshire Pig, or his pure, full blood Merino Lamb, capering gracefully in his meadows after harvest, that his pride in them, is at heart an innocent elulit of natural feeling, productive of some good and no harm.

We have been led to these reflections by the constant perusal of the Agricultural Journals, thro' which correspondents maintain with much spirit, their estimate of horses, cows, pigs, sheep, wool, chickens, &c. The war of words often becomes brisk, and legitimate English seems hardly capacious enough for the expression of their fast crowding ideas. That these should be expanded in the vast and rapidly improving territory embraced between the Alleghany range, and the prairies of the Mississippi border, is to be expected. The east looks to this territory for its fine horses. The horned cattle of Ohio and Kentucky are sought in the eastern markets. Pickaway and Ross Counties Ohio, are almost full of beef, and their steers are as fat as butter. The blood of their animals is as much prized in parts of Kentucky, as California mines, and so it is among us in Ohio county. The article of wool too is by no means of small consideration. A large proportion of the intermediate range of O

counties has its heaviest capital in sheep, and throughout Ohio Co., Va., and Washington, Pa., the wool is more abundant and valuable than the wheat.

A writer in the last Ohio Cultivator, dwells with some feeling upon the pretensions of the wool-growers, and claims for the old Wells and Dickenson blood a value beyond any in the Union. He says:

"At this day the flocks of the Ewings, Brownlees, Pattersons, Reeds, McFarlands, and others, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of the Edgingtons, Chaplines, and others, in Western Virginia, of the Ladds, McFaddens, Reeds, Hildebrandts, and others in Ohio, contain more or less of the blood of the Wells and Dickinson flock. Perhaps of all the flocks named, those of the Hildebrandts of Stark county, Ohio, very experienced breeders, have preserved the blood in its greatest purity."

Now the Hildebrandts and Reeds of Ohio, have fine flocks; but we think both have imported since they purchased their original stock, as we know the flocks here and in Washington county have been much improved in that way, though there is no doubt but the early importations of Wells and Dickenson were of a high quality.

This writer goes on to say that the wool of these sheep is better worth \$1 per pound than the Vermont Merinoes is worth 34 cents. He gives his reasons as follows:

"1st. The exceeding fineness, beauty, and silkiness of the fibre.

2d. Its superior condition when sold.

On the last point, it is to be observed, that the yolk or oil, in different varieties of the merino, seems to be of different character. In some, as in most of the Vermont merinos, it is insoluble in water, and cannot be washed out, although the attempt be honestly made in a river of clear water—hence the greater weight of fleece. In others, as in most or all of the flocks named above, the yolk, of a reddish or orange color, easily dissolves in water, when the sheep are washed in a clear running stream, and runs off in a mingled milky, lathery, dirty discoloration, until the fleece being thoroughly cleansed, the water flows away from it pure and clear

—hence, the apparently lighter weight of fleeces. I say apparently, because, when the fleeces of the Vermont merinos come to be *thoroughly cleansed* by a process which will do it, they will not weigh *more*, and often not as *much* as those of the Wells and Dickenson flock."

There seems to be force in these suggestions worthy of attention.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Preparing Seed Corn.

EDS. O. CULT.—For the last four years I have been in the habit of soaking my seed corn in copperas water for a day or two before planting. The results are, that my corn has come up and grown fast, without being molested by the worms or moles; and while my neighbors have had to replant once or twice over, I have had scarcely any of it to do. In the spring of '50, I planted a 7 acre field in corn. At one end of it there was an acre and a quarter in good sod, which I planted before the rest of the field. One half of this sod piece was planted with corn that was soaked in copperas water, the other with the same kind of seed without soaking. The result was that the half which soaked, came up fine and grew well without being molested by insects, while the other half was annoyed by moles, grubs and wire worms, and had to be replanted two or three times. The results at gathering were such as we should expect. Off of the half that was replanted, and had not been soaked, we gathered about twenty bushels of soft immature corn, while off the other half, the yield was over forty of good hard corn. Here the land was precisely the same, in every respect, corn the same, time of planting the same, and one half yielding forty bushels of good sound corn, the other twenty of very poor. To no other cause can I attribute the difference than to the soaking in copperas water. I used one lb. of copperas to a bushel of corn, dissolved in enough warm water to cover the corn, and may be planted any time before it sprouts. That it may be dropped without difficulty, sift dry ashes or sand over it after taking it out of the water.

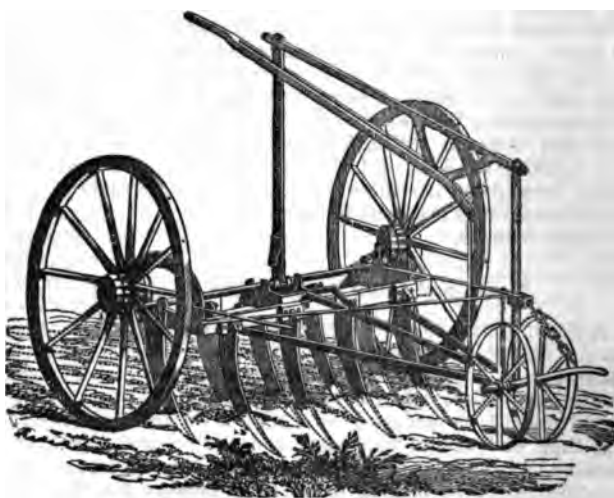
Twenty-Mile Stand, Warren Co., O. H. J. Cox.

English Improved Agricultural Implements—Continued.

Of the *Cultivator*, or as it is called in England, the "*Scarifier*," we found quite a variety of forms in use, suitable for almost every conceivable purpose, or kind of soil and crops. Two of these struck us as very complete and useful implements and well adapted for general purposes on most farms. The annexed cuts and brief descriptions will convey an idea of these, at least to mechanics, and may suggest improvements in the construction of similar machines in this country.

"*Biddell's Scarifier*" consists of a very strong cast-iron frame, upon which the teeth, nine in number, are arranged in two rows, and so disposed at intervals of 16½ inches from each other, as that those in the hinder row should form a path midway in the intervals left by the passage of those in the front. It is suspended on a cranked axle between two wheels, fifty inches in height behind, and on an upright shaft, carried on two small wheels running close together in front. It will be seen that the machine is thus suspended on three points, and by means of two levers, the one to direct the position of the front teeth, and the other to regulate the depth of the hinder ones, it may be balanced between these points in any direction that may be required.

"It may thus be used either with the fore tines parallel with the hinder ones, or at a greater or less depression; this arrangement allows it to penetrate very strong or hard land, and to retain its hold when scarcely any other implement would produce any effect, and even when the plough could not work to advantage. By



[BIDDELL'S PATENT SCARIFIER.]

the contrivance to shift the bearing of the frame upon the axle, either side of the machine may be devised so that the tines shall penetrate the land to a uniform depth, even when, from the circumstance of the wheel having its path along the furrow, the bottom of the wheels may not be parallel with the general level of the land. The tines are prepared to fit case-hardened cast-iron points, of one, two, or three inches or cast-iron or steel hoes of nine inches width; with these latter every part of the land will be cut, and be readily taken off and exchanged."

This implement is used for cultivating land under a variety of circumstances, and bringing it into a proper state of tilth, much more effectually and at less expense than can be done by the means generally employed for that purpose.

It may be successfully used to clean wheat, bean and pea stubbles directly after harvest, and to break up clods of clover layers, as may have failed in the plant, and to break up land after green crops, in May or June, in preparation for turnips, coleworts, &c. thus accomplishing fine and deep tillage, without bringing the surface to the surface land, in preparation for barley and oats."

The next is "Coleman's Drag Harrow and Scarifier," which differs from the foregoing in the form of the teeth and the mode of equalizing the depth, &c. Its principal use in England is for cleaning the land of roots of "couch" and other troublesome

weeds. A descriptive catalogue of the Coleman & Sons, from which the annexed cut is taken, says: "This implement is constructed upon a new principle, and will be found most effective for the various purposes to which it is applicable."

The principal novelty in this harrow is the frame at the bottom, which is suspended about six inches above the lower frame, parallel to it, and, by means of a lever, can be moved backwards and forwards:

this simple and easy movement regulates the depth of the tines or points in the soil; and as the implement does not require lifting, (the frame of which is at all times the same from the ground,) all that is necessary to alter the depth of penetration is, a slight movement of the lever referred to, which changes the inclination of the tines. It will be found to answer all the purposes of harrowing weeds and rubbish from the most foul lands; most efficient for opening, raising, and pulverizing the soil; and as blades of different widths are made to fit the tines, it may be used with great advantage to skim to take off the couch, &c."

The HARROW is an implement of much greater value to the English farmer than the American farrowing to the finer cultivation of the soil, or thorough tillage of crops, practised in this country; and in proportion as our country becomes more populous and the value of the culture will gradually assimilate to that of England in this respect; it grows of various kinds, with Scarifiers, Clod breakers, Rollers, Seed Cultivators, &c.

It can be found on every farm. The annexed cut represents a set of three iron harrows, of the form most generally used, covering a breadth of about 9 feet, and adapted for a team of three horses abreast. Every set is expected to have two or three sets of these harrows, varying in weight and fineness of work, and adapted for different purposes, as for preparing the land, or harrowing in seed, &c. The cost of each set is from \$5 to \$25.

Garlic in Wheat—A Caution.

A representative in Congress, from this district is distributing among his constituents, samples of Wheat. Upon examining a sample of about 100 lbs. received from him about two weeks since, I find three grains, or seeds of that pest to some of our Farmers—*Garlic*.

As it is probable the representatives of other districts are sending out samples of the same wheat to their agricultural friends, would it not be proper for you to put them on their guard against this enemy to good husbandry?

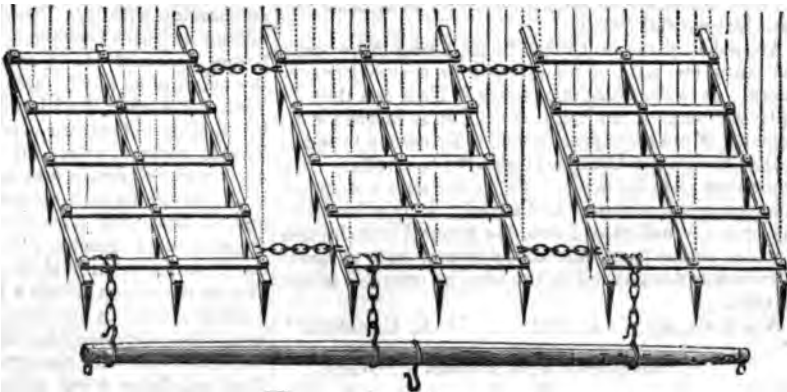
Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL KEENER.

Champaign County, O., April 1852.



["COLEMAN'S DRAG HARROW AND SCARIFIER."]



[ENGLISH IRON HARROWS.]

For the Ohio Cultivator.
Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

To the observing Rambler, a journey through those States lying east of us, presents many of the peculiar types of improvement and cultivation seen in different portions of Ohio.

The "spring" determines the location of the house, and a stone milk-room stands hard by, while the great "bank barn" is the one conspicuous and important feature of the well furnished farm. The houses are not arranged along the "street," as among New England people, but when the spring is remote from the road, a lane leads to the family home.

Horses, and not cattle are the special objects of the good farmers' care; they have noble teams, and they are well cared for.

As a class, the wheat-growers of Pennsylvania and Ohio, are the best plowmen in our country; the furrow is turned with more care, and upon a large scale presents greater uniformity than any other equal amount of plowing in the States. The ground is well prepared, the seed well sown, and the result generally is, with the attendant blessing of Providence, an abundant harvest. They are a prosperous and thrifty, because an industrious and economical people.

What will not the hand of skillful toil accomplish? Behold the mountain sides of Pennsylvania, or the sandy plains of New Jersey. The hill-sides and the valleys smile with the results of patient toil. They are behind some portions of the north in the march of improvement—the old farm house has not everywhere given way to the elegant cottage, the plain home-spun dress is not yet laid aside in all cases for the gayer productions of foreign taste and art, but the rude comfort that surrounds their homes, and the frugal neatness and industry within them, may justly plead for continuance, until the school house and church arise, the ornament and blessing of every neighborhood. Then the works and periodicals devoted to agriculture will become their study. That which they have long practiced as an art, will arise to the dignity of a science, and the improvement of the soil will be increased by the improvement of the mind.

These states are on the advance—let us of Ohio beware lest we fall behind.

Around all these cultivated fields, along these roads and lanes, one painful scene mars the prospect everywhere. It is the decaying fences. How can they be replaced? shall it be with wood? it is scarce; with stone? it is not often practicable. My own impression is, that the Osage Orange affords the best relief. My experience is in its favor. My hedge does not sprout from the roots, is thrifty and strong; it is a beautiful and probably enduring fence, the general introduction of which seems to me the cheapest and most valuable improvement demanded by the farming interests of our latitude.

New York, April 14, 1852. D. E. GARDNER.

Domestic Fish Ponds.

On many farms, having good springs of water, it would be an easy matter to construct a fish pond which could be turned to good account in the way of affording a supply of fresh fish for the table. (We published several articles on this subject in early volumes of the Ohio Cultivator.) A correspondent in Stark county asks how he shall go to work to make a fish pond, "with spring water and a muddy bottom." We do not know how he can best remedy the "muddy bottom," unless sand or gravel is near at hand. The following from the Ohio Farmer, by our friend Yant, may be of service to him and others:

"HOW TO MAKE A FISH POND, AND GET RID OF STONE.—I had on my farm a number of heaps of

rough stone, not very nice to look at, and not very convenient to get around, nor yet very profitable. There were also several spring runs with deep gullies, across which it was desirable to have a road, so I hauled the stone into one of the gullies in sufficient quantity to make a bridge, dug down the banks, and graveled the upper side and surface of the stone bridge, forming a clear pond of spring water. Into this I have put some choice varieties of fish, that are not apt to prey upon each other; so that when fully completed I shall have, instead of nasty stone heaps, and a deep gully over which I could not pass—first got rid of the stone—made a bridge—a fish pond of some eight square rods, from three to six feet in depth, and with a very little additional expense can make a convenient watering place; the whole at a cost of some six or seven dollars in labor. How do you like it?
Mineral Hills, Tuscarawas Co. O. D. YANT."

WALKS AND TALKS of an American Farmer in England. We briefly noticed this book on the 1st of March, since which time, we have treated ourselves to a perusal of it, and find it one of the raciest volumes of foreign travel recently published. We give an extract from the description of

Birkenhead Park--The People's Garden.

The gateway, which is about a mile and a half from the ferry, and quite back of the town, is a great, massive block of handsome Ionic architecture, standing alone, and unsupported by anything in the vicinity. There is a large archway for carriages, and two smaller ones for those on foot, and, on either side, and over these, are rooms, which probably serve as inconvenient lodges for the laborers. No porter appears, and the gates are freely open to the public.

Walking a short distance up an avenue, we passed through another light iron gate into a thick, luxuriant, and diversified garden. Five minutes of admiration, and a few more spent in studying the manner in which art had been employed to obtain from nature so much beauty, and I was ready to admit that in democratic America there was nothing to be thought of as comparable with this People's Garden. Indeed, gardening had here reached a perfection that I had never before dreamed of. I cannot undertake to describe the effect of so much taste and skill as had evidently been employed; I will only tell you, that we passed by winding paths, over acres and acres, with constant varying surface, where on all sides were growing every variety of shrubs and flowers, with more than natural grace, all set in borders of greenest, closest turf, and all kept with most consummate neatness. At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the gate, we came to an open field of clean bright, green-sward, closely mown, on which a large tent was pitched, and a party of boys in one part, and a party of gentlemen in another were playing cricket. Beyond this was a large meadow with rich groups of trees, under which a flock of sheep were reposing, and girls and women with children, were playing.

The site of the park and garden, was, ten years ago, a flat, sterile, clay farm. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Paxton, in June, 1844, by whom it was laid out in its present form by June of the following year. Carriage roads, thirty-four feet wide, with borders of ten feet, and walks varying in width were first drawn and made. The excavation for a pond was also made, and the earth obtained from these sources used for making mounds, and to vary the surface, which has been done with much *naturalness* and taste. The whole ground was thoroughly under-drained, the minor drain of stone, the main of tile. By these, sufficient water is obtained to fully supply the pond, or lake, as

ry call it, which is from twenty to forty feet wide, and about three feet deep, and meanders for a long tance through the garden. It is stocked with aquatic plants, gold fish and swans.

The roads are macadamized. On each side of the riage way, and of all the walks, pipes for drainage are laid, which communicate with deep main drains at run under the edges of all the mounds or flower ds. The walks are laid first with six inches of fine oken stone, then three inches cinders, and the surce with six inches of fine rolled gravel. All the ones on the ground which were not used for these rposes, were laid in masses of rock-work, and moss-and rock plants attached to them. The mounds are then planted with shrubs, and heaths, and ferns, and the beds with flowering plants. Between these, and the walks and drives, is everywhere a belt of turf, hich, by the way, is kept close cut with short, broad rthes, and shears, and swept with *hair-brooms*, as we w.) Then the rural lodges, temple, pavilion, bridg-, orchestra for a *band of instrumental music*, &c., re built. And so, in one year, the skeleton of this lightful garden was complete.

But this is but a small part. Beside the cricket and extensive archery ground, large valleys are made rdant, extensive drives are arranged—plantations, mps, and avenues of trees formed, and a large park d out. And all this magnificent pleasure-ground is tirely, unreservedly, and forever the people's own. ie poorest British peasant is as free to enjoy it in all parts as the British Queen.

Is it not a grand good thing? But you are enquir- g who *paid* for it. The honest owners—the most se and worthy townspeople of Birkenhead—in the me way that the New Yorkers pay for the "Tombs," d the Hospital, and the *cleaning* (as they amusingly y) of their streets.

Of the farm which was purchased, 120 acres have en disposed of in the way I have described. The re- ining sixty acres, encircling the park and garden, re reserved to be sold or rented, after being well aded and streeted, and planted, for private building s. Several fine mansions are already built on these aving private entrances to the park), and the rest w sell at \$1.25 a square yard. The whole concern st the town between five and six hundred thousand llars.

Don't go to California.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Don't go to California, boys,
Don't go to Oregon,
There's wealth for you in the Buckeye State,
And wealth that may be won,
Aye, wealth that may be won, boys,
By true hearts, strong and bold;
Then don't go to California,
Stay at home and gather gold;
Oh stay at home, oh stay at home,
With the friends you love to-day,
There's wealth for you in the Buckeye State,
Oh! gather it while you may.

There's wealth in the teeming valley,
Deep buried in the soil,
To work, to work, with the spade and plow,
And win it with manly toil.
There's wealth in the fleecy flocks, boys,
That sleep in the shady grove,
There's wealth in the lowing herds, boys,
That over our wild hills rove.
Then stay at home, oh! stay at home,
With the friends you love to-day,
There's wealth for you in the flocks and herds,
Oh, gather it while you may.

There's wealth in the dark old forest,
'Mong the oaks and poplar's tall,
Go gather it while you've health and strength,
With the axe, the wedge, and mall.

Oh, there's wealth in the waving saplings,
There's wealth in the oster bough,
And a Fairy's wand with a generous hand
Is coining it for you now.
Then stay at home, oh, stay at home,
With the friends you love to-day,
There's wealth for you in the forest, boys,
Oh! gather it while you may.

There's wealth in the craggy hill-sides,
And the rocks hold wealth in store,
And the tireless hand may win it
From the deep laid beds of ore.
Not beds of the shining metals,
But an ore more useful far,
That maketh the ponderous engine,
And rails for the flying car.
Then stay at home, oh, stay at home,
With the friends you love to-day,
There's wealth in our rocks and hill-sides,
Stay, gather it while you may.

There's wealth in the wild ravines, boys,
There's wealth in the shady dells,
There's wealth in the meadows green, boys,
There's wealth in the mossy fells,
There's wealth in the bounding brooks, boys,
That sparkle thro' our hills,
There's wealth in our sweeping rivers,
There's wealth in our dancing rills.
Then stay at home, oh, stay at home,
With friends you love to-day,
There's gold in our dancing rills, boys,
Oh! gather it while you may.

There's wealth in the wintry winds, boys,
There's wealth in the summer showers,
There's wealth in the springing grass blades,
There's wealth in the budding flowers,
There's wealth in the glorious sunshine,
There's wealth in the falling dew,
And every breeze that quivers the trees
Is garnering wealth for you.
Then stay at home, oh, stay at home,
'Mong friends you love to-day,
There's wealth in the dew and sunshine,
Oh! gather it while you may.

Oh! gather it while you may, boys.
With the plow, the hoe, and spade,
With the mattock, the pick, and crowbar,
The axe with its glancing blade,
The sledge, the tongs and the anvil,
The hammer, the saw and plane,
The sickle and scythe, the auger and drill.
Gather wealth from hill and plain.
Oh! stay at home, oh stay at home
With hearts that love you to-day,
There's gold for you in Ohio,
Stay, gather it while you may.

Oh! go not to California, boys.
The glittering trash to find.
There's a world of wealth gold cannot buy.
In the *homes* you leave behind.
There's wealth in the maiden's trusting love,
There's wealth in the wife's fond fears,
There's wealth in the sister's tenderness,
There's wealth in a mother's tears.
Then stay at home, oh, stay at home,
Enjoy it while you may,
For the gold of California
Don't barter life's loves away.
[Cleveland True Demo]

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Our Agricultural Society an election for officers at the City Hall in Colum on the 18th day of May, which resulted as follow

FOR PRESIDENT—Samuel Brush.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT—Jacob Sly.
FOR TREASURER—Robert Hume, Jr.
FOR SECRETARY—Benj. Blake.
FOR MANAGERS—Michael Sullivant, Wm. H rey, Wm. L. Miner, Eli F. Jennings, Lucian Bu

After the election, the new President delivei stirring address, which has been published in the papers, and will have the effect to open the s eyes of some people about the capital on the sul of roads and markets.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, MAY 15, 1852.

Meeting of the State Board.

We gather from various sources, that at the recent meeting of the Board, at Cleveland, Mr. MEDARY resigned his office as Treasurer, and M. L. SULLIVANT was elected to fill the vacancy; and that in consequence of the contemplated absence of Dr. WATTS, Mr. MEDARY was elected President *pro tem*. Mr. Sullivant also resigned his post on the Executive committee, which vacancy remains to be filled, by the President *pro tem*.

The Horticultural list of premiums, as agreed upon and published, was reconsidered, and the list of last year adopted; by which the premiums in that department will be considerably increased.

The site for the State Fair was also selected, being in the Eastern borders of the corporation, at the corner of Kinsman and Frontier streets, on the lands of P. Scoville, Esq. The fitting up of these grounds is to be in charge of Ex-Mayor CASE, of Cleveland, and we understand the City authorities will furnish Police, and other attendance necessary for the preservation of order and safety during the Fair. We feel persuaded that the FOREST CITY is bound to show the State a well ordered exhibition.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—The month of May, thus far has been bright and warm, highly favorable for the farmers, who have been very active in making up for the time lost last month. After ten days of dry weather, we have just had fine rains, followed again with bright sunshine. Vegetation is now very brisk, and the prospects for a fruitful season quite favorable. Wheat and grass generally look well, and oats, though sown late, will come forward rapidly. Corn and potatoe planting has been going on for a week past quite briskly and will continue for a week to come, with good chance for success.

FRUIT PROSPECTS too, are on the whole more favorable than was expected. Apples never gave better promise of a crop; the same is true of plums, also strawberries and most other small fruits; pears and cherries will not be a failure, and even peach trees in sheltered situations have had an occasional blossom enough very few have set any fruit. Some of the trees which were thought quite dead have put out tufts of leaves, and will perhaps bear fruit, though it is feared that many of the late blossoming fruit trees, from the late frosts, will be disappointed.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture has not yet received any of our communications, and a package have not received any answer. They will be applied on sending us word. In answer to our inquiry we learned that persons who procured subscriptions for us, handed the names and addresses to their postmaster, who failed to inform us. We are entitled to the "honor" hence we have some reason to be dissatisfied. We have forgotten to mention that we have received several communications from our friends in the West.

the mails; but as a whole we are gratified to learn that our numerous friends of the *roll* are well pleased with the plan we have adopted for introducing among them new and improved varieties of garden and field products.

The Roll of Honor is still open, seeds being sent as heretofore to persons who send us clubs of 6 or more names for the Cultivator. The kinds of seeds now on hand are such as will answer for late sowing, as several new varieties of Turnips, Rape or Cole, Perennial Rye Grass, &c.; also (just received) a small supply of the improved or "Stowell Sweet Corn," from Rochester, N. Y., Victoria Rhubarb, and several other things, besides a dozen or more of the best varieties of our French flower seeds still on hand, many of which are well suited for fall sowing.

Mr. BATEHAM expects to make a short tour into Kentucky and Indiana the last of this, or the first of next month.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1851.—We learn that the sheets of this report have gone through the press and are now in the hands of the folders. We cannot see the necessity for this delay. It should, if possible, be in the hands of the farmers while they have leisure to read; and not come dragging along after they are done looking or caring for it, to be laid by upon the shelf, like a pair of skates in the dog days.

WOOL SAMPLES.—We have a flock of long staple from a yearling buck raised by B. C. Perkins, Esq., of North Rochester, Lorain county. This is from a $\frac{1}{2}$ Paular, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Rambouillette—long and heavy, but not so fine as the blood would seem to promise.

Hon. N. S. TOWNSEND of Avon, has sent us wools from his Cotswold stock, which is equal to the best Ohio long-wool we have examined. The staple will average over twelve inches in length.

OF FINE WOOL, we have a dozen samples from the flock of John McFadden, of Cadiz, Harrison county, from yearling lambs, which will do to show along with the best of that famous wool region. The stamp of the *Spanish* is unmistakable in this wool, and Irish John may repose on his laurels. Our other half says she would like to spin a fleece of this wool into stocking-yarn. Mac. says he sold his last year's clip of 300 fleeces, for 62 cents per lb.

HARRISON AGAIN!—We had written thus far when we turned up from the bottom of the pile still another batch of fine wool samples, from John Singer of New Athens, Harrison county, so very like McFadden's that we were ready to swear they were from the same sheep, only that McFadden's wool is the longer of the two. The weight of Mr. Singer's fleeces, he states, was 2 lbs. 6 oz., well cleansed, and sold on the premises for 58 cents. We take these gentlemen to be neighbors and they may divide the honors between them—there are enough for both.

Morgans vs. Bellfounders.

EDS. O. CULT.—I see by your paper that friends LADD & MCGREW offer to meet half-way and show stock, against any horses in Ohio. I wish you to say to them through the same medium, that I will meet them at ZANESVILLE, on the 24th of June, and spend two days in showing colts of the Bellfounder stock, against their Morgans, or any others that will meet for exhibition, and will offer an opportunity for purchasers to select from my stock of one, two, and three year old colts—stallions and fillies. This challenge is accepted with no feelings of disrespect to friends Ladd & McGrew, and to ascertain a very high opinion of their enterprise and to be highly pleased with their stock.

W. H. RABY

The Sheep Shearing at Tiffin.

According to previous announcement, the exhibition of Messrs. Campbell & Wainwright's French Merino Sheep, took place at Tiffin, on the 5th of May inst. Some of these sheep were of last season's importation, and others were bred in the flock of A. L. Bingham, of Vermont, and gave good evidence of what care in breeding, and good keeping can do, to improve this important branch of husbandry.

The visitors present were principally extensive wool growers of that region, whose judgment on such subjects is worth recording. There were Paist, of Clarke, Dr. Ferris, of Wyandot, and other sheep kings of Seneca—Bakers, Arnold, Fleet, Eastman, Graves, Krum, Brown, &c. who saw and handled these sheep, and gave in their opinions in the resolutions which follow.

The finest animal in this exhibition was a stock Buck, some four years old, which, in good condition, will weigh about 300 pounds. He is altogether the noblest looking animal we have ever seen; with a fleece of beautiful texture throughout, long and compact, and covering the entire animal from nose to hoof; the natural folds about his neck standing out like the pictures of royal dames of Queen Elizabeth's time. This buck was said to have been imported last September, and if there is a better looking sheep of the kind in America, we should like to see it. Of the others were some handsome yearling bucks, and several one and two year old ewes, which came as near perfection in form and fleece as we expect to see. The cut which we used in the Cultivator of the 15th of April, of Mr. Jewett's sheep, is an exact representation of these, in all save the one first described; he stands up with more of a lion look. The flock are well disciplined, and bear handling very well. They are in good condition, considering the season and their recent journey.

There are many flocks of fine sheep about Seneca and Wyandot. The stock buck owned by Dr. Ferris of Upper Sandusky, purchased of Mr. Campbell last season for \$500, is thought to be of equal value with the one above described; though in point of appearance the latter is thought to be superior, and will sell for more money; the proprietor's modest demand is \$1000.

Of those sheared, the fleece of a ewe lamb weighed 11½ lbs. and that of a yearling buck ¾ blood weighed 13½ lbs.—both unwashed; the latter very clean for one in that condition. The resolutions are supposed to speak the sentiments of the gentlemen in attendance.—ED.

RESOLUTIONS offered at the public exhibition of Sheep, held at Tiffin, Ohio, May 5th, 1852:

THOMAS BAKER was called to the Chair, and Dr. G. SPRAGUE appointed Secretary.

On motion of Senator WILSON, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the farmers and others present, who had witnessed the public shearing, weighing of wool, &c. Judge Ingram, Dr. Sprague, E. R. Baker, Wm. Paist and Mr. Eastman were appointed said committee.

The following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the French Merino Sheep here on exhibition by Messrs. Campbell & Wainwright, are the best lot of sheep of the kind, we have ever seen imported into Ohio, both as regards the size of the carcass, the weight of the fleece, and the quality of the wool.

Resolved, That we look upon the introduction of these sheep into Ohio, as promising a great increase of interest and profit to the wool growing interest of the State.

The following resolution was offered by Henry Cromwell, Esq.:

Resolved, That this exhibition of Merino Sheep, fully meets the expectations of the visitors present, and that we believe their introduction among us will promote the best interests of the wool growers of the State.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland, the Ohio Cultivator, at Columbus, and in the papers of this city.

THOMAS BAKER, *President*.

G. SPRAGUE, *Secretary*.

Tiffin, Ohio, May 5, 1852.

KENTUCKY CULTIVATOR.—A new agricultural monthly quarto, which hails from Cynthiana, Ky. We wish Brother ATKINSON good luck of his new enterprise. He has enlisted the pens of able writers and puts the Cultivator at the standard price—\$1 a year.

Stock buyers will not fail to notice the Advertisement of L. G. Morris' Cattle Sale.



May-Bug and Grub Worm.

A subscriber in Oldham county, Kentucky, informs us that meadows in that region have suffered much injury of late years by the white grub-worms, and he is desirous of learning what produces these worms, and also if there is any remedy for the evil. He says that some of his neighbors have got the idea that pasturing their grass lands tends to increase the grubs, and hence they are impoverishing their farms, by reducing their stock. But for his part he disbelieves this theory, and while he keeps more stock than most of his neighbors in proportion to his land, he is less troubled with grubs.

In the summer of 1845, much damage was done to grass lands in many parts of Ohio, by the grub-worm; and in the Ohio Cultivator of that year, Aug. 15, (vol. 1, p. 125) we gave a full description of this insect, and its transformations, &c. The parent of the grub worm is the common beetle, or May bug, (*Melolontha*) represented above, (a) usually seen flying in the dusk of the evening, in great numbers during the first warm days of spring, say about the first week in May—though we have seen very few of them this year. The female beetle deposits her eggs on the leaves of trees and bushes, and perhaps on grass also; they are hatched in about two weeks, and the young worms or grubs descend to the ground, where they subsist for two or three years on the roots of grass, &c., then change to the beetle or perfect state. These grub-worms must not be confounded with the cut-worm, by any of our young readers, as that is a plague of another form and color.

In regard to the idea that cattle or other farm stock in pastures tends to increase the number of grubs, there is no foundation for it in reason or nature. It is not easy to suggest means of preventing or curing the evil—certainly not without breaking up and destroying the grass. It is possible that the past very severe winter may have greatly lessened their numbers. At any rate there is reason to hope that after a year or so of plenty, these pests will disappear, at least for a time. We have not heard much complaint of their ravages for three or four years past, until last year.

American Pomological Congress.

In compliance with a Resolution passed by the American Pomological Congress during its Session at Cincinnati in October 1850, it becomes my duty publicly to announce that the next Session will be held in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 13TH DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1852. The Congress will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Chinese Museum Building, south Ninth street, below Chestnut.

The Pomological, Horticultural, and Agricultural Societies throughout the United States and Canada, are invited to send such number of Delegates as they may deem expedient. And the Delegates are requested to bring with them specimens of Fruit of their respective districts.

Packages and Boxes of Fruit for the Congress may be directed to the care of Thomas P. James, Esq., No. 212 Market street, Philadelphia, should the owners be unable to give their personal attendance.

The various State Fruit Committees, will, on or before the day of meeting, transmit their several Reports to A. J. Downing, Esq., general Chairman of the whole. The Chairman of each State Committee is authorized, where vacancies occur, to fill up the number of his Committee to five members.

W. D. BRINCKLE, M.D., *President.*

Philadelphia, May 1, 1852.

✂ Editors, friendly to the advancement of the Science of Pomology, are respectfully solicited to notice this Circular.

PREMIUM LISTS.—The Ohio & Brooke County Agricultural Society, in conjunction with the Mechanics' Institute of the city of Wheeling, Va., are out in the *Wheeling Gazette* with a list of premiums for competition, at their Annual Fair, to be held near Wheeling. We need not say how fully we appreciate the compliment which this list contains in approval of our endeavours to meet the wants of the laborer's fireside.

PREBLE COUNTY is also in the field with a Premium List, and we opine they will not come so near a failure as was reported of them last year.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.—This staunch society has published their premium list, which contains several new and highly valuable features, especially in regard to crops and animals; also three prizes for *Ladies' Horsemanship*. They have girls up that way that can ride some. The fair is to be held at Warren on the 8th and 9th of September.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.—The Cleveland papers publish the list of premiums offered in this county, to be awarded at the Fair, to be held at Cleveland on the 6th and 7th days of October.

The *Guernsey Times*, publishes the List of Premiums agreed upon by the officers of the Agricultural Society of that county for their fair in 1852. Some of the regulations of this society are worthy of special commendation.

HON. EBEN NEWTON, M. C., of the Trumbull district, has our acknowledgements for copies of his speech in Congress, on the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, at Washington. This speech is a comprehensive summary of Agricultural Statistics and information, presented in the plain and strong language of a working man—singularly free from the windy declamations usually emanating from the National Capitol. We want more working men in Congress, like Mr. Newton and Hon. J. CABLE, of the Carroll district, whose speech on the Agriculture of the United States we received some time since.

✂ We invite the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the *extra* in this number, giving full description of EMERY'S HORSE POWERS, applicable to a great variety of uses.

Our Seeings along the Valley.

It is pleasant to get away from home once in a while, to see what the rest of the world is about; and the man who does not go over the ground every year here in the west, will not be likely to keep posted up on all the movements of progress in the industrial world. A ride of two hundred miles cannot fail to introduce to us something worthy of note.

We have elsewhere spoken of the main object of our visit to Seneca county, which, in the way of sheep stock is taking a lead among the wool-growers of the west. They are not producing the silkiness of staple attained among the shepherds of Licking, Jefferson, Wayne, Stark, Harrison, &c., but they are probably realizing more present profit at first hands for their heavy fleeces.

The CITY OF TIFFIN is extending itself gradually over the fine building sites of "Fort Ball," and is a place of decided enterprise. We visited the workshop of the ingenious Gun Smith who sent the superb sliding chamber rifle to emperor Nicholas, which was taken to the World's Fair, by H. Cromwell, Esq. Mr. Goss (the inventor) is an ingenious mechanic, and has some of the same sort left, with which we would like to draw a bead on something, were it not that our shooting days are over.

We also visited the studio of Mr. GRISWOLD, whose landscapes will answer to exhibit alongside of those executed by artists who make more noise, but no better pictures. We hope something from his pencil may grace the exhibition at Cleveland next fall. The mechanics at Tiffin seem to be all busy and thriving.

Our editorial brethren of the *Whig* and *Advertiser*, are just such fellows as we like to meet with when on a cruise—frank and friendly. Mine host of the "Shawan House" deserves the popularity he enjoys, of keeping one of the best hotels in Ohio.

We made a night with our friend USHER, at Bellefontaine. This old borough is considerably out of repair, but the prospective railroad improvements must give it a new impetus, which will result in giving it an air of taste and thrift. Brother Hubbard of the *Gazette* has the editorial field all to himself and is not slow in sayings of wit and wisdom.

The pretty town of SPRINGFIELD is a "bright particular star among the cities of this Valley. With natural advantages unsurpassed, and a decided taste for the beautiful, her citizens are surrounding their homes with attractions of no ordinary character, while her Farmers and Mechanics, like strong and healthy sinews, give substance and energy to the whole.

AT XENIA, we had an agreeable talk with our valued friend FAIRCHILD, one of the choice men of the last Legislature under the old regime, and one who has set types in his day; and also with McBRATNEY of the *Torchlight*, whom we take to be a good fellow in the main, though we are sorry to see him lend himself to retail a piece of petty malice against us, got up by an enemy to both, for the purpose of screening certain members of the Legislature, whose misdoings are too notorious here, to admit of defence; but let all this pass.

The new grade, and T rail, on the M. R. & L. E. R. R., are fast supplying the place of the original structure, and in course of the present season will be mainly completed. This work is in the hands of an efficient corps, who are vigorously pushing it through.

The wheat prospect is very flattering, though not so forward as in some years, yet the fields present a general healthy appearance, with but few indications of having suffered from frost or other winter casualties. Spring plowing in this region had just fairly commenced on the first week of May.

☞ The following from the N. Y. Sun will be found of some interest to our readers in connection with the article on this subject in a previous number:

Sugar from Indian Corn and Oil of Vitriol.

A patent has been granted at Washington for a process of making sugar out of corn, which, though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most of our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly an equal quantity, by measure, of water, together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, held in solution, of course, with the acid. A quantity of common chalk is now thrown in, which has the effect to remove the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it as sediment to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally crystalized and clarified in the usual manner. We imagine that an operating apparatus placed in the World's Fair, and turning out lumps of sugar made of corn and vitriol, would have made the "rest of mankind" conclude that the Yankees had a compact with the witches, or some other supernatural power. The patentee of this process is Mr. George Riley of this city.

Sugar may be produced in the same manner, from common starch, corn stalks, and other fibrous substances. The process affords a fine example of what chemists call Catalysis. Though sugar is produced, yet the nature and strength of the vitriol is not a whit altered, neither is the original quantity diminished. The same vitriol would, therefore, suffice to convert an indefinite amount of meal into sugar.

We hope the day is not far distant when more attention will be paid to the subject of chemistry as a branch of education than it now receives in most of our common schools. Though the process above described seems wonderful; it is no more strange than the phenomena presented by the combustion of a tallow candle. How few know that a burning candle is, in effect, a gas light, the melted tallow, or carbon, being raised by capillary attraction to the center of the flame, which being hollow, forms a retort wherein the tallow is subjected to an immense heat, and thus converted into illuminating gas, in precisely the same manner as the carbon in the huge retorts at the gas manufactory is turned into gas.

Trial of Agricultural Implements,

By the New York State Agricultural Society.

The trial of Grain Reapers, Mowing Machines, Steam Engines for farm purposes, Grain Drills, Horse Powers, Flax and Hemp Dressing Machines, Threshers, Seed Planters, Cultivators and Broadcast Sowers will take place at Geneva, between the 12th and 26th of July next. (The particular day of the commencement of the trial will be given hereafter.) The competition will be open to all who become members of the Society, and enter their machines for the trial. Upwards of \$400 will be awarded to the successful candidates, and Inventors are invited to be present with their machines and engage in this trial which will be conducted in a manner to secure practical and reliable results that will be of importance to our country.

Persons desiring to compete, must become members of the Society by the payment of \$1, and enter their names with the Secretary and implements.

All desired information as to the regulations for the trial will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Agricultural Rooms, Albany, May 7, 1852.



HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

On the Culture of Celery.

Discussion at the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Mr. Davies advised that the seed should be sown about the second or third week of February, upon a moderate hot-bed, or in boxes of rich mold in a greenhouse. When the plants have put on their fourth leaf, they should be pricked out from the seed-box, into a nursery, or bed of rich light mold, prepared by placing two inches of soil upon two inches of rotten manure. Being four inches apart, they can here grow vigorously, and make strong stocky plants with a fine mat of roots—the advantage of which will be very apparent, when the time comes for planting them out in trenches, where the crop is to be grown and blanched.

About the first week of July, dig the trenches, one foot wide, one foot deep, and three feet apart; dig up the bottom soil, and upon it place fresh cow dung to the depth of nine inches, and cover it with two inches of the richest soil. He stated that he had tried other manures, especially the rotten dung from the hot-beds, but preferred the recent cow dung to all others; and further that it would be difficult to render the ground too rich for this vegetable.

He advised that the plants be set one foot apart in a single row, having taken them up from the nursery bed with a mass of roots holding a good ball of earth, they should be plunged into the highly manured trench without any detriment, and they would receive no check but even grow the faster if the weather were not too dry, or if the plants received a good watering. Offsetts should be removed at the time of transplanting. He has grown it by this plan to the weight of nine pounds. Celery delights in plenty of water.

He especially urged that the earthing up be not commenced too soon, the plants should have grown stout and stocky, and the weather should have become cool, or they will be likely to suffer from decay in our hot climate. The first earthing should be six inches, and the leaves should be carefully gathered while the soil is worked in around the plant with the hand. After dressings should be four inches each. He considers Celery the worst grown vegetable in our market.

Mr. Buchanan, who cultivates only for domestic use, has been very successful in the growth of this delicious vegetable; this he attributes to the richness, deep tilth, and moisture of his garden, which has all been thoroughly trenched and abundantly manured.

He sows the seed thinly in drills in the open ground—if too thick, they are thinned out, but he never has them pricked out into another bed. They are large enough to plant in the trenches by the end of June, or beginning of July. Here they are placed ten inches apart, in a double row, the trenches being four feet asunder and well manured. He shelters the young plants, and waters occasionally; never allows any earthing up until the plants are well established; begins about a month before it is wanted for use.

Mr. Kelly referred to the prize Celery of the London gardeners, many of whom took great pride in competing with one another in its production; by them it had been grown to fourteen pounds. There the ground was highly manured for this crop, and indeed he considered too much water and manure could not well be applied to it. In earthing up, the gardeners took care to form a sort of dish at the top of the soil, so as to retain

water, which he had seen them apply by the barrel full, irrigating the plants *profusely*.

He advised the use of old manure in abundance, and to avoid all that is hot or fermenting.

Mr. Cox supported these views and observations; he too was familiar with London culture. He also urged the plan of pricking out recommended above, it should always be practiced, as it improves the plants exceedingly to give them room to grow, and also because they will bear removing so much better with a ball of earth.

He advised digging up the bottom of the trenches before applying the manure. Considers a single row the best for a fine product; but spoke of double rows and even beds, as a more economical method, on account of requiring less earth to be moved for the blanching. When this plan is adopted, the rows run across the bed, which may be three or four feet wide, and two pieces of thin board, reaching across and clasped at top, hold the leaves together, and allow of throwing the earth in between the cross rows without injuring the plants.

No person advocated the celebrated new fashioned method of growing celery with tiles, which has been so highly recommended by the inventors and venders of the apparatus in England, and even in the Eastern States.

Allusions were made to the difficulty experienced in this climate, arising from the frequent drouths of mid-summer, and the advantages which attach to irrigation and proximity to water, its element, in such situations as the vicinity of Boston, where it is cooler, and near Philadelphia, where it is very extensively produced in the drained marsh-land, lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

Our own market gardeners always take off an early crop of potatoes, or some other highly manured vegetable before setting the celery, in this latitude, the only protection given in winter is a covering of rye straw on the top of the ridge of earth that is brought up to the top of the leaves at the last dressing, and that is, as late as the frosts permit working the soil. From this ridge it is dug for the table, as wanted during the winter.

Some discussion ensued respecting the application of salt, and its use as a manure; though it has been applied in some private gardens hereabouts with happy effects—they were not represented in the discussion, and appeared to have escaped the notice of the speakers.—*West. Hort. Review.*

Culture of Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is propagated either by seeds or by division of the roots. Though the plants raised from seed will not be of a uniform character, yet from seeds of the best kinds all will be worth cultivation. The seed should be sown as early as can be done in spring. On light, dry soil, draw drills about an inch deep and one foot apart, in which sow the seeds thinly, and cover evenly. They will be up in about four weeks, and if the weather proves dry, give them occasional waterings. Hoe freely to keep under the weeds. When the plants are an inch high, thin them out to four inches apart, and allow them to grow till October; at which time a piece of deep, rich ground should be selected, and dug eighteen inches deep, manuring it well with very rotten dung, and breaking and working it perfectly with the spade. When it has settled for about two weeks, set out the plants two feet apart in one row, and four feet between the rows. Plant their crowns two inches below the surface, and cover them four or five inches thick with leaves, or litter from the stable, to prevent the frost from throwing them out of the ground during winter. No farther after-culture is required beyond keeping the ground clear of weeds. In the early part of winter, every year, cover the plants with a layer of straw or hay, and dig in the

with a fork, in spring, among the roots. Rhubarb, thus treated, will continue many years in great perfection, and produce a very ample return. Where there are only a few roots wanted, they may be procured by the division of one or two good roots, leaving an eye to each, and planting them at once in ground prepared as above, where they are to remain. About eight or ten plants will suffice for a small family, though twenty will not be too many. By this method it will be ready for use in the first year after planting, whereas, from seed, it is [two or] three years before it is ready for the table. In removing the stalks for use, first scrape away a little of the earth, then bend down the stalk you wish to remove, and slip it off from the crown without breaking or cutting it. The stalks should not be used after the leaves are full grown, as they are then too hard and stringy; use the stalks only of such leaves as are about half, or nearly fully expanded. Where there is a large supply, it can be made into a preserve of any kind. Both an excellent jam and jelly can be made from either the green or red varieties, though the color of that made from the latter is more beautiful, being a fine dark pink.—*Buist.*

N. Y. State Fair

The officers of the State Agricultural Society, held a meeting at Utica, on Thursday, 6th inst.

After examining the grounds offered for the Cattle Show, the Board decided to locate on the Plant Farm, on the New Hartford road.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Machinery and Labor—Education.

It is one of the most striking characteristics of the present age, that machinery is rapidly doing the work of human bones and muscles. We have but to glance at almost any department of industry, and we find that, year after year, more and more of the work formerly done by human skill and labor has now been consigned to the mindless skill of wood and iron. Not only is this true of the business of manufacturing establishments, but in mechanical, agricultural and household pursuits.

We cannot see all this with indifference; our hearts leap up exultingly at each new triumph of man's skill and inventive genius. We take pride in contemplating it, and comfort at the prospects of the future, as we hopefully anticipate the time when machines scarcely needing an overseer shall do all the drudgery of labor, and leave man more time for the cultivation of the mind and heart.

But if we take a different stand-point from which to look at the tendency of the age, we shall see more to sadden than to gladden us; for every new invention, so far as it renders human labor useless, deprives hundreds if not thousands of men, women and children, of their wonted means of subsistence. The wail of destitution and suffering now coming up anew from the sewing women of our Eastern cities, whose work has been taken away by the newly invented sewing machines, points to an example. These machines will do the work of six shirt women, and stitch nearly every seam, with no expense but the first cost of the machine and the labor of an attendant; and as nearly all business men will have their work done where it will be done cheapest and best, thousands of females are thrown out of employment.

Such examples can be found in nearly every branch of business both for male and female. It is a necessary consequence of the "spirit of the age," and no murmurs or complainings could, if wished, stop the progress of things in this direction. Machinery will

still be invented and will still be used, and there will doubtless be much more suffering from this cause before there will be less; and though we are convinced that it will in time prove a blessing to the laborer, yet were it not so, our part would be still to take things as they are, and make the best possible use of them.

But there are many useful lessons we should learn from this state of things. In all this, Providence seems to point attention to the fact that man was never designed to be a mere *machine*. He was never created in the image of God and endowed with an immortal soul, that his high powers of mind should lie idle, and he be obliged to toil from morning till night, and year after year, to accomplish what iron and wood could do as well and more easily. Only such labor as employs the *mind* of man seems fitted to task his energies; and as we look forward into the future, there seems little prospect that the mere laborer who puts no thought in his work will find employment. Machines will do as well, and cost less too support them.

There seems to be something wrong when human beings can find no leisure to cultivate the mind or improve the heart. Such could not have been the Creator's design; and as the drudgery of labor is by degrees removed, the higher departments which are left will naturally command better wages; less labor will support a family, and more time can be spared for the mind and soul.

But there are a few other lessons which the tendency of the times, and the consequent destitution we have spoken of, should teach us; and first and most important of all, the *MIND should be so trained that it can adapt itself to circumstances*. Had those sewing women received any other education than enough to make shirts, they might now engage in something else; but, alas! their whole life has too often been merely a struggle for bread, and they know not how to do any thing but the labor they have been accustomed to; and worse still, their children have come up like the parents.

Such general movements as this of employing machinery instead of human labor, affects all classes, and *all* should see the importance of having children receive sufficient education to fit them for a higher species of labor. It is very important now—it is to be much more so. Iron can never think, and laborers who are thoughtful and skillful can always find some profitable employment. Parents, teachers, every philanthropist—every one who wishes well for his country and the human race, should carefully look at the importance of more education for our youth, and should labor in every way to promote it.

The immediate effect of this movement, we see and know, must be suffering. This must be relieved, first, by the active exercise of benevolence, and second, by searching out other employments for the destitute. Such bodies as the "Female Schools of Design," of our own country, and the "Ladies' Guild," of England, are invaluable aids in this matter. Easier and more lucrative employments will be found for such of them as have natural tact and a little learning; and here, too, will be found another advantage to them. More persons too will engage in farming; for scientific, or "book farmers," will always be wanted, even when the laborious work is all done by machines. Farming will then be considered, as it should be, as one of the noblest occupations of man.

Reading for Children.

We promised to return to the subject of reading for children, and speak more particularly of such books and periodicals as are best adapted to their wants and capacities, but such a multitude are now published for their especial benefit, that it is difficult to make selections.

Some have feared that as one who had always subsisted on pap would find meat indigestible, so the children whose minds are not now taxed as severely in order to gain knowledge, as their parents were, would be less capable, when older, of grasping and understanding the great truths and stern realities of life; but we think that unless the reading has been pernicious, (for novel reading doubtless has this tendency,) the mind will by this means become more strong and vigorous; for to be within the child's comprehension, the thoughts and expressions must be made very simple; it must understand enough of what it reads to be interested and encouraged, and feel that its efforts for knowledge are rewarded, or its intellect will not be properly roused.

In nearly every bookstore there are moral, religious, and instructive books suited to young children, as well as older ones, and the importance of furnishing youth with this kind of reading cannot be too strongly urged.

"If good we plant not, vice will fill the mind,
And weeds despoil the place for flowers designed."

A child, if misguided and unrestrained, will, of course select the highly wrought tales of fiction in preference to works of sober truth; and we are scarcely ready to say which is the worst, novel reading or no reading; but if the taste for this highly wrought fiction is once formed, we believe nothing but the sternest principle can ever break up the habit. It should never be formed. Such books be excluded from the family circle, and if children are supplied with really interesting reading of a different character, they will learn to love it, and will reap the benefit for the sake of which we urge them to read, and they will receive no injury.

There are books of modern travel, nearly or quite as attractive as tales of fiction, and filled with valuable information. These should be abundantly read, and also histories, biographies, great numbers of the Sabbath School books, &c., many of which are deeply interesting to the youthful mind.

There is also a class of periodical literature expressly designed for children, highly interesting and instructive, all moral, and some religious, and furnished at a very low price. Of these we would mention the "Youth's Cabinet," a beautiful and very useful magazine for youth, published monthly at No. 118, Nassau st., N. Y., for \$1 a year. Mrs. Woodworth, editor. And the "Friend of Youth," a very excellent weekly paper, highly prized by children and by their parents, edited by Mrs. Bailey, wife of the editor of the "National Era," at Washington. Terms \$1 a year.

The "Penny Gazette," published semi-monthly by the Sabbath School Union, for 12½c. a year, though it furnishes but little reading in the year, is worth more than the money, and so also is the "Child's Paper," published monthly by the Tract Society, with beautiful typography and illustrations, for ten cents a year.

There are doubtless others of the same class, and equally worthy, with which we are not acquainted. These are all valuable—nearly as much so for parents as children, and one or more of them should be in every family where there are children, and the advantages would be greater than could be calculated. Fathers, will you not order one for your children? Mothers, will you not encourage your children to read? See that none but good books are introduced into your family circle, and that these are read. Read them yourself, and talk over what you have read with your children. It will fix it in their memories, develop new thoughts in their minds, and benefit them much more than their own simple reading.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon grows her cradle, and discards her nurse.

"A Country Cousin's" Rejoinder.

MRS. BATEHAM:—As the question of Women's Rights is no novel subject in your columns, I would ask a small space to explain to Aunt Fanny the meaning of my last communication.

Mrs. Gage says that I "know little" of her real position, and I will acknowledge I do not, when (setting aside what others chronicle of her doings,) she will affirm that her ever active pen is not a true exponent of her views. She accuses me of crying out "harshly" against the wrongs of woman, and wonders why I have not made an appeal in her behalf. If an appeal had been the part of the subject under consideration, I should have used all the eloquence I could command, but the cause of our sex is not without powerful pleaders. Heavenly thoughts clothed in words of music, penned by gifted ladies, speak for their intellect; the life of many a Christain woman whose brow bears the impress of the "seal of God," tells of their immortal nature; pallid cheeks and wasted forms beg more touchingly than words for a just reward of their labor; and there are men, high-souled, philanthropists, whose lips plead for them with thrilling power, whose kindly hands are extended to their aid.

Mrs. Gage enquires, "why do politicians, religionists, and educationists hold conventions? Why do the friends of science, temperance, and anti-slavery hold conventions? Why all this clamor?" Things which are done by proper authority cannot be called clamor, and the right to call such meetings, is the prerogative of man; woman *should* be at liberty to think, feel, and act for her *herself*, but not in the place of man; and if Aunt Fanny demands, "Who gave man this place, that woman may not attempt to fill?"—inspiration answers, "the head of the woman is the man."

Mrs. Gage asserts that I have asked as the rights of woman, all that the most ultra conventionists have ever claimed. At a Woman's Rights Convention, at Worcester, Mass., the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That women are clearly entitled to the right of suffrage, and to be considered eligible to office, &c." From what I have written, it is evident that I contend for no such rights. A woman can exercise her opinion without resorting to such means! in religion by the choice of creed and mode of worship, and on every subject through the medium of the pen, and in the social circle, without disobeying the express command of the Apostle, "Let your women keep silence in the churches," by entering the pulpit, or doing violence to her native modesty, by scrambling for governmental offices. It is true that many of our statesmen are calculating and selfish, but I have no fear that enlightened men will banish women to the shades of barbarism, and am quite surprised that "a mother of men" should have so little confidence in the ability of the sons she has brought up to make laws to govern herself and their sisters. I do not consider that woman is assuming the position of man while occupying the place of a *listener* to a "fine speech" in an orderly assemblage; and I imagine Aunt Fanny has strangely confounded minor matters incident on the position of man, with the position itself; and apprehend she would find "copying a document" as "the small dust of the balance," when weighed with the burden of office; and "splitting a little wood" a "very little thing," when compared to winging an ax to level the trees of the forest. Aunt Fanny has arranged the voting business satisfactorily for herself, but has quite forgotten to provide for the *tabernacle of the mind*, if the *doors* are opened happens to be 5 or 6 *residence*, and the clouds are pouring fast enough to somewhat reduce the *structure of the hottest political enthusiasm*. And

here allow me to say that I, as heartily as Aunt Fanny abhor the "wax-doll" genus of ladies, and I equally dislike the Amazon tribe; but these are few in comparison with the mass; and I have too exalted an opinion of my sex, the loftiness of their intellect, their natural love of virtue, to fear to trust them with their freedom; it is because I love them that I would not see them enslaved by the imposition of burdens which they were never designed to bear by nature.

Mrs. Gage has made herself quite merry over my analogies, and from the manner she has misrepresented them, it appears she "never knew" that two things can be analogous in some points, and diverse in others, or that the definition of the word analogy is, "an agreement between things in some circumstances." The grace and delicacy of flowers emblem those qualities in the fair, and the strength of the forest tree is a type of that characteristic of the opposite sex, which was my obvious meaning, and I am very sorry that Aunt Fanny for want of argument, has been obliged to resort to the fallacy of ridiculing her opponent. I would here beg leave to say that I am not aware of overstepping the bounds of my "protecting shelter," by writing for the Cultivator, and would also add, that what has appeared in its pages has impelled me to use my pen on the present subject, which I will now dismiss by expressing the wish that woman may soon occupy the place which is hers by right, as the friend and associate of man; his equal in education as she is in intellect, not a usurper of his authority, but "a helpmeet for him."

A COUNTRY COUSIN.

Walnut Villa, April 23.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

SONG.

Imitated from the German of Fleck.

BY MRS. M. P. NAISH.

Up, up towards the sky so blue,
Singing in sunshine as he flew
With a sweet and joyous tone,
Went a small bird all alone—
"Adieu! adieu! I fly away;
Far, far I go,
Even to-day."

And I, who heard his song so glad,
At first was cheerful, and then sad,
As with pleasure and pain oppress,
First rose, then sunk, my heaving breast:
Heart, wilt thou break
With thine unrest?

And as the falling leaves I heard,
My fears the thought of autumn stirred:
"Ah!" said I, "when summer is gone,
Love with the swallow will have flown
To some bright clime
Of summer-time."

But, floating on a sunbeam back,
My little bird retraced his track—
He saw my eyes with tears o'erflow,
And sang, "Love can no winter know:
Where love doth cling
'Tis always spring."

Birmingham, England, 4th mo. 1352.

AUNT FANNY'S RECIPE FOR CORN CAKE.—Scald about one half of the corn meal you want to use, and let it stand over night—in the morning add buttermilk or sour milk enough to make it so thin that it will pour readily—add salt and saleratus till your taste and judgment tells you it is sweet; two, three or four eggs for such a family as ours, beat all well together, turn it into shallow pans well greased, and bake with a quick fire. You can bake it in thick cakes if you choose, but it will take longer in the morning, and you will have less of that delicious crust, which is the sweetest of a corn cake.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, May 13, 1852.

Farmers are too busy planting just now to attend to marketing of produce, and prices of grain and flour do not yet present very strong inducement for haste in selling. Latest English news however shows an advance in breadstuffs, and a little more firmness and activity is now manifested in our Eastern markets, though the high rates of freight thus far this spring, have prevented large supplies going forward from the Western States. Prices of meats, and most other kinds of provisions continue quite high. Butter is at present in great demand, but we presume will soon be cheaper, as grass is very abundant. Pork continues very dear, and stock hogs are much sought after. Horses are likewise in great demand in our cities, and higher in price than for many years before.

Wool prospects do not improve as yet. Buyers in this region say they have no instructions as yet from Eastern dealers or manufacturers, further than to defer purchasing until shearing time; hence we hear of no contracts or offers being made; and of course farmers who are not cramped for money will keep quiet till a fair offer is made them; or else send their clips to a wool depot.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Telegraphic Despatches of the Ohio State Journal report: Flour—2,500 bbls. State at \$4.37; Ohio \$4.33; Indiana \$4.35 to \$4.50. Corn—7,500 bushels sound yellow at 62¢ to 63¢; mixed western 64. Pork—prime \$16.75; mess \$18.62 to \$18.75. Pickled meats and bbl. Lard unaltered. Beef—prime \$6.75 to \$7.55; mess \$10 to \$13.55. Inclement weather, and steamer's news impeded business.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The Price Current says: The market for Flour and Provisions has continued inactive, and of the latter the turn of prices is again, if any thing, in favor of buyers. The receipts of Flour are so light that there is no scope for transactions of magnitude, but if supplies were larger, prices would be lower. Sales range from \$3.15 to \$3.40.

Grain.—In Wheat there is very little doing, the receipts being light, prices remain at 60¢ to 62¢. Barley is in fair demand with sales of 400 bushels inferior at 35¢; 200 do. fair do. at 45¢; a strictly prime article would bring 50¢. Sales of 500 and 1000 bushels Barley Malt (city) at 65¢ to 75¢ per bushel. Rye is steady at 48¢ to 50¢. Oats sell readily on arrival at 23¢; receipts light. There is a better feeling in Corn and sellers now generally contend for 30¢, but we cannot quote over 28¢.

Cheese.—The market has continued to present a very quiet appearance, and the only sale heard of worthy of note was 260 boxes new Western Reserve at 6 1-2¢. The receipts have been very light, but so has been the demand, and the market offers no inducement for large shipments, and descriptions not well cured should be forwarded sparingly. Some small lots of prime have been sold at 7¢. and we quote 6 1-2 to 7¢. as the range.

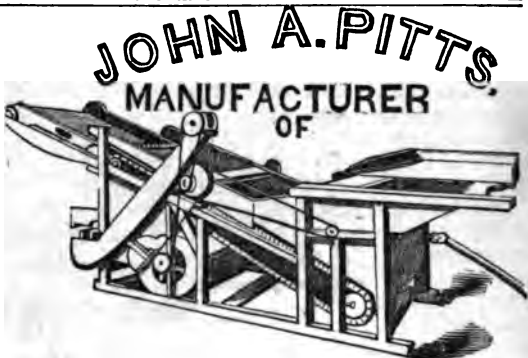
Butter and Eggs.—The receipts of butter have increased somewhat, comprising during the week 240 bbls. and 160 firkins and kegs, but the demand is still greatly in advance of the supplies; and although packers, in anticipation of daily increased receipts, are not disposed to buy at over 18¢. all that has been offered of good quality was taken freely at 19¢ to 20¢. As remarked last week, however, a decline in prices must now be looked for. Among the sales were 3900 lbs. prime grass at 20¢. and 50 firkins do. at 19¢. Eggs sell to packers at 7¢ to 1-2¢ per dozen. A further sale of 6000 lbs prime butter at 20¢.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Flour—no sales except in small lots; prices unchanged. Wheat 75¢. Corn 42 1-2. Oats scarce, and in good demand at 31¢ to 33¢. Salt—fine, \$1.12 1-2 to \$1.18; coarse, \$1.25. White Fish, \$9.50; Pickrel, \$8. Live Hogs, \$5.00. Cattle, \$3.50. Mess Pork, \$17. Butter, 14 to 15 cents. Cheese 7 to 8¢. Eggs, ready sale 9 to 10¢.

COLUMBUS, May 14.—Flour, grain and staples unchanged. The domestic market is pretty well supplied, and gardeners command good prices for vegetables. Potatoes 75¢. Pie Plant bunch. Radishes 5¢. a bunch. Butter 15¢. Eggs 8 to 9¢. Beef, 6 to 8¢. for good cuts. Mutton 6. Veal 5 to 6¢.

"FARGOOD MORGAN."

The Fargood Morgan Horse is of the most approved pedigree, being bred by one Putnam Morgan, which was sired by Burbank Morgan, and he by the Original Morgan Horse. FARGOOD MORGAN is over 18 hands high, and weighs over 1100 lbs.; of fine proportions, large bone and muscle, and of a beautiful bay color. His action is not surpassed by any horse in the country. He can trot a mile in three minutes without training. His colts are not excelled by any in the country, for strength, speed or beauty. He is now for sale the present season, at Granville and other places, with insurance for 5 years, as to time and price.



"PITTS' SEPARATOR," & DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

THE above cut is a representation of the celebrated "Pitts' Separator," as manufactured by the subscriber at his "Agricultural Machine Shop," Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. It is the same machine that has stood, and now stands unrivalled, by any machine for threshing and cleaning grain, in existence. It has always received the first premium when exhibited at State and County Agricultural Fairs. It will thresh and clean from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat, or 600 to 1000 bushels of oats per day; frequently threshing over 100 bushels of wheat per hour.

I also manufacture "Pitts' Improved Double Pinion Horse Power," which, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed.

N. B. My Separators and Horse Powers are all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not prove, on trial, to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchaser at the price he may pay me for them.

Springfield, May 15, 1852.

JOHN A. PITTS.

FLYING MORGAN.

THIS CELEBRATED HORSE was selected with great care by A. L. BINGHAM, Esq. of Vermont, with the view of improving the stock in this State. The first premium on foreign stock was awarded to him at the first Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati. He is a beautiful dark chestnut color; will be six years old the 20th day of June next. He was sired by Putnam Morgan; he by Burbank Morgan, and he by the Original Morgan, raised and owned by JERRIS MORGAN, of Randolph, Vermont. His dam was sired by Putnam Morgan; his grand dam by American Eclipse. For speed, beauty, action and endurance, he cannot be surpassed. It is admitted by good judges that he shows more of the Morgan blood than any other horse in the State; he being the form and color of the Original Morgan. His half brother sold in this city last fall for two thousand dollars. It is not uncommon for colts of his stock, at six months old, to sell for one hundred dollars.

FLYING MORGAN will stand at THOMPSON'S Livery Stable, (Gazette's old stand,) on Sugar Alley. Terms by agreement. Those wishing to improve and raise valuable stock, will find it for their interest to call and see him.

C. H. GOSS.

P. S.—I will pay ten dollars premium for the best Morgan colt, and five dollars for the second best, sired by Flying Morgan, which shall be exhibited at the third Franklin County Fair, in 1853.

May 15, 1852.

C. H. G.

THE BLACK HAWK MORGAN HORSE

"CHAMPION."

THIS horse took the first premium in the class of four year old stallions, at the last Ohio State Fair. He is of a bright chestnut color, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1,100 lbs.; was sired by old Black Hawk, now owned by D. & D. E. Hill, of Bridport, Vt.; his dam is a cross of Morgan and Messenger. He was raised in Addison county, Vt.; and in the winter of 1850-51—then rising three years old—he trotted one mile on the ice in 3 min. 10 sec. For symmetry of form, and style of action, he is not surpassed by any other horse in this State.

Will stand the ensuing season at the stable of Jas. D. Ladd, Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the following terms: For single service, \$5; season, \$10; insurance, 20¢—five dollars to be paid, in all instances, at the time of first service. The payment of five more, any time during the season, pays the season; but if left until the mare is known to be with foal, twenty dollars will in all instances be charged.

April 15, 1852.

JAS. & WM. LADD & JAS. & A. MCGREW.

P. S. We have several colts of "Morgan Tiger"—stallion and fillies—of three, two, and one year old, for sale; and will meet half-way, and show two of each sex, of each age, against an equal number and age of the stock of any other horse in the State.

BELLFOUNDER STOCK OF HORSES.

I HAVE for sale 4 or 5 stallions, 2 and 3 years old; also several fillies, of the celebrated trotting horse, "BELLFOUNDER," and blooded mares. Call and see them.

YOUNG BELLFOUNDER, 5 years old, will stand the present season at my stable, in Groveport. Price, with insurance, \$10.

WM. H. RAREY.

April 1, 1852.

Wabash Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

MUMFORD & HOOKER,

No. 7 Purdue's Block, Lafayette, Ind.

DEALERS in all kinds of Farming Implements and Machinery, Field, Garden and other Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Agricultural Books.

1852—5.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VIII.

COLUMBUS, JUNE 1, 1852.

No. 11.

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S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

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Judge Newton's Speech--Agricultural Bureau.

The able speech of Judge Newton in Congress, has been extensively copied throughout the country, and has served to awaken a renewed interest on the subject of which it treats. We give following extracts from the *Republic*, together with some valuable suggestions by the Editor of that paper.—Eds.

The bill before Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau has been framed with a view to the probabilities of success rather than to meet the full requirements of the country. Mr. Newton, of Ohio, in his recent speech on the subject, thus explained the proposed provisions:

"The first section provides that there shall be established at the seat of Government of the United States, an agricultural bureau, the head of which shall be called 'the Commissioner of Agriculture,' whose term shall be four years, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,000.

"The second section provides that the commissioner shall collect agricultural statistics; procure and distribute valuable grains, seeds, cuttings, buds, and tubers; procure and put in operation a chemical laboratory at a cost not exceeding \$2,000, and cause to be made all desirable analyses of minerals and mineral waters, and such as relate to the composition and improvement of soils, and to collect information of the same, and of the properties and uses of soils; feeding of domestic animals; preparation and preservation of provisions and breadstuffs; the culture of cotton, rice, corn, wheat, flax, hemp, and sugar, and such manufactures as may be directly connected with agriculture, and arise immediately out of agricultural products; and to prepare and make annually a full report to Congress, containing an account of such experiments as may have been made, and such useful information as he may have obtained in the duties of his office; and all the duties appertaining to agriculture shall be transferred from the Patent Office to this.

"The third section provides that there shall be appointed by the commissioner a chemist, at a salary of \$2,000; a chief clerk, at a salary of \$1,600; one recording clerk, \$1,000; and one messenger, \$750 a year."

Simple and inexpensive, it is difficult to conceive of any valid ground on which the bill can be opposed. It is the beginning of a system which our Presidents, from Washington to Fillmore, have deemed worthy of specific and repeated recommendations; and although far from being as complete as its friends desire, it may be expected gradually to acquire increased efficiency as the results of its operation become generally known.

The opponents of the scheme allege that several of the duties provided for in the second section are al-

ready discharged by the Commissioner of Patents. Until Mr. Ellsworth's advent to that office, the Patent Office paid no attention to agriculture, and its labors in that direction have since then extended little beyond the collection of agricultural statistics, and the publication of reports and communications relating to farming pursuits. We believe that the present incumbent has also taken pains to distribute for experimental purposes, seeds gathered from remote parts of the world. This is a good work, but one that, under existing circumstances, cannot be done systematically, or with any but slight advantage. The results, to be of service, require to be examined and classified by thoroughly competent parties. The absence of this supervision is observable in the agricultural department of the Patent Office report, which, though valuable now, would be infinitely more so, if digested and commented upon with the light of enlarged experience and observation. These features, are, however, only a small part of the comprehensive scale of duties contemplated under an Agricultural Bureau. The collection of statistics, the distribution of grains and seeds, and the publication of practical statements, will be continued with valuable amendments and additions—while the summary of the section quoted, shows that a variety of duties of equal, if not greater importance, will be undertaken for the first time. The chemical laboratory, for instance, will tend largely to increase the products of the country, by enabling farmers to ascertain the capabilities of their soil, and the means by which its fertility may be increased. Professor Johnston is retained for this purpose by the farmers of Scotland, proverbial for their skill in this branch of industry, and his labors have been spoken of with the highest satisfaction. In the same manner, Professor Mapes of New Jersey, has been frequently noticed by our agricultural periodicals as having done much by his analyses to improve the productive power of the soil in that State. That which these gentlemen have accomplished in limited localities, and with means furnished by private enterprise, affords a fair criterion of the benefits that may be expected to accrue from a national institution, embracing in its operations the soils and products of a continent. So, again, in regard to the feeding of animals, the raising of fruit, and the culture of crops strange to our soil although adapted to our climate, and to the labor at the command of certain sections of the country. Our farmers and horticulturists need information, especially on the first and second points; and by bringing together the results of experience, and showing how far they bear upon the circumstances of different districts, a Bureau will contribute vastly to the individual comforts of citizens as well as to the aggregate wealth of the nation.

The system which it is proposed to inaugurate, has nothing Quixotic about it. It does not propose to plunge the Government into a labyrinth of difficulties, never touched by the governments of other countries. Mr. Newton has shown that instead of being in advance of less favorably circumstanced peoples, we are on this matter far in arrear of many of them. In the course of his useful speech he remarked:

Compare what America as a nation has done with what has been done by other nations. I can but glance at Russia has in all, sixty-eight schools and colleges. She has an agricultural institution with forty buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students. The Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg was established by Catherine. There are under the patronage of the French government, seventy school farms, besides first class colleges, in which professors are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases.

in the culture of woods, forests, &c. These are supported throughout the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the uses of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement. The government expends in three veterinary schools a year for instruction, 724,200 francs; for instruction in agriculture, 2,731,468 francs; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in the breeds of horses, and the science connected with it alone, 1,776,400 francs. The requirements for admission into these veterinary schools are as follows: The applicant must be not less than seventeen years of age, and not over twenty-five, and have the following qualifications: to be able to forge a horse or ox shoe after two heatings—pass an examination in the French language, arithmetic, and geography, and after four years' study, is permitted to practice veterinary surgery, and receive a diploma. In Belgium great attention is paid to the subject. There are a hundred agricultural schools or colleges, established by the government—a high school of veterinary surgery. The science of agriculture is the most fashionable in the kingdom. They have their palaces furnished more or less with rare specimens of the product of the land, and are farmed like a garden. These facts I know, having travelled over a considerable part of that country. In Saxony they have five schools; in Bavaria thirty-five; in Wurtemberg seven; in Austria thirty-three; in Prussia thirty-two; in Italy two; in Scotland two; in Ireland sixty-three. The one at Glasnevin, near Dublin, I visited. It now consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good land, and convenient buildings; they are about to add to the farm and increase their buildings, so as to accommodate one hundred or more students. With the teacher, Mr. Donaghy I became acquainted. He is an intelligent, practical man. With him I viewed the farm, and their and their farming, and buildings, &c.; and it is carried on very successfully. These schools are doing more for Ireland than any other attention the government is giving them. They have colleges and agricultural schools in England, sustained by the government—some four or five with large farms attached to them—where all the sciences connected with the general business are taught with great perfection, and millions of money each year invested in the general science of agriculture by the nation. It is an investment and not an expenditure. Other countries are engaged in the same business, but I cannot go further into detail. Sufficient is said to draw a parallel between their views and ours. Abroad they invest millions each year, in a country not larger than the average of our States. Here, in all of our country, for 75 years, for the general object, we have expended \$29,000."

We think that Mr. Newton has accorded to England more praise than she is entitled to in this case. We know that what he says of the schools and experimental farm in Ireland is true and well deserved; but we can find no reliable evidence that England herself has any agricultural schools sustained by the government. There are agricultural schools and model farms in the south of England conducted by persons connected with the National Agricultural Society; but neither that society nor any of the schools receive aid from the government.

Having struck one example from the list cited by Mr. Newton, we will deal fairly towards him by placing another in its stead. Our icy neighbor—Canada, has just added to her governmental departments, a Bureau of Agriculture, of course on a smaller scale than that proposed for this country, but with functions similar in all essential respects. The time has come, then

(For the Ohio Cultivator.)

Sheep Speculations—Mixing of Breeds.

When merino wool was worth two dollars the pound in the United States, and there were but few merino sheep in these States, and little prospect of obtaining more, truly there was a substantial reason why merino rams might be worth a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars each. But in these times, such wool commands only a very moderate price, and merino sheep are very abundant, there seems to be no good reason for such prices extra as are now affixed to such animals, and that a great share of those who purchase at these rates must eventually be disappointed. Sheep speculators understand and cater most admirably to the prejudices of the great mass of wool-growers. These prejudices are strongly in favor of *big sheep*, *very heavy fleeces*, and *white sheep*; all of which circumstances are not consistent with producing fine wool, of first rate quality, upon any other breed of merinos, except rather white wool upon the Escorial or Saxon breed, which have less yolk than most other merinos.

First, as to *big sheep*, the natural size of merino sheep in Spain is, for first rate rams of the largest breeds, about 100 lbs., and that of the ewes, about 70 lbs. Whenever any such breeds are, by extra feed and care, raised to a large size, adding fifty or a hundred per cent, or even more to their size, their wool becomes of an inferior quality; and as soon as this extra care and feed are withheld from their progeny, this progeny will be gradually diminished to the natural size and quality of that breed. This law of nature is invariable; and therefore those who purchase large, pure bred merinos, from eastern dealers or others, must expect that unless they are willing to pet these sheep, and take the same care in selection of breeders, together with feed and attention in every respect, as they have heretofore secured, their progeny will only be ordinary sized merinos. The only mode of having permanently large merinos is, to cross them with coarse-wooled sheep. These we now have, of every quality, suitable either for producing clothing wool, or long, fine, silky, combing wool.

Second, as to heavy fleeces. There are two modes of producing heavy fleeces; one is by selecting the largest sized and thickest woolled merinos, and feeding them very carefully and plentifully throughout the whole year, so as to keep them at all times in first rate condition, together with good shelter. The other mode is by selecting rams and ewes for breeders, which have an excessive quantity of yolk. For instance, it is mentioned in the Albany Cultivator, that a wool buyer purchased a Paular ram's fleece from a wool-grower, which after having been well washed upon the animal, weighed ten pounds. The wool buyer caused this fleece to be well scoured in warm water, and it then weighed four pounds. All that can be expected from the largest sized, pure-bred merinos of the natural size in the climate of Ohio, is about 3½ to 4 pounds from ewes, and 6 to 8 pounds from rams, well washed upon their backs—provided they have good food, condiments, and suitable shelter. It is a very good flock which will come up to this standard. The climate of the Eastern States is very bracing and healthy for sheep; and the same sheep will undoubtedly produce a less weight of wool in Ohio than in the Eastern States, but it will be of a quality superior to what they would produce in the East. If any sheep speculators brag of excessively big pure-bred merino sheep or fleeces, purchasers may depend upon it, they are produced by one or other of the above modes; and if purchasers of such sheep expect excessively big fleeces with only ordinary care and feed, they will be sorely disappointed.

Third, as to white sheep. An old med white

sheep best pleases most persons; to such they have been used; and consequently the dark yolk and dirt which appears upon the genuine merinos, and which was natural to them even as long ago as when they were bred by the Romans, and without which we need not expect to grow the best quality of wool and hardiest merinos, greatly injures the appearance of these sheep in their view of them. Consequently many persons are delighted with the spurious Saxony (called by them white merinos), because they have little yolk; and this breed, although very tender, is reared by many persons who would not otherwise think of rearing them. Also many of the French merino sheep show less yolk than most other breeds of pure merinos, in consequence of being a mongrel flock of sheep, made up by mixing a variety of breeds together. Such mixing usually lessens the quantity of yolk, and makes the wool heavier than it would be.

With such prejudices among wool growers, and with the very moderate pains which they are willing to take to inform themselves of the qualities of the different original breeds, and by the constant mixing of all breeds together, so few persons have a fair chance to improve themselves in this respect as to any one breed, I trust I shall be excused for an attempt to show of what kinds of merinos the flocks of Ohio are mostly composed, and also what is the quality of the different breeds with which Eastern speculators and others now offer to improve our flocks, in subsequent communications.

H. J. CANFIELD.

Mahoning County, May 1852.

REMARKS.—The above from a well known author on sheep husbandry, is opportune at this time, in connection with the papers recently published in our columns from other distinguished wool-growers, who are abundantly competent to speak on this subject. We are glad that these gentlemen have taken up the subject for the benefit of those less experienced, who desire to improve their flocks, and need advice in making purchases, and on the subject of breeding generally.—Eds.

Stowell Sweet Corn.

This is a new sort, and is every way superior to any other we have seen; for after being pulled from the ground, the stalks may be placed in a dry, cool place, free from moisture, frost, or violent currents of air (to prevent drying,) and the grains will remain full and milky for many months. Or the ears may be pulled in August, and, by tying a string loosely around the small end, to prevent the husks from drying from the ears, they may be laid on shelves and kept moist and suitable for boiling, a year or more. This corn is hybrid, between the Menomoney soft corn and the Northern sugar corn, and was first grown by Nathan Stowell of Burlington, New Jersey. We purchased from Mr. S., a few number of ears dried for seed, and he presented us with a few ears surrounded by the husks grown the previous summer; the inner leaves of the husks were in as green a state as when pulled the previous August. Near the close of the late fair of the American Institute, we presented the managers with two ears pulled in August, 1849, and twelve ears pulled in August, 1850. They were boiled and served up together, and appeared to be alike and equal to corn fresh from the garden.

The ears are longer than the usual sweet corn, and contains 12 rows. To save the seed, it is necessary to place them in strong currents of air, freed from most of the husks and assisted slightly by fire heat when nearly dry. In damp places, this corn soon moulds and becomes worthless. The seed when dry, is but little thicker than writing paper, but is a sure grower. The stalks are very sweet and valuable as fodder.—*Working Farmer.*

On the Construction of Bee Hives.

Hives are found of almost all shapes and sizes, and of various materials, circumstances influenced sometimes by convenience, but oftener by the taste and fancy of the owners. In the East, particularly where the culture of the bee has been much attended to, the variety of hives are very great, but with few exceptions, they appear to be remarkably deficient in simplicity. This is an important point to be attended to, both as regards the accommodation of the bees, and the convenience of the bee master. As far as respects the mere collecting and storing of the honey, the kind of hive is but of secondary importance. If the season be propitious, and the country rich in flowers, the industrious collectors will cheerfully deposit the fruit of their labors in any moderate sized receptacle that appears to afford security and shelter. It is the interest of the owner, however, to ascertain what material and construction will answer best for sustaining an equitable temperature during the heats of summer, and most effectually secure the comfort of the inmates during the severity of winter. And besides these indispensable requisites, there are other considerations to be attended to in the structure of hives, which, to the naturalist and amateur are matters of no little moment.

I shall notice one I have in general use, which from its great utility, deserves to be better known. A bee hive should be made of two inch plank, good seasoned stuff, free from shakes and cracks, and made in a workman-like manner, and painted outside, with any color fancy may dictate.

A hive made from two inch plank keeps the bees warmer in winter, and cooler in summer. A hive made eleven inches square, in the clear, and fourteen deep, is the best size. There should be a ventilator near the top of the lower apartment, to let off the vapor which frequently causes the death of the bees in the winter, by freezing. This hive is made with glass doors, so that you can open it at pleasure, and ascertain the progress of the bees; the surplus honey may be taken from the top of the hive, by the means of boxes and slides, without being exposed to the danger of a single sting. The top of the hive has twelve one-inch holes—six under each box, and the boxes have glass sides and ends for ascertaining when they are full, and for taking the surplus honey without destroying a single bee except by accident. The bottom board is made to fit, except it projects two or three inches in front for the bees to light upon, and it is hung with wire about three-eighths of an inch from the bottom, with a button on the back of the hive, to close it at pleasure. The hive should hang in a frame about two feet six inches from the ground, with posts to rest upon. In large hives bees seldom swarm, and if at all, generally very late, rendering the swarm but of little use. Some are in favor of very large hives, in order to prevent swarming, but such persons have but little experience as Apiarians. Some may keep bees merely out of curiosity, but generally the principal object is profit.

If, in the cultivation of bees, profit is thought of, they should be suffered to swarm at least once in each season, and be furnished with suitable sized hives for the purpose. I do not allow my bees to swarm—I divide them at any time when there are bees enough for that purpose. I divided last spring as early as the 18th of April, and my hives were filled and working in the boxes, before any bees had swarmed in the county. Let us suppose a swarm of bees to be put into a hive sufficiently large to prevent them from swarming, and at the end of six years, allowing the swarm to yield twenty-five pounds of surplus honey each year, which is a low estimate, we have 150 lbs.

of honey, and one swarm. The honey is worth 25 cents a pound, and the swarm five dollars, making \$42.50. Now let us begin with one swarm, and allow the progressive increase to be one swarm from each of those which have become one year old, at the end of six years you have 64 hives. For each hive, with boxes, might have been taken the moderate quantity of twenty-five lbs. of honey annually. At the close of six years the aggregate amount would be 1,375 lbs. of honey, leaving a balance of 63 swarms, and 1,425 lbs. of honey. The balance in cash would be \$546.25.

EDWARD TOWNLEY.

Cincinnati, May, 1852.

Western Reserve Cheese.

Much as has been said as to the probability of the withdrawal of many Dairymen from the Cheese business, it is by no means certain that the quantity of Dairy cheese made in all the current year will fall below the quantity marketed in the year just past; for the Factories are some of them closed, and the former sellers of *curd* will become makers of cheese, taking the place, as to this article, of those who have gone out of dairying.

The market at this time presents many inducements to those who persevere and send forward a really good article. The consumption of cheese in all the great cities of the Union, is yearly on the increase, and great as the production has been, the markets, as to dairy, or cutting cheese, find the quantity on hand so short, as to send up prices to a point not reached before for several years. Mr. Francis H. Jenks, Produce Commission Merchant, of Baltimore, who is well known here in Ashtabula county as a large dealer in cheese, says, in a late circular, that the stock of *cutting*, or dairy cheese, in Baltimore is exhausted, and it has been found necessary to substitute for it the softer kinds of factory. Mr. Jenks gives the expense of marketing cheese at Baltimore, to be 2 1-5 cents per lb., at New York, 1 1/2, at Cincinnati, 1 1/8. These expenses include every charge. At Cincinnati, fine cheese is now worth 8 cents, and at New York, from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4. The average price at Baltimore appears to be 6 1/2 cents. Deducting the charges, it is perfectly clear what is the home value.

It is presumed that the above prices refer to cheese of an average quality, not to the *prime*; that has its own superior price, and avidity of demand. Early as it is in the season, Messrs. Stone & Woodruff, of Morgan, have already sold two tons of *new* cheese of their make, at better rates than were paid last fall. This spring lot was prime in all respects, and the makers have it off their hands; have realized, and have also the satisfaction to feel that the purchaser has got the worth of his money. This is the advantage enjoyed by those dairymen who excel in their profession—their produce is sought after, when once known, at rates such as purchasers are ever ready to pay for that which they like. An instance is at hand; an Illinois gentleman, F. Pearl, Esq., of Washington, Tazwell county, writes to Willard, Wells & Co., under date of the 2d of May, that he purchased last year a lot of cheese of their brand, and liked it so well as to request them to forward him his supply for this season. Now the cheese referred to, was truly an excellent article, purchased of Ebenezer Wood, Esq., of Jefferson. Mr. Wood's well managed dairy has added to the happiness of a citizen of Illinois, who is grateful, and wise also; inasmuch as he remembers merit, and calls again.

There is no better argument in favor of making the best possible cheese, than this. It obtains a run of regular customers, whose number is enlarged from year to year; so it matters little how excessive the annual product of cheese may be; the markets of the world

may be glutted, and yet the finely formed, fat, delicately flavored dairy, will be snatched up and paid for, without reference to what the common run of merely passable cheese is going at.

Each year adds to the numbers of consumers of the products of Cheesedom, in the hundreds of thousands of cheese-eating emigrants, flocking hitherward to improve their fortunes; and by these, all the cheese marketed will be consumed, "good, bad, and indifferent." But such customers stickle for a cheap article—they take off the cheese that the Dairymen lose money upon—it is not worth while to accommodate them with *white-oak*, or a decayed article at a loss, while with the same labor, cost, and little more skill, famous cheese can be made for regular and admiring customers, who not only praise, but pay well.

Our county has not yet seen the best days of its dairying, and its dairymen will do well not to consider their present system perfect and final.—*Ashtabula Telegraph*.

Premiums on Agricultural Implements.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On looking over the list of premiums for the State Fair, I at once came to the conclusion that the representatives of the implements of husbandry would be small, on account of the great inequality of premiums offered. Some of the implements cost and are equally worth as much as the bulls, of which there is a \$50 premium offered, and \$40 for the best Jack, or fat Ox on which there is a premium of \$25 offered. But how is it with the productions of the industrious mechanic? *Oh, it's a Silver Medal!* for every thing from a portable sawmill, a threshing machine, a reaping and mowing machine, and farm wagon, so on down to a machine for *washing potatoes*, all have equal encouragement, which may be quite appropriate for the latter,—for little patent churns, washing machines, &c.

We should bear it in mind that many of these useful implements have cost the inventor thousands of dollars to perfect them, besides the trouble and perplexity of mind. Then the manufacturer has to invest many thousand dollars in his establishment, materials, &c. before he can realize any thing from his investments. For instance you are engaged in the manufacture of reaping and mowing machines—you must have a large establishment and a capital sufficient for a twelve-months' business before you begin to realize from the investment.

I would recommend a meeting of Inventors, Machinists, Manufacturers, &c. to appoint Awarding committees to examine their machinery, arts, science, &c. &c. and to select a spot near the place selected by the State Board for the *Cattle Show*, to receive their manufactures, and then and there each one who enters on record for competition, pay the fee of one dollar, or even more, to raise a fund sufficient to award a respectable premium and diploma to all such improvements as may merit it. The trial and examination to be on public ground, and free to all spectators.

Clark Co., May, 1852.

A. J. Cook.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—One hundred and sixty sheep, which Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has just imported from Spain, have arrived at New York, in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid \$14,000 for the flock. There was one buck, which cost \$900, and would shear 24 pounds of wool.

JASMIN VINE POISON.—Two children, near Sumterville, South Carolina, were recently poisoned by chewing and swallowing a portion of the root of a yellow jasmín vine, which a gentleman, the father of the children, had trimmed away from his garden. Both of the children fell asleep in a short time and died.

Horticultural Display and Premiums at the State Fair.

EDS. O. CULT.—I am much gratified to learn that the State Board have determined to adopt the more liberal schedule of premiums offered last year, in place of the one published this year for horticultural products at the coming State Fair.

As the spring exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society had just closed with a very respectable display, considering the unusually backward spring, having a balance of some amount after paying a very liberal list of premiums to the different contributors, I was casting my thoughts around, reflecting whether I might not contribute something to add to the interest of our approaching State Festival. To aid me in the matter, I consulted the schedule in your last number, of the 15th ultimo, and was astonished at the niggardly spirit and contracted views which must have possessed the getters up of such a pitiful list of Premiums, who expected to bring out the horticultural productions of the great State of Ohio in sufficient quantity to make a display in a tent some 150 feet long by 50 or 60 wide, and all for the paltry sum of less than two hundred dollars.

The parties who arranged the Horticultural List of Premiums for the current year must have very imperfect knowledge of the amount of time and labor it requires to prepare plants for exhibition, to say nothing of the expense and loss from injury whilst on exhibition. There is not a premium offered for plants in pots which would pay the expense of conveying them from the depot in Cleveland to the Fair Grounds, and attending them whilst there. What inducements, I ask, do they hold to parties at a distance to contribute to aid the general display?

If the Horticultural Department at our State Fair is to be made as attractive an adjunct to the occasion as it is capable of being, there must be more liberal inducements held out to contributors than those printed in the list for the current year. As I am perfectly ignorant of the parties who adopted the printed list, these remarks can have no application to individuals on personal grounds.

WM. HEAVER.

Ashtabula County—Osage Orange from Roots.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS.—No blossoms appeared on our fruit trees until the 12th, which is a few days later than it has been for the last ten years; in 1846 it was about the 10th when the first blossoms opened. Grass and grain are in advance of other vegetation; our prospects for a good crop of grass never were better, and wheat looks very well, although not as well as last season, somewhat winter killed, and where not drained was injured by water. April was excessively wet, so that scarcely any plowing was done on our flat clay lands until about the 10th of May, and farmers have just begun in earnest to prepare to put in their spring crops. Here we are, June crowding upon us, and but little prepared for planting corn or sowing oats, except a few dry spots on the sand ridges; it makes farmers look rather long-faced.

The prospect of most kinds of fruit is good; peaches, cherries, plums, pears; I say peaches, for most of my trees have blossomed and some of them are quite full; apple trees (some of the earliest) are just beginning to show blossoms.

The cars on the Cleveland, Painesville, & Ashtabula Railroad, have run as far as this place, for a few days past, and the laying of the track is progressing towards Ashtabula.

I do not recollect to have ever read any account of the Osage Orange being propagated from the cuttings of the roots. A few days since, David Bates, Esq., of Harpersfield, in this county, was showing me a lot of fine, healthy looking plants of last years growth, which

he says were obtained from the roots he cut from his plants last spring; when he took them up for the purpose of setting in his hedge, he trimmed them off into a box, and put some earth upon them, to see what they would do, and they soon began to sprout; he took them out and planted them, and the result has been a fine lot of thrifty trees, somewhat longer than from the seed. Yours, C. Stowe.

Geneva, May 17th. 1852.

Charcoal and Salt for Sheep.

A contributor to the North-western Cultivator writes "It is generally conceded that wet pastures are unfavorable to the health of sheep. I have kept a flock for four years in a pasture of this description—for the first two years with unfavorable results. My sheep were unhealthy, and many of them died. I ascribe it to the wetness of my pasture. Upon the recommendation of an old farmer, I gave the sheep charcoal, mixed with salt. The beneficial effects of this mixture were soon apparent. My sheep presented a more healthful appearance. I have continued the treatment, and the animals have continued to thrive. I suppose the medicinal qualities of this mixture consist in the disinfecting property of the charcoal." And in the invaluable tonic and alterative properties of the salt, we may add; for, like many other remedial agents, this article, when given in small doses, augments the digestive functions. In larger doses it is cathartic.—*American Veterinary Journal.*

Disease in Hogs—"Black Tooth."

EDS. O. CULT.—I have a large sow which I have bred from about four years; she occupied a comfortable pen, and was in good condition; she dropped her pigs, February 10th, and they appeared well, but in a few days they manifested symptoms of disease, by breathing hard, and their throats appeared affected, and some died. I recollected hearing of a disease in pigs called the "Black Tooth," and that by breaking out such teeth, they would recover. On examining my pigs, I found that all of them had one or more black teeth on each side, about where the tusks grow; which I broke off at the gum. One of the pigs was so far gone, that he made no resistance in the operation; that one died. The remainder are alive and doing well.

Now if you or any others can give us more information on this subject, I wish it may be communicated.

E. PIERSON.

Edinburg, Portage Co., O., April 1852.

Letter from Cousin Will, on Crow-Catching.

DEAR COUSINS.—Many of us have not taken any precaution in planting our corn to keep crows off.

Now I wish to tell you how to get rid of this pest. Select a place near where the crows are in a habit of lighting, and make a hen's nest; put some bad eggs in it, and have it placed so that it cannot be approached but from one side. There set a steel trap, cover it up with weeds or leaves; the crow will see the eggs, descend and walk into the trap—from which you can take him, and hang him up in the corn field—dead or alive, as best suits your convenience. I have caught so in this way, this spring, and think it the most effective way of getting rid of them. I know. The

our valued correspondents, but as a hint which will enable them to appear with more credit and success.

"Seven out of every ten articles sent for publication are in *verse*. Poetry is the most difficult of all the various kinds of composition. Poetry must be good, else it is intolerable. Poetry is the deepest truth of things—the product of a *great understanding in its greatest moods*. Is it not strange that inexperienced and incapable writers should oftener essay to write in the poetical form than in any other? It is strange, but not inexplicable. During the last century and a-half, a very large number of eminent poets have flourished, who, by their multifarious productions, have, as it were, *poetized* the public mind; so that a vast number of people are accustomed to survey objects from a poetical point of view, as well as to think and speak and feel poetically. But, be it remembered, that only a chosen few, even of those whose minds have received the deepest poetical tinge, can impart the genuine hue of poetry to verse, much less achieve a genuine poetical creation. Many are pleased with pictures, but few can paint; many are charmed with music that cannot sing, and many are true enjoyers of the beautiful and sublime in nature without possessing the smallest degree of power to *reproduce* their liveliest impressions, or *impart* any portion of their keenest pleasures." * * * *

"We receive a large number of manuscripts that narrowly escape being acceptable, and really do contain matters of interest, but fail from lack of care and pains on the part of their authors. Such writers may rely upon it that Sheridan's remark about 'easy writing being hard reading,' is universally true."

Kentucky Items.

STATE FAIR.—The next Annual Fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will be held at Lexington, commencing on the 14th day of September.

BOURBON FAIR.—We learn from the *Paris Citizen*, that the 17th annual Bourbon Fair, will be held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September, and 1st of October next. The premiums to be distributed, amount, in the aggregate, to \$862.—*Shelby News.*

One hundred and twenty head of beef cattle, belonging to Mr. Scott, of Bourbon county, were shipped for the New York market, by railroad recently.—*Lexington Statesman.*

CINCINNATI VINEYARDS.—During the last year 75,000 bottles of Catawba were prepared at the cellars of N. Longworth; during the coming season he expects to have 100,000 bottles prepared. The sparkling wines require 15 to 20 months to ripen.

G. & P. Bogen bottled last year 26,000, and expect this year to put up 35,000 bottles of sparkling Catawba.

Zimmerman & Co. devote their entire attention to still wines, and intend to put up 80,000 bottles this year. Their wines are of the first quality.

Corneau & Sons prepare still and sparkling wines—they sold last year 10,000 bottles, and their business is rapidly increasing.—*Cin. Gaz.*

BELMONT COUNTY.—The Board of Managers of the Belmont County Agricultural Society met on the 17th inst., and arranged the Prize List for the coming Fair, and appointed committees on the several awards. About \$450 is set apart for Prizes.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

MAHONING COUNTY.—Little Mahoning has rolled up another big premium list for the Sixth Annual Fair, which is to come off on the 5th and 6th of next October.

A. STEVENS' IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.



In October, 1850, I exhibited at the show of the American Institute, seven Devons, and with them won all the prizes for which they were shown. These Devons were derived from the first breeders in Devonshire, Mr. James Quartley, of Molland, Mr. Mereson, of Brinsworthy, and Mr. Davy, of Filton Barton, Devonshire, England. Mr. Quartley is the most distinguished breeder in England, and has won more prizes than any other. At the show of the great English Agricultural Society, which was held in 1850, at Exeter in Devonshire, the display of Devons was the best ever seen; and Mr. Quartley won every premium save one. One of the bull calves which I imported was got by Mr. Quartley's first prize bull that won at the Norwich show, 1849, of the English Agricultural Society and was out of his first prize cow, at Exeter, 1850; and the yearling brother of this bull calf, won the first prize for yearling bull at Exeter, and his two year old sister, won the first prize for two year old heifers at the Exeter show of the great English Agricultural Society. The accompanying cut of a distinguished Devon cow now in my herd, will show what a fat Devon cow can be. This Devon was got by the imported bull Vernon, bred in England by Mr. Davy, of Filton Barton, and imported in 1840: her dam was bred by the Hon. Rufus King, and got by his imported Devon bull, and out of one of his imported

Devon cows. The Earl of Leicester, sent these Devons out to Mr. King, in 1819. The cow represented in the picture, was shown by me at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, in 1849. Her dam Victoria won the first prize of same Society, for Devon cows, at Utica, 1845; and her daughter Beauty won first prize for yearlings at the show of same Society at Albany, 1850. The portrait was taken when she had been dry eight months, and when she was very fat. She is remarkable in her breeding, producing heifer calves always, of which she has now had seven.

The Devons I have imported, derived as they are, from the best and purest sources, must be of service in the breeding of Devons in America.

AMERSE STEVENS, *New York, May, 1850.*

Poultry Exhibiton at Cincinnati.

The second exhibition of the Western Poultry Association, took place in Masonic Hall, Cincinnati, May 11th and 12th, 1852. The reports show a very large number of fowls exhibited, and much interest manifested on the occasion, by the public, as well as the numerous competitors for honors. If the present spirit continues for a few years, Cincinnati will become as famous for poultry and eggs as it now is for pork and hams.

The following are the officers of the "Western Society for the Improvement of Domestic Poultry:"

President—Peter Melendy.

Vice Presidents—James Van Dusen, John A. War-
der.

Recording Secretary—John Van Dusen.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles Patton.

Treasurer—W. P. Neff.

Trustees—W. H. Ludlow, Thomas H. Yeatman,
Charles Patton, J. McCullough and George Reilly.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, JUNE 1, 1852.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Since our last, we have had frequent showers, alternating with sunshine, and with the exception of one or two slight frosts (about the 20th) the past month has been as favorable for vegetation generally as we have ever known a May in Ohio, though there has been rather too much rain for corn planting. Wheat and grass are exceedingly luxuriant—some think too much so; oats, barley, and other spring crops are growing finely where the ground was dry enough to admit of their being got in properly. Corn planting has been hindered by the rains, and a good deal has to be replanted, owing to the failure of the seed.

Fruit prospects continue favorable, especially for apples, and we learn that along the lake border of the State there will be some peaches. Pears, plums, grapes, and strawberries are promising a large yield.

We have never known so favorable a spring for the vegetation of garden vegetables and flowers, and we congratulate our numerous roll of honor friends on the success they will have in testing the many rare kinds of seeds we have distributed among them. We shall expect to hear a good report from them during the coming summer and fall.

POMONA FARM was not sold the past winter, owing to the supposed destruction of a large part of the peach trees by the severe cold; but the number killed was only about 500, (those were planted last year,) and they have now been replaced with fine, healthy trees, so that the orchard is now fully restored. The trees are making a fine growth this season, and some of the apple are showing fruit. The farm is again for sale, and is a rare chance for somebody. See advertisement.

FAILURE OF SEED CORN.—We hear much complaint among farmers, of the failure of seed corn to vegetate, even when the soil and weather have been favorable; and various causes are assigned for the loss of the germinating power of the corn. The most prevalent opinion seems to be that it is in some way attributable to the severity of the winter. An old Yankee farmer residing near this city tells us that it is owing to the freezing of the cob before the corn is perfectly ripened in the fall. This we think is the most probable cause. If we are going to have Yankee winters we must adopt the Yankee way of saving seed corn, by selecting it in the fall and hanging it in braids inside the house.

PREMIUM LIST.—It will be seen that our correspondence representing the various industrial interests, and their views of the State Premium List, are in their progress, and we feel that no general parties speak more familiarly.

Communications are all on file, and appear in the columns shortly. We are, my friends, yours, &c.

"Ohio Cultivator Vinegar."

We have invested a year's subscription in the following Recipe, on the suggestion of friend George B. Rowlett, of Pennville, Indiana, whose wife, he says, made the discovery. George says we may "charge the price thereof" to our subscribers, "for the value they may receive from said recipe." We'll take it out in *Vinegar*, and insist on having the article named as above.

RECIPE.—"Take and mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of warm [rain] water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and thee will have the best of Vinegar."

THAT SHOW OF HORSES.—Friends LADD inform us that on account of the large number of mares from a distance in Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, waiting for service, they will not be able to meet Mr. Rarey so soon as the 24th of June; but will be happy to meet him as soon after harvest as he may wish. They hope to complete arrangements in season to publish in our next issue.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—The prospect for this measure going through Congress, at present, is said to be growing beautifully less. Our Washington folks are too busy making Presidents, to attend to such small matters for the people who work for a living.

WHERE!—Correspondents should always date their letters at the top, with the *true name of their Post Office*, until we get well enough acquainted with them to know them by the fancy titles which some assume for their homesteads. "Breezy Hollow," "Sugar Grove," and other such euphonious names, are not laid down in the *Postal Guide*—a document on which we put much dependence. But some of our friends are more presumptuous still of our foreknowledge, and write without giving any whereabouts; and under the present cheap postage system Postmasters sometimes neglect to post-mark the envelopes, and we have no clew to the residence of the writers. B. D. Ricthey, for instance, sent us money last month for the *Cultivator*, and both the letter and envelope were without any mailing sign, as the sailors say, to tell where they came from. Thus many seed packages have been lost.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—We have before us, a circular signed by the Presidents of several State Agricultural Societies, and other local associations, calling a convention at the City of Washington, on the 24th day of June, inst., for the purpose of organizing a NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. We have no desire to discourage the friends of agriculture in any movement which will promote the general good, but we have before expressed our lack of faith, in the beneficial results of this movement, believing that like certain other great institutions, (among which we name the Patent Office and Smithsonian Institution) it will not pay for nursing; besides we object to the location at Washington, as being so far one side of the great Agricultural Centre of the Nation.

OUR THANKS are due to Dr. John Lea, of Cincinnati, for a few seeds of the Japan Pea. And to our old friend H. N. Langworthy, of Rochester, New York, for seeds of the Mammoth Squash. We have planted them, and expect to raise something great for the State Fair.

THOSE FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.—We are informed by Mr. John Campbell, who has in charge the sheep recently exhibited at Tiffin, that those animals of the herd raised in Vermont, were from the flocks of Merrill BINGHAM of Cornwall, instead of A. L. Bingham, as we stated in our notice, last number.

We learn by the *Highland News*, that Ex-Gov. Trimble purchased a pair of the French Merino Sheep, recently exhibited at Tiffin.

Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on Reaping and Mowing Machines, held at Springfield, the 27th day of May, 1852, the following rules and regulations for the committee appointed for the State Board for the trial of Reapers and Mowers, to be held at Springfield, Ohio, June 30th and July 1st, 1852, were adopted:

The machines to be tried in wheat, barley and grass.

The committee to have full power to use any means they may deem advisable, to put the machines to a fair test.

The committee will be guided by the following rules in making their decision:

1. Which machine cuts the grain or grass in the best manner.
2. Which does the most work in a given time.
3. Which leaves the grain in the best order for binding.
4. Which causes the least waste.
5. Which is the best adapted for uneven surface.
6. Which is the least liable to get out of repair.
7. Which is the least cost.
8. Which requires the least power to drive the machine.
9. Which requires the least manual labor.
10. Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground.

Whichever of the machines so tried, has, combined, the greatest number of the above qualifications in the opinion of a majority of the committee, to be pronounced the best machine.

Appropriate grounds, grain and grass will be furnished by J. T. WARDER, Secretary, and Wm. WHITELEY, Director, of the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, within three miles of Springfield.

Trial of reapers to commence on June 30th, at 9 A. M. In case of bad weather, the reaping will be deferred until July 2d. The mowers to be tried on July 1st.

The committee of Judges are J. T. Pugsley, Fayette county; Wm. Hunt, Springfield; J. Keiler, Bellbrook, Greene county; P. Hayden, Eli W. Gwynne, J. S. Hall, Columbus; and J. S. Kelley, Massillon.

Hay rakes will be tried and reported upon at the same time. The officers of the Clark and Madison counties Agricultural Society will provide for the horses, &c., of the operators; and horses, also, if wished, for those from a distance. They will appoint a marshal, assistant marshal, and police, and insure comfortable quarters for those that cannot be accommodated in public houses.

Ten or twelve reapers and mowers are already entered for competition.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, we are informed, has exhibited some signs of returning life of late, and we expect shortly to hear that arrangements have been made for a grand fall exhibition, somewhere near the great Porkopolis. No county in Ohio has a better supply of men and materials for such purpose, and all that is wanting is a few persons to take the lead. What has become of our friend, Col. Taylor? By a letter from Mr. P. Melendy, we learn that Mr. Ludlow and himself have purchased the fine young Ayrshire bull, Dandy 2d, of Wm. H. Ladd. They are also introducing Suffolk pigs, and other choice stock, besides "fancy chickens."

MONROE COUNTY.—A meeting of the Board of Managers for this county was called for the 22d ult. to complete the list of premiums for the next Annual Fair. The officers for the current year, are:

FOR PRESIDENT—Joseph Morris.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT—Benj. R. Driggs.

FOR TREASURER—Nathan Hollister.

FOR SECRETARY—James R. Morris.

FOR MANAGERS—James Walton, Jr., Stephen Ford, Charles Talbott, John B. Reed, Thomas Mitchel, Jr.

RESIGNED.—We learn by the Western Agriculturist, for May 1st, that PROF. MATHER has relinquished the editorship of that paper. This leaves a *good opening* for some *Scientific* man who is anxious to get his foot in. Equal to Greiner's opening for a Doctor in New Mexico.

THE CATTLE SALES advertised in this paper will of course receive, as they deserve, the attention of breeders of fine stock. That of Mr. Morris comes off soon. A catalogue of his herd can be seen at this office.

SCHOOLS OF SALEM, MASS.—We are indebted to Dr. HENRY WHEATLAND, of Salem, for a copy of the Annual Report of the School committee of that city.

Notices of Publications Received.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE.—This veteran Journal, now in its XVIII volume, continues to discourse of fruits and flowers with an intelligence and interest in no way blunted by age. Published monthly, by HOVEY & Co., Boston, at \$2 a year.

FARMER AND ARTIZAN, a new monthly, of 32 pages, just started at Portland, by Marician Seavey. This periodical takes a wide range through Agriculture and Mechanics, and if the Editor has the skill to hold so many "ribbons," he may crack his whip away among the rocky hills and pine woods of the old Province, to some purpose; we shall see.

WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW.—Dr. Warder is like Longworth's Sparkling Catawba—all the better for being twenty months old—just the age of the Review.

THE WOOL GROWER.—We are asked, what has become of the *Wool Grower*? Nobody has seen it for several months. Surely PETERS has not allowed his fleece to be pulled before shearing time.

AMERICAN FLORA.—The Illustrations in this No. are Ladies' Slipper, (*Cypripedium Humile*), Mexican Lily, Bear Berry, Great Bell Flower, (*Campanula Grandiflora*), Victoria Perfection, (*Geranium Sanguineum*), and Yellow Flowered Rhexia, (*Rhexia Glutinosus*). It is a capital number. Monthly, quarto, \$3 a year. Green & Spencer, 67 Bowery, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA FLORIST. Vol. 1, No. 1. May, 1852.—This work purposes to be the ally and spokesman of the Philadelphia Gardeners. It is a neat, illustrated Monthly of 32 pages, at \$1 a year. We welcome it among the fraternity of Earth Workers, and hope it may prove more perennial than some of its predecessors.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS—Second Series.—L. A. Hime is continuing these interesting papers, in which he freely discusses questions of vital importance to the mass of society. He is, as our readers know, independent, and often quite original in his views, and pursues his favorite undertaking with an indomitable perseverance. In the papers before us, the subjects of Education, Crime, Insanity, and Free Schools, are ably handled, and illustrated with a strong array of statistical tables. The pamphlets are sold at ten cents each. Published at the *Nonpareil* office, Cincinnati.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We have from L. Scott & Co., 77, Fulton st., N. Y., this reprint of the London Quarterly, No. CLXXX. The leading papers in this number, are, Sir Roger de Coverly—Diary of Gen. Gordon—Recent Epics—Progress of Comparative Anatomy—Bohemian Embassy to England, Spain, &c.—The Cannon, the Musket, and the Rifle—California vs. Free Trade—First Ten Years of George III.—Lamartine on the Hundred Days. Terms \$3 a year.

ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR, by Leonard Schmitz, F. R. S. E. 246 pp. 18 mo.—Those who are familiar with the excellent classical series of Schmitz and Zumpt, in course of publication by Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia, will be glad to learn that this number of the series is now ready for the public. This work is intended to be put into the hands of beginners whose object is, in the first instance, to become acquainted only with the first principles of the language, and will serve as an easy introduction to the larger Grammars: while those who do not intend to enter more deeply into the study of the Latin Language will find in this all that is essential for practical purposes.

BARNHILL'S CORN PLANTER has had a great run the present season, and among the numerous farmers who have used it in this vicinity, it has given very general satisfaction.

Culture and use of Ruta Baga.

In this Western country, where Indian Corn is so easily and cheaply raised, and labor is so expensive, it would be inadvised for farmers to grow root crops, as they do in England, for fattening farm stock; but for certain purposes, as winter food of milch cows, along with hay, also for sheep, and occasionally for other animals, roots are found of great benefit; hence every good farmer should aim to grow a few Field Beets, Carrots, or Ruta Baga. It is now a little too late, in this climate for sowing either of these but the last.

RUTA BAGA, or Swedish Turnip, requires a rich, mellow soil—such as good corn ground, or bottom land, or sward land well plowed, then harrowed fine, and liberally supplied with manure, if not already quite rich. On such land, if the season be not too dry, the yield is often very great—say 800 to 1000 bushels per acre, with good cultivation; and 500 bushels may be reckoned an average crop.

If the ground is inclined to be moist, it is advisable to ridge the surface before sowing, with a small plow, the ridges about two feet apart, and slightly covered with a hand rake, or a brush harrow. The time for sowing in this climate, may be from the 10th to the last of June, when the ground is moist and showers are expected.

About one pound of seed is requisite for an acre. The mode of sowing usually adopted where only a small patch is to be sown, is to take an old tin cup and make a small hole in the bottom, large enough to let one seed pass at a time, then put in the seed and shake it over the ridge or along the line as you walk along, observing that the seeds should not drop nearer than about two inches apart.

A dressing of ashes or plaster applied to the rows after sowing and covering, facilitates the growth of the young plants, and partially protects them from insects. Hoe or cultivate between the rows, so as to keep down weeds and grass, and before the plants are large enough to interfere with each other, thin them to about six inches apart. Any gaps or vacancies in the rows can be filled by transplanting, in rainy weather.

Harvesting the crop should be done before freezing weather though slight frosts will not hurt them. The roots can be stored in a cellar, or buried in pits, like potatoes, taking care to allow ventilation, if in large piles. They will keep sound till spring without any trouble, if desired, and are found most valuable for stock during the latter part of winter.

Culture of Rape, or Cole.

We have seen it stated that some sheep farmers in Ohio, have tried the culture of this crop with advantage, but we have been unable as yet to learn particulars. It is a very hardy plant, in appearance between the cabbage and turnip, and producing an abundance of leaves, which are excellent food for sheep. The usual mode of feeding in Europe, is to pen the sheep on the crop, in fall and winter. We are not of the opinion that this crop will do as well here as in milder and moister countries; but if the plant when grown, will stand frost so as to answer for winter pasture for sheep, it may prove advantageous. We advise sheep farmers to try it on a small scale only; and we have distributed papers of seed to quite a number of them for this purpose. We will send to others who desire it, (postage paid) on their remitting to us, 12½ cents, or four letter postage stamps.

The mode of sowing is the same as of Ruta Baga, just described, but it will grow on poorer land than that crop, and may be sown a month later. It may also be sown broadcast like common turnips. Wheat stubble land, if tolerably rich will answer.

Bugs on Vines in Gardens.

As the season is at hand when the striped bugs will attack cucumber, melon, and squash vines, we again inform our readers, that the only cheap and effectual way that we have found for preventing their ravages, is to take bits of thin board and make little frames (boxes without top or bottom) say about a foot square and six to eight inches deep, and cover the top with cheap milinet, or mosquito netting, such as can be found at most dry goods stores, at about ten or twelve cents a square yard. It can be fastened on with small tacks, and the whole labor and expense of making several dozens of these coverings is very slight.

Put one of these over each hill as soon as the plants appear, and keep them on day and night, only removing them to stir the earth or water the plants, until they are too large for the frames, or the danger from bugs is over. Besides excluding the bugs, these coverings are found to promote the growth of the plants by partially shading the ground, protecting them from winds, &c. By storing them in a dry place, when removed from the vines, the frames and netting will last several years.

CUCUMBERS for pickling may be sown about the middle or latter part of this month, on ground where other crops have failed or been removed. *Beets* for winter use may also be sown now.

Improved Cattle in Ashtabula County.

It has been the practice of Dairymen in the Northeast to visit the Scioto and Miami region during the latter part of winter, and purchase cows for the dairy, much on the plan which has been pursued in hiring the schoolmaster, that is, in regard to cheapness. By these means the farms become overstocked with an indifferent breed of cattle, wholly unsuited to stock-raising. Some farmers have however of late, introduced a better system of breeding from choice stock at home. Among these are Mr. Edwin Harmon, of Ashtabula, and Jeremiah Dodge, and others, of New Lyme. A gentleman from this last quarter was at the recent sale of stock belonging to the late Jonathan Pierce, of Clark county, and was so much surprised at the high prices offered for animals of that herd, that he did not feel warranted in making purchases. Mr. HARMON is a successful stock raiser, and has published a statement of the sales of Durham stock, from half bloods to full bloods, for the year ending, May 1st, 1852. The transactions show sales of 28 head of cattle, amounting to \$1,287.50. Mr. H. took most of the premiums on neat stock at the last Ashtabula County Fair.

Decrease of Sheep in Ohio.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to call the attention of wool dealers and others, to the decrease of sheep in Ohio. From 1849 to 1851, the decrease is 292,162. Mahoning county alone decreased in the above time 71,952. As last winter was very long and severe they have died by hundreds, and there will not be more than about half as many lambs as usual raised this spring. So we must still have a decrease in sheep, and if the manufacturers want our wool much cheaper, we must turn our attention to something else and follow Mahoning county.

Ohio stands at the head, in the number of sheep, and Licking county has the greatest number of any county in the State. Many of our sheep farmers are turning their attention to cattle. If Australia fails in wool, as the papers state, I think the day for buying wool very cheap has gone by.

Granville, O., May, 1852.

OBSERVER.

Horse fanciers about Columbus should look at the Morgan stallions of C. H. Goss and Blake & Williams.

Mutation of Species in Plants.

We have to thank our young friend "D. R. P." of Zanesville, for an ingenious letter on the subject above, which shows that at least one of the Boys has studiously regarded an important subject connected with Agriculture. The idea of *Wheat turning to Chess* has been before so fully discussed, that a repetition on mere theory or analogy, seems useless waste of words, while we have *facts* within our reach with which to demonstrate the truth or falsity of the argument.

If it is true, as asserted, that "oats sown in June, and prevented from heading out, but cutting twice during the summer, will produce in the following year a thin crop of Rye," the analogy seems to be quite contradictory when the same course in regard to wheat will produce chess; for, according to our correspondent's argument, the delaying a final development improves and perfects the organization.

Neither is it true in regard to Animal Physiology, that "the longer the period of gestation the more perfect the animal, or in other words, those animals whose organization is the highest, have the longest period of gestation," unless we are willing to admit ourselves of an organization less perfect than that of some quadrupeds, whose instincts are below those of the dog, and whose longevity is less than that of some of the feathered tribes.

One passage of our correspondent's argument is interesting, and though not entirely new to some, will bear a repetition, and we subjoin it; closing our own remarks by saying that these investigations and experiments among our young friends will lead to ultimate truth and usefulness:

"The germ of all animals passes through every stage of organization beneath itself, until it arrives at its own perfect state. Take an instance: consider the process of development in an egg; let us take one set of apparatus, the heart and circulatory system. First we see a long pulsating vessel, a mere tube; this corresponds to the heart of an annelide or worm; soon it shortens, assumes a more muscular structure, and we have the heart of a crustacea; then it divides into two cavities, and we have the heart of a fish; next one of the cavities subdivides, and the heart of a reptile is seen; then the other divides, and we see the heart of a warm blooded animal; and in every stage, not the heart alone, but the whole organization corresponds with that of animals to whose circulating system theirs bears a resemblance. So that at some period of life all animals bear some similarity; the difference is that in the more perfect, the aid of the parent is required to sustain life in early stages; while in the lower orders there is such a degree of harmony among the organs as to enable the animal to gain its own sustenance."

Spavin in Horses—The Hock Joint.

Another of the Boys—D. W. W., of "Ewing Valley,"—writes for information respecting *bone spavin*, &c. A well formed, safe hock is quite tapering towards the lower portion, terminating without any abrupt projection from the shank. The thick, shelving hock is peculiar to the Eclipse stock of horses, and those of that construction are quite liable to *curb*. The hock of the Morgan Horses has a fine taper, rendering *curb* and *spavin*, in that breed, quite unusual.

Our correspondent inquires, "what is bone spavin?" It is an ossification in the cartilage between the inner cuneiform bone of the hock and the two small splint bones upon which it articulates, uniting the three cushions together in an inelastic mass; and is always displayed by a hard projection on the inner lower extremity of the hock. This malformation arises from inflammation in the cartilage of the articulation, by

which the mucus is absorbed and bone deposited, destroying the elastic action of the joint. It is generally occasioned by undue concussion of the cushion, caused by leaping or heavy draught; and is very liable to be produced in young horses. Spavin is also liable to be produced by unskillful shoeing, in making the outer side of the shoe highest, as is sometimes done to remedy interfering, thereby throwing an unequal strain upon the ligaments of the hock joint. Severe treatment, as blistering, firing, &c., will sometimes partially remedy this disease, by softening the ossification, but the horse will be capable of slow work without the removal of the spavin.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN.—We learn by the last (June) No. of the *Working Farmer*, that the furor for this corn surpasses any other since the *Morus Multicaulis* excitement. The seed dealers of New York have sold more than a hundred bushels at \$1.50 per quart. When a sufficiency of seed can be obtained for the purpose, this will be one of the best crops for fodder that can be raised. If planted thickly to prevent fruiting, the stalks will be tender and juicy, and for wintering milch cows will be preferable to the best of hay; indeed all farm stock will thrive on such feed. We have still a few grains in our "Bureau of Agriculture," which we will send on application—at 12 cents a paper.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

✍ CORRESPONDENTS, must exercise patience, for we have a large number of accepted communications on hand, which must lie over at least to the next number, and some, we fear, much longer, as our space is so limited. We hope our friends will not cease to write for this reason, for we prefer an overstock to a deficiency.

Woman's Rights Conventions—their object.

A convention of this kind has been held the past week, at Massillon, of which we expect to receive some account from Mrs. Gage; and as some of our readers do not seem to understand fully the aim of these conventions, we will publish the call for one, to be held the present week in West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.; which county, as many of our readers know, is largely populated by the Society of Friends. Many, if not most of the names annexed to the call, are those of prominent members of that society:

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The friends of Justice and Equal Rights are earnestly invited to assemble in Convention, to consider and discuss the present Position of Woman in Society, her Natural Rights and Relative Duties.

"The reasons for such a Convention are obvious. With few exceptions, both the radical and conservative portions of the community agree that Woman, even in this progressive age and country, suffers under legal, educational, and *vocational* disabilities which ought to be removed. To examine the nature of these disabilities, to inquire into their extent, and to consider the most feasible and proper mode of removing them, will be the aim of the Convention which it is proposed to hold.

"If it shall promote in any degree, Freedom of Thought and Action among Women; if it shall assist in opening to them any avenue to honorable and lucrative employment (now unjustly and unwisely closed); if it shall aid in securing to them more thor-

Intellectual and Moral Culture ; if it shall excite higher aspirations ; if it shall advance by a few steps, just and wise public sentiment, it will not have been held in vain.

"The elevation of Woman is the Elevation of the Human Race. Her interests cannot be promoted or injured without advantage or injury to the whole race. The call for such a Convention is therefore addressed to those who desire the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Improvement of mankind. All persons interested in its objects are respectfully requested to be present at its sessions, and participate in its deliberation."

ERRATA.—In our last No., page 157, the article on "Reading for Children," noticing the "Youth's Cabinet," should read, D. A. Woodworth, Editor ; and the "Friend of Youth" is *monthly*, at 50 cents a year—not weekly, as printed.

Calinary and other Inventions particularly valuable to the Housekeeper.

AS EXHIBITED AT THE "GREAT EXHIBITION."

A stove is one of the first great wants of a housekeeper ; but in these we found less improvement than we expected, as they are too heavy for transportation from this country, and are but little used in England, in consequence of the scarcity of wood, and the impracticability of using coal in ordinary stoves. Open grates are there principally used, even for kitchens. Most kinds of cooking can be done by these, except baking, and some have ovens attached ; but most housekeepers in the city, we found, took their bread and meat to the bakers, while in the country, a bake kettle is used.

The stoves most lauded, were usually large and inconvenient compared with ours ; one called the bachelor's, or picnic stove, for burning charcoal, was however small, neat, and portable. There was a great variety of hot-air stoves, to be heated by burning gas. These were very ingenious, cleanly and pretty articles of furniture, and needed so little gas to generate sufficient heat, that we were much pleased with them, as we hope before many years to see gas supercede wood and coal, almost entirely, in the cities and villages of our country ; as we are confident it will be found a cheaper and better article for generating heat and light. One of these, (Warriner's) gas cooking stove and oven, is of stone ware, and will roast a leg of mutton (10 lbs.) with eleven and a half feet of gas in as short a time as the best wood fire. Edward's "Atmospheric," or solid gas fire, for economical use of gas in heating, cooking, &c., by union with oxygen, pleased us perhaps better than any other arrangement that we found.

There were some fine *cooking ranges*, (for coal) more convenient and economical than those generally used in England, but much like some in the cities of our country.

Hot air ovens of various constructions were shown, but were all excelled by Perkins' hot water oven. This was so constructed that the boiling water would circulate through pipes on every side of the oven, and between the different shelves where the bread is baking, and this was done in a very simple manner ; and as food can be thoroughly baked without the least danger of burning. We have eaten bread, pies, &c., that had been baked in it, and their testimony was decidedly favorable.

An excellent mechanical *bread kneader* was in operation, and two or three *coffee roasters*, specially calculated to retain the fragrance of the coffee.

Among the *knife-cleaners* exhibited, no other equalled "Kent's Rotary Knife Cleaning Machine." In appearance it resembled Aumock's knife-

cleaner, shown at our own State Fair last year ; but while Aumock's uses brick dust and water, scouring the knives and bringing them out in a dirty state, to be re-washed by hand, Kent's uses emery—the interior surface of the machine being covered with brushes and strips of leather, and the knives come out dry and as beautifully polished as new ; the whole six or dozen being done in a shorter time than one could be cleaned on the knife board, and with much less wear. When the high price of this article is reduced, it will doubtless be generally used.

Spherically stopped air tight *glass jars* for preserving fruit, were just the thing for the purpose, only rather costly. *Glass milk pans*, so much lauded of late, were there, but as they are much heavier, more liable to breakage, and much more costly than tin, we think they will hardly become popular. *Freezing machines*, for making ice cream, cooling decanters, &c., of various patterns were shown. *Apparatus for thoroughly curing meat* in ten minutes by abstracting the air with an air pump, and forcing brine into the vacant air cells and tissues of the meat, was a curious and probably useful invention.

Quite a variety of *water fillers* were exhibited, but perhaps none better than some used in this country. A mechanical *brush* on a new principle, for scrubbing floors was good, but we hope yet to see something better—something that will supercede, not aid human labor in this laborious occupation.

Washing, rinsing, drying, and ironing machines, were quite numerous and interested us much. The machines that simply did the washing, did not appear to be superior to some in use among us, but some united all the operations mentioned above, in a single machine, and were particularly useful and neat, without being complicated. A description of these would scarcely be intelligible to the reader, so we will not give it. Nunn's patent was excellent—for common purposes superior perhaps to any other, though we had no opportunity to see it in operation. Some machines for washing linen were of galvanized sheet iron or copper, but most were of wood.

Drying machines are, we believe, but little, if at all known in practice in our country, though we think they are very desirable for our contracted, smoky, and dusty cities. They are made of double cylinders—the wet clothes are thrown into a central one, which is about the size of a wash-tub, and perforated with holes, and by turning a crank with a multiplying wheel, this cylinder is revolved so rapidly that all the water is thrown through the holes into the outer cylinder by centrifugal force. We have seen dripping comfortables and blankets rendered so dry in two or three minutes that you would scarcely know they had been in water. But we will speak of these again, at another time, in connexion with the "Baths and Wash-houses of London."

Mangles, or ironing machines, of different and improved constructions were there, and we wonder that they are not more used in this country, when ironing by hand is so tedious a practice ; several families could unite to purchase one, if desirable. A mangle by "Baker," it was claimed, put the finest gloss on the clothing, and it could be easily worked by a child. Stutterd's used an elastic pressure of vulcanized India rubber, which is thought to be an improvement. It was compact, simple, and portable. Tindall's used a horizontal spring pressure, and was in some respects a superior article.

Of *baths*, we were particularly pleased to see so great a number and variety, because we consider them such invaluable aids to health. Most of the baths exhibited were excellent of their kind, and many were cheap and portable. There were copper baths enamelled, and white marble, with cocks

for hot, cold, and waste water; and some furnished with shower baths overhead, and pumps to supply the shower; also very simple portable shower baths, with hooped curtains around them.

In some, the water was heated by having the water pipe pass through a small furnace. "Warrives" had a bath heated by gas, by which the water for a large bath would be heated in ten minutes at the cost of one penny. Deffries had a similar bath, where forty-five gallons could be heated in five minutes, at the cost of one and a half pence. We should love to see the bath come to be considered a daily necessity in all our families, thus toughening, strengthening, and purifying our systems.

Letters from Mrs. Gage.

Culture of Flowers—Value of a Hot Bed, and how to make it.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM:—In the spring of 1850, I planted my annuals in April—the very last. The weather was warm and genial, and the spring so forward that I had no thought of being too early for my pets. But I was mistaken. There came hard frosts and heavy rains in May, and the ground was pelted down by hail stones, so as a matter of course I lost all, or nearly all my flowers for that season except such as were hardy enough to face the winds and storms. In 1851 I sent far and near and purchased seeds—waited till the last of May, and first of June, before I planted—and thought I was sure of having "things of beauty" to my heart's content. But, oh! how uncertain are all human calculations. About a week after planting, there came up a terrible thunder-shower followed by a scorching sun and drought; what became of my seed, I do n't know—guess they were all thunderstruck—I never saw them afterward, or any sign of their whereabouts: and again I was sadly disappointed. This spring, I hope I am wiser; at least I am trying to be. "Boys," says I, "we will have a little pocket green house, all our own." The boys said, "Well,"—and we went to work—dug a trench about three feet wide and six feet long, two feet deep on a nice little sunny slope in the garden, fronting the East—into this trench we threw a few wheelbarrow loads of strong manure—then filled it up to the top with rich garden mould, on well rotted compost. We then made a box of some waste boards, six inches deep, fastened it down around our bed with wooden pins—and with some very cheap glass, set in a very cheap kind of framework, we have a nice little green house to sprout our flower seeds in, without any considerable amount of care, labor or expense.

Just as like as not, if Elliott, McIntosh, or Jackson, or some other famous gardener should read my doings, they would laugh at my simplicity in telling such a thing to the world. But they need not. There is many a merry lassie would be willing to spade up the ground and do all this little matter herself, if she only knew she could do it. But she has never thought it could be done. Nor did I think how much would grow out of so little, till I found just such an affair, only much larger, in the garden of my friend, Mr. Scovall, of Malta, the other day. He had such an apparatus as I have described, with lettuce, radishes and peppergrass ready for the table, tomatoe plants a foot high, and beets ready for transplanting, while his neighbors had not dared once to spade up their ground.

The labor of a man a few hours will do all but fitting the glass. And girls, you can do it yourselves, if you are ingenious, and really want it done. If you cannot get glass, cotton muslin stretched on frames is a very good substitute to brook the scorching rays of the sun and ward off the drying winds of spring.

This morning I was engaged planting my seeds. I

knel on the soft earth beside my rough box—the teeming soil beneath, and the calm, beautiful, blue sky above—the swallow whirling with his glowing wing over my head—the blue bird twittering her notes around the nest she was building in the mortice hole at the end of the house—the peewit twisting the tiny straw and the refractory twig into a cradle bed for the little ones under the eaves—old Ponto lying dreamily on the grass, sleeping with one eye open ready to jump at a minute's warning—the bees humming merrily among the plum blossoms—while the air about me was redolent with the sweets of bursting bud and opening flowers. I paused in my work to look at the beauty and harmony, and my heart went up in an unforced expression of thankfulness for these things, which make life with its trials not only endurable, but joyous and beautiful to all, to those who will open their hearts to their softening influence.

"Of what use," cries the utilitarian and money-maker, "are birds and flowers." Of what use? God made them—and he has made nothing in vain. If beauty and fragrance and harmony were not useful, this world would not be full to overflowing with them all. Yes, God made the birds and the flowers, but he never made a bank bill or a railroad bond. The love of birds and flowers never made a man a tyrant or a robber; but the love of money has done both. Money! I love it too—love it for the good it brings—for the power it gives me of enjoying, and making others enjoy life and its surroundings. And the humble cot, with the woodbines twining over the casement, and the peewit twittering under the eaves, would be a thing of more worth to me than the great house with the sun glowing on its lone walls, where my own voice would echo through the empty rooms like the grumblings of a lost spirit, where all was untasteful and unharmonious, unloving and cold, with a world of wealth in bank stocks, that I had neither the power or inclination to use. Thus thinking, I dropped seed after seed into the earth, some little tiny things no bigger than a pin's point. And I marvelled much that flowers and fragrance could grow from such small beginnings, and then I said to myself, who knows but my little thoughts about the love of flowers may not be like these tiny seeds. If I plant them in the world they may fall upon the virgin soil of some good struggling heart, and root out noxious weeds that might thrive and flourish there for want of something better, (for remembr the soil of the earth and the soil of the human heart that will produce the most useful crop, will, if left to go to waste, produce the most rank weeds), and there warmed and nourished, spring forth into new life and give comfort and joy to thousands as well as to my own soul. So I dropped my tiny seed and when I had finished my work I sat down to rest, and with the point of this tiny pen I fling my thoughts to the world. May they be good seed planted in the right season.

AUNT FANNY.

On the Wing—The Season—Gardening—Country Cousin, &c.

EAGLE HOTEL, ZANESVILLE, May 21, 1852.

MY DEAR NEICES:—You will see by the date of this, that I am abroad. I left home yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, on the nice little steamer "Julia Dean;" McVay, Master; which plies once a week between Pittsburgh and Zanesville, passing McConneville on the way, as comfortable and well kept a boat as it has been our fate to fly for a long time.

I have never seen a spring so backward as this in Ohio, and I have watched its springs for over two score years. The forest on the Muskingum can I div be said to be in full leaf, and not a cornfield on river as yet shows its blades of promise. The

and cherry trees are barely out of flower. The prospect now is of a good crop, though some fear that the frosts of the last three nights may have injured the fruit. Peach trees are mostly killed, some are putting out a few pale, sickly looking leaves, but not one blossom has cheered us this spring. Currants, gooseberries and late cherries will be abundant.

The wet weather has prevented any early gardening, and our lettuce, radishes, peas and beans, look more like the first of April than the last of May, but they will all be good when they get here, and the long privation will give them a better relish. A lady told me the other day of a *certain remedy* against bugs on cucumber plants, pumpkins and melons, &c. It was new to me, and may be to you, (I take it for granted you see to these things sometimes): That was, to lay bits of paper, dipped in turpentine, upon the hills. I know it is an excellent preventive of moths in blankets, under carpets, &c. because I have tried it, and proved its efficiency.

Girls, are you expanding the roses upon your cheeks this bracing spring weather, by out door exercise? Lilies, especially white ones, are beautiful, we all know; but we want the roses and the pæonias to set them off; so do n't forget that it takes light and sunshine and fresh breezes to perfect all the beauty of nature.

Our Indiana friend seems to think that much of the ill health of our girls springs from bad dress; and I think so too. But more from too much confinement in doors. If we would all learn to work out doors, to walk and exercise in the open air, not as a matter of pleasure merely, but because we really had something to do, we should immediately be convinced of the necessity of a reform in dress; and when we had once learned from experience, the strengthening and invigorating effect of sunshine and balmy breeze, we should hardly be willing to put on our trammels again and shut ourselves up in close-curtained rooms merely for the sake of keeping off freckles and tan.

"Breakfast," says a waiter at the door; and I must heed the summons to be ready, for the cars to take me to Cleveland, from which place I shall find my way to Massillon, to the Women's Rights Convention. This seems like going round Robin Hood's barn, as we used to say when children, but it is the easiest and most expeditious way of getting there.

By the way, I don't feel exactly as though I was *used all up* by our Country Cousin, even if she does assert that I resorted to ridicule for want of argument. The main reason why I do not answer her is that Mrs. BATEHAM has expressed a wish that the Cultivator should not be made a vehicle for the discussion of that subject. My second reason is, that if I were to answer, she (our Cousin—not Mrs. Bateham) would be very apt to get a little worse irritated than she is now, and perhaps accuse me again of using ridicule for want of argument; and say divers other hard things which I would rather she should not say, as they will do no good, so I will not answer; but after I get home from the Convention, if Mrs. Bateham is willing, I may tell you somewhat of our doings.

AUNT FANNY.

P. S.—Girls, in the last sentence I was going to breakfast. Well, I ate my breakfast, locked my trunk, put on my bonnet, went from the hotel to the cars, and while you were washing up the morning dishes, getting dinner and tea, I *went* to Cleveland, one hundred and seventy-two miles. Some of you who have never been out of your county, will feel that that is going through the world very rapidly; and it is—and I open my letter which I had closed, to say what may be interesting to some to know, that though our forests are hardly in leaf, the Clevelanders are, I should think, two weeks behind us. The forest of the "Forest

City" only showing us the first glimpses of spring in the bursting of buds: on a peach tree before my window—while I write I discover a half dozen blossoms, the first I have seen this year; and an early cherry under the window, in the protection of the house, is full of fruit showing that the early fruits have not suffered here as in Morgan. The lilacs are in full bloom. They were nearly all killed with us. But my P. S. grows too long. Good bye. AUNT FANNY.

Light Reading by Females.

DEAR CULTIVATOR READERS—While perusing a late number of the Cleveland True Democrat, my attention was arrested by the following remarks of one of the editors of that paper, in his strictures on an address by Dr. Perry, on "Mental Greatness." In speaking of what the Doctor terms a "vacuum literature," the reviewer says:

"We see little more to be lamented than the prevalence of that innane literature. It well nigh threatens the transformation of our men and women into mental monkeys. We speak of it now, with no reference to the immorality which poisons so much of it, nor even to the absence of high moral aims, which marks well nigh the whole of it, but solely with reference to its imbecility, which ought to condemn it forever, even if its purposes were all as pure as might consist with so fatuous a literature. And the most alarming thing about the nuisance is, that it grows by what it aggravates,—the stupidity of its devourers. Our women—heaven help them!—are more generally devourers of the trash than even the worse half of creation, and so, we grieve to say it, are unconsciously doing their worst to prove themselves what their enemies have so long delighted to call them—the weaker vessels of humanity."

And now, dear reader, permit me to say, I think the above a merited rebuke, and from my heart I thank the editor, for his free, out-spoken remarks. The evils of novel reading I have long lamented, and if ever my soul is pained, it is while listening to remarks similar to the above, with a consciousness that our sex gave occasion for the reproach of having neither capacity nor inclination for anything but the intense idleness of reading novels. To such an extent is the craving desire for the stimulus of light and fictitious reading carried, that the press is tasked for a supply; and no pens need lie idle, if they possess sufficient skill to conduct their hero and heroine to the end of a story, to be murdered or married at pleasure.

Oh, dear girls, no longer, I conjure you, cramp and dwarf your heaven born spirit by the mental intoxication produced by works of fiction. Suffer not the blessed spirit of reason to fold her mild wings, and perch herself upon the dangerous and doubtful wave of wild imagination. And mothers, are you striving as much as possible—both by precept and example to cultivate in the minds of your daughters, a taste for solid and profitable reading, or are you, with unrestrained indulgence, reveling in illusory scenes, with hearts all unfitted for the stern realities of actual life! Oh, remember the irresistible influence a mother possesses in forming the habits and character of her children. Few are those who have not to reproach themselves with want of faithfulness in properly disciplining the minds of their children, and who but feel, as they look back on the fields of past experience, how barren they have left the soil that might have been highly cultivated. But I fear I am getting too lengthy. I did not purpose to write a critical article, but merely to throw out a few suggestions on the subject and as you have now my thoughts to some extent, I leave you to your own.

PAULINA.

Western Reserve, O., May, 1852.

DURHAM CATTLE.

I HAVE imported several cows and heifers of the celebrated Princess Tribe of Shorthorn Durham Cattle, bred by and from the herd of John Stephenson, England. This Tribe is unequalled in England or America, for style, quality and milk.

In connection with Col. Sherwood, I imported the prize bull Third Duke of Cambridge, (5,941,) bred by the distinguished breeder Thomas Bates, of England, and got by his famous prize bull, Duke of Northumberland, (1,940.) We also imported from Mr. Stephenson, the Princess prize bull, Earl of Seaham (10,181). I have also imported Princess I, Princess II, Princess III, Princess IV, Princess V, and the bulls Wolviston and Earl Vane, all of the Princess Tribe, and bred by Mr. Stephenson. I also imported the cow Waterloo V, bred by Mr. Bates, got by his prize bull Duke of Northumberland, and of the same family as Third Duke of Cambridge. I also purchased of Mr. Ramsay, the cow Wildeyes V, bred by Mr. Bates, and bought by Mr. Ramsay at the sale of Mr. Bates' cattle, in England, in 1850.

I am now breeding these imported cows and heifers, to the imported prize bulls, Third Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Seaham, and Vane Tempest; also to Wolviston and Earl Vane. I can supply breeder with bull calves out of these cows and heifers, got by these imported bulls, of a red or roan color as may be preferred.

The Third Duke of Cambridge won the first prize for Durham bulls at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, in 1849, beating among others, three bulls of Mr. George Vail's, (of Troy,) breeding, including Buxa Vista. He also won the first prize for Durham bulls at the show of the same Society, at Albany, in 1850, beating among others, Mr. George Vail's bull METEOR. (Meteor by Mr. Vail's imported Bates' bull Wellington—dam, Mr. Vail's imported cow Duchess.)

Earl of Seaham won the first prize for two year-old Durham bulls at the show of the same society at Albany, in 1850, beating Mr. Geo. Vail's bulls FOXROCK and ELKINS. Seaham won the first prize for Durham bulls of all ages two years and over, at the show of the American Institute in New York, in 1850. Seaham also won the first prize for Durham bulls at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society at Rochester, in 1851, beating Mr. Lewis G. Morris' prize bull LAMARTINE, and many others.

Princess II, won the first prize for yearling Durham heifers at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, in 1849, beating Mr. Chapman's Fashion from Mr. Vail's herd. Princess II also won the first prize for two year olds at the show of the same Society at Albany, in 1850, beating, among others, Mr. George Vail's two heifers, Hilpa 2d (got by Mr. Vail's imported Wellington, out of his imported cow Hilpa,) and Eunice 4th.

Princess I, is the dam of Col. Sherwood's prize bull Vane Tempest. At the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany, in 1850, as a bull calf, and at the show of the same Society at Rochester, in 1851, as a yearling bull, Vane Tempest won the first prizes, beating in both instances, Mr. Vail's bull Kirkleavington (got by Mr. Vail's imported Wellington, out of imported Lady Barrington). Of these imported cows and heifers, Princess II has alone been shown. Wolviston and Earl Vane have not been exhibited.

Third Duke of Cambridge is the only bull now in America bred by the celebrated Thomas Bates, of Kirkleavington, England, and is the best bull ever brought to America from Mr. Bates' herd.

Wolviston is brother to Earl of Dublin, bred by Mr. Stephenson, that is now let at a high price, to that celebrated breeder, Sir Charles Knightley, Leicestershire, England. Earl Vane, now a yearling, is brother to Vane Tempest.

Breeders desiring the blood of Mr. Bates' herd, can nowhere else in America, than from Third Duke of Cambridge, "procure it with such high characteristics of style, quality, symmetry and substance."

Breeders buying bulls of the Princess Tribe, will get those which are superior to all other Shorthorn Durham Cattle. All Mr. Bates' great leading prize animals, winning at the great English shows, viz: Duke of Northumberland, Duchess 34th, Duchess 42d, Duchess 43d, Cambridge Rose, &c., were got by Mr. Stephenson's Princess Tribe bull, Belvedere, (1,706,) and he never got beaten when he showed the got of Belvedere.

As feeding beasts, no Tribe ever surpassed the Princess. Earl of Seaham in six months, March to September, 1851, made over 600 lbs. growth.

The Princess Tribe of Shorthorns is concededly the best milking tribe of Durham cattle in England: all the cows of the tribe milk capfully. Of the four which have dropped calves for me, all are very fine milkers. Princess I, at four years old, has given twenty-six quarts a day, very rich milk. And Princess IV, with her first calf, has given twenty-two quarts a day. Col. Sherwood's Red Rose of this tribe, four years old, getting grass only, made in thirty successive days of May and June, 1851, sixty pounds and four ounces of butter, and forty-seven pounds and eleven ounces in thirty successive days in August, 1851, which was a period of great drought.

AMBROSE STEVENS,

June 1, 1852.

Box 299, Post Office, New York City.

TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE GOVERNMENT LANDS.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE 160 acre, 80 acre, and 40 acre Land Warrants, guaranteed genuine, which I will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. These warrants are assignable, and as good as gold. 60 dollars can be saved on each quarter section by buying warrants.

G. F. LEWIS,

Exchange Broker, under Merchants' Bank, Cleveland, O. I will pay cash, at all times, for Land Warrants. Those wishing to sell, will find it to their interest to see me before selling.

June 1, 1852.—32

SELF-RAKING REAPERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, who are the sole agents of the Patentee in the West, for the manufacture and sale of

DENMORE'S SELF-RAKING REAPER,

have still a small number unsold, which they wish farmers to call and examine, and be convinced they are the best Reapers offered.

WARDER & BROOKAW.

Lagonda Mills, 1½ miles N. E. from Springfield, O.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM FOR SALE.

"POMONA FARM"—120 acres of choice land; 50 acres of it young Orchard, containing 3000 peach* and 2000 apple trees, of the best market varieties, just commencing to bear, and partly enclosed with Osage Orange hedge. The soil is a strong loam, on limestone gravel, well adapted for fruit, grain, grass, &c.; 40 acres of woods pasture, with good living water. The farm was especially designed, by the proprietor, for fruit and Poultry. About 100 improved fowls are on the premises. The location is very pleasant and healthy, with schools and other social advantages close at hand.

The farm is situated adjoining the thriving village of West Jefferson, 14 miles West of Columbus, on the National Road, at its intersection with the Xenia Turnpike and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and within 100 rods of the Depot—thus having excellent facilities for travel and transportation, and a certain market for all kinds of produce. The buildings consist of a log house and barn, rather old and of not much value. Price of farm with improvements, only \$40 per acre; with some deduction for cash down. A real bargain for any one who desires a pleasant home with easy labor and a large return for the capital invested.

Come and see, or address

M. B. BATEHAM,
Ed. O. Cultivator, Columbus.

June 1, 1852.

* P. S.—The number of peach trees killed by the late severe winter was much less than was supposed, and they have been replaced this spring.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE IN 1852.

THE Subscriber, contemplating some important changes and improvements upon his farm, will sell, *without reserve*, his entire herd of thorough bred, and high grade Shorthorn cattle, consisting of upwards of ONE HUNDRED head of Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull and Heifer Calves.

This valuable herd of cattle has been nearly all bred by the subscriber, on his farm, and under his own eye, with a particular view to their milking quality, which he believes he has been successful in developing to a degree not excelled in any herd of cows in the United States. Ever since the year 1834 he has been engaged in breeding Shorthorns, in the belief that no cattle kept by the farmers of this country, were equal to them in all their qualities, as dairy and feeding animals, and this belief has been fully confirmed by seventeen years' experience.

Commencing with animals selected from the best thorough-bred stocks, then to be found in this country, this herd has been continually added to, and improved by selections from the best imported stock, and their immediate descendants. During the years 1845, '46, and '47, the Shorthorn blood of the late celebrated Thomas Kirkleavington, England, was resorted to in the use of the imported bull, Duke of Wellington, and of Symmetry, (by Duke of Wellington, out of the imported Bates Cow, Duchess,) belonging to Mr. George Vail, of Troy, New York, which bulls were hired of Mr. Vail for three years. The animals of this herd, since grown up, inherit, more or less, of that blood, which is believed by those having opportunity to judge, both in its milking and feeding qualities, to be equal to any other previously imported; and that belief is confirmed by the prices obtained during several years past, for animals descended from that stock.

For the quality of the stock bred by the subscriber, he can, without vanity, refer to the recent Shorthorn sales of Messrs. J. F. Sheafe and Lewis G. Morris, in which some of the highest priced animals were immediately descended, or purchased from this herd. The unrivalled Cow, "Grace," owned by Messrs. Sherwood & Stevens, and probably the best *fat* cow ever bred in America, described in pages 183 and 184, Vol. X, of the American Agriculturist, was bred by the subscriber; and numerous animals in various parts of the United States, the West Indies, and the Canada, which have sprung from his herd in years past, may be referred to.

In 1850, the imported Bull, Duke of Exeter, of the Princess tribe of Shorthorns, (for pedigree of which see (10, 152,) Vol. IX, of the English Herd Book,) sent out from England for Mr. Sheafe, of New York, by Mr. Stevens, from the distinguished herd of Mr. John Stephenson, of Wolveston, England, was purchased and introduced into this herd; and about forty of the cows and heifers are now in calf to him, all of which will be catalogued for the coming sale. In the quality of his flesh, and in the milking excellence of his ancestry, no bull ever imported into the United States can surpass the Duke of Exeter. His own stock, in the hands of several gentlemen in the State of New York, are confidently referred to as evidence of his value.

The herd now offered for sale will consist of about FIFTY thorough-breds, including cows, heifers, and heifer calves; and probably ten or twelve young bulls, and bull calves. The remainder, about fifty in number, will comprise young cows—good, proved, milkers—heifers and heifer calves, together with a few superior bull calves, from the best milking cows, of high grade, Shorthorns, with an occasional dash of Devon blood intermixed—the best of useful, family cows.

All the calves, or nearly all, both thorough-bred and grade, will be the get of the Duke of Exeter; and all the cows, and two-year-old heifers will be bulled by him, (if he lives,) previous to the sale: thus will be combined the blood of the Bates, and the Stephenson stocks, comprising as much excellence, both in milk and flesh, as can be found in any animals whatever.

This sale will be made early in the month of August next, at or near Albany, New York, for the greater convenience of purchasers generally.

Due notice of the day and place of sale will be given in the several Agricultural Journals, and catalogues describing each animal of the herd, will be published in the month of June, preceding.

For further particulars, inquiries may be made by letter, directed to the subscriber, or to A. B. ALLEN & Co., New York.

June 1, 1852.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, N

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, May 31, 1852.

The markets, generally, present no new features of interest to the farmer. More activity has been apparent in the grain trade, but not at improved prices. The foreign demand is a little more encouraging for shipment. The corn in store will advance, in consequence of an anticipated short crop. Butter has probably gone down to its minimum price; and cheese is steady.

The **WOOL MARKET** still remains quiet; prices in Ohio range from 25 to 37c. Only small lots are offered. Many of the newspaper reports from the east are got up by interested parties, and are calculated to deceive. Late English news represent a falling off in wool from Australia, on account of the dying off of sheep in that country; while, on the other hand, the settlement of difficulties with Buenos Ayres will augment the importation from that quarter. The clip in Ohio is estimated at 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 lbs.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Flour—Sales of State and Western at \$4.12 to 4.31. Corn, Western mixed, 58 to 60c. Pork continues to command a high price. Sales of Mess at \$18.75; Prime, \$16.50. Western Mess Beef, \$13. Lard, 9 a 10c.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Flour—Considerable sales have taken place, but not at improved figures. 1,100 bbls. changed hands this date, at \$3.16 to \$3.20—being a slight decline from last week's transactions. Wheat sells rapidly, on arrival, at 60a 62c. Corn, 30a 33c. Hogs steady, at \$4.25 per 100 lbs. gross. Dried Fruits dull. Apples \$1.68 per bu. Peaches, \$2.25a\$2.50. Cloverseed, small sales at \$3.75. Flaxseed, \$1. Cheese, 6 1 4 to 1 2 for W. R.; Durham Farm Nutmegs, 9c. Butter—a good supply has brought down the price; closing sales at 10 a 11c. for fair and prime, in firkins. Eggs, 8c. Wool—market quiet. Common to full-blood fleece, 20 to 30c.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Flour—Receipts fair, with little inquiry and few sales. Good brands at \$3.42. Wheat in store, 74c; afloat, 73 1-2c. Corn in good demand, at 44c. Oats, scarce at 37 1-2c. Butter, 13a 14c.—fresh dairy. Eggs, 10c.

COLUMBUS, May 29.—Wheat, 56 to 60c. Retail—Flour, \$3.50; Corn, 25a 27c; Oats, 25c; Hams, 10c. Our domestic market is between late and early, and prices are very unsteady. Potatoes, \$1. Beefsteaks, 8c. Mutton, 5a 6c. Eggs, 8 1-3c. Butter, 12a 15c. Pie Plant, 5c. per bunch. Cucumbers, 15 to 25c. a-piece. Strawberries, 50c. per qt.

DEVON CATTLE.

I AM breeding Devons largely, and possess those of a superior character. In 1850 I imported a number from England, among which three are bulls. These are all procured from the first breeders in Devonshire, England, viz: Mr. Quartley, Mr. Merson, and Mr. Davy. These breeders are the most distinguished and the most successful winners at the shows of the great National Agricultural Society of England.

In my herd are three cows, winners of first prizes in their classes at the shows of the New York State Agricultural Society and others, winners of six first prizes at the shows of the American Institute, in the city of New York, whose shows are open to all the United States.

The milking quality of my Devon cows is equal to any in the world. I have more winners of first prizes than any breeder of Devons in the United States.

A part of my herd is at Batavia, Genesee county, New York, 40 miles East of Buffalo, on the Railroad; and another part at North-East Centre, Dutchess county, New York, near Millerton Station, on the Harlem Railroad, fifty miles from Albany, and ninety-five miles from New York. Address, **AMBROSE STEVENS,** Box 299 Post Office, New York City. June 1, 1852.

WOOL MARKET.

GREAT efforts are now being made by speculators to reduce the price of Wool: we think that Farmers would do well to hold their Wool, or turn their attention to having it manufactured at the **BEAVER CREEK PREMIUM WOOLEN FACTORY,** where farmers can realize more for their Wool than to dispose of it in any other way.

By reference to the list of Premiums awarded at the late State Fair, Farmers will find that this establishment is unrivaled in the State. Having turned their attention entirely to manufacturing for farmers, they are prepared to offer greater inducements than any other establishment, while the quality of their work is unquestioned.

Those Premium Lily White Blankets are as white and nice as ever; and we will manufacture Wool into such, or any other kind of goods for an equal one-half.

For further particulars address, **CHAS. & GEO. MERRITT,** Alpha, Greene Co., Ohio. June 1, 1852.

BELLFOUNDER STOCK OF HORSES.

I HAVE for sale 4 or 5 stallions, 2 and 3 years old; also several fillies, of the celebrated trotting horse, "BELLFOUNDER," and blooded mares. Call and see them.

YOUNG BELLFOUNDER, 5 years old, will stand the present season at my stable, in Groveport. Price, with insurance, \$10. **WM. H. RAREY.**

April 1, 1852.

Lewis G. Morris' third Annual Sale, by Auction, OF

Improved Breeds of Foreign Cattle.

WILL take place at MOUNT FORDHAM, Westchester Co., (11 miles from City Hall, NEW YORK,) on Wednesday, June 9, 1852. **JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.**

Application need not be made at a private sale, as I decline in all cases, so as to make it an object for persons at a distance to attend. Sale positive to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Numbering about fifty head of Horned Stock, including a variety of ages and sex, and consisting of *Pure Bred Short Horns, Devons, and Ayrshires; Southdown Buck Lambs,* and a very few *Ewes; Suffolk and Essex Swine.* Catalogues, with full Pedigrees, &c. &c., will be ready for delivery on the first of May—to be obtained from the subscriber, or at the offices of any of the principal Agricultural Journals or Stores in the Union. This sale will offer the best opportunity to obtain very fine animals I ever have given, as I shall reduce my herd lower than ever before, contemplating a trip to Europe, to be absent a year, and shall not have another sale until 1854.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of our State Agricultural Society, that I was the most successful exhibitor of Domestic Animals, at the late State Fair.

I will also offer a new feature to American Breeders—one which works well in Europe; that is, letting the services of male animals; and will solicit propositions from such as see fit to try it. CONDITIONS.—The animal hired, to be at the risk of the owner, unless by some positive neglect or carelessness of the hirer; the expense of transportation to and from to be borne jointly; the term of letting, to be one year or less, as parties agree; price to be adjusted by parties—to be paid in advance, when the Bull is taken away; circumstances would vary the price; animal to be kept in accordance with instructions of owner, before taking him away.

I offer on the foregoing conditions, three celebrated Prize Bulls, "Major," a Devon, nine years old; "Lamartine," Short Horn, four years old; "Lord Eryholme," Short Horn, three years old. Pedigrees will be given in Catalogues.

At the time of my sale, (and I would not part with them before) I shall have secured two or three yearly sets of their progeny; and as I shall send out in August next, a new importation of male animals, I shall not want the services of either of these next year. I would not sell them, as I wish to keep control of their propagating qualities hereafter.

I also have one imported Buck, the prize winner at Rochester last fall, imported direct from the celebrated **JONAS WEBB;** and also two yearling Bucks, winners also, bred by me from Bucks and Ewes imported direct from the above celebrated breeder; they will be let on the same conditions as the Bulls, excepting that I will keep them until the party hiring wishes them, and they must be returned to me again, on, or about Christmas Day. By this plan, the hiring party gets rid of the risk and trouble of keeping a Buck the year round—communications by mail must be prepaid, and I will prepay the answers.

Mount Fordham, March, 1852. **L. G. MORRIS.**

THE FAST TROTTING HORSE, GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring and Fall seasons, at the Stable of the subscribers, in Columbus, upon the following terms:

For insurance, \$15; for the season, in advance, \$10.

GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN was bred in Washington county, Vermont; (see certificate below.) is 5 years old; 15½ hands high; weighs 1,100 lbs.; color, a jet black; heavy mane and tail; and is thought to be one of the fastest untrained trotting Horses ever raised in Vermont.

Green Mountain Morgan was sired by the Chittenden Morgan; he by the Burbank Morgan; and he by the Original Morgan. His dam by Morgan Eclipse; he by the Sherman Morgan, (sire of the celebrated Black Hawk,) and he by the Original Morgan. The dam of the Chittenden Morgan was by the Dubois Morgan; he by Morgan Barush, and he by the Original Morgan. Thus combining, in the Green Mountain Morgan, the blood of the best Morgan horses ever owned or raised in Vermont.

*. The undersigned, inhabitants of Chittenden and Washington counties, Vermont, certify that we have for many years, been well acquainted with the celebrated race of horses, known as the Morgan Horses, having owned and bred several of that blood. We are acquainted with the young horse, known as the Green Mountain Morgan, raised in Washington county, Vermont, and we are free to say, that he is a superior animal, possessing the form, strength and speed of the best of the blood.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, **THOMAS J. RAYMOND,**
HARISON HENSON, M. D., **RANSOM GOLDBERT,**
A. B. MAYNARD, **SAMUEL S. SKINNER,**
SIMON LEE, **JOHN C. GRIFFIN.**

May, 1851. N. B.—All accidents at the risk of the owners. Parting with mares before foaling, forfeits the insurance. Mares from a distance will taken care of.

Columbus, April 1, 1852.

BLAKE & WILLIAMS,
Livery Stable, on Front st.

KINDERHOOK WOOL DEPOT.

THE subscribers continue the business of receiving and selling Wool on Commission. Several years' experience, an extended acquaintance with manufacturers, and increased facilities for making advances on Wool, will enable them, it is believed, to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with consignments.

All who desire it can have their clips kept separate. Their charges for receiving, sorting and selling will be ONE AND A HALF CENTS PER POUND, and insurance at the rate of 25 cents on each \$100 worth of Wool for each term of three months and under.

H. BLANCHARD & CO.
Kinderhook, N. Y., June 1, 1852.—4t-a.*

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VOL. VIII.

COLUMBUS, JUNE 15, 1852.

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S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

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Address, BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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[From the Farmers' Herald, England.]

Management of Sheep in England.

The management of sheep is of such universal importance, more especially now that the price of grain has fallen so low, that I trust this alone will be sufficient excuse for the length of this article, in which it is my intention to give my own experience, as to whether breeding and feeding flocks, should be kept on the same farm; it is not my intention to discuss this. I can only say, I keep both, and believe my return is greater by so doing.

In the selection of rams, beware of stinting a needful expense. Employ good rams, whether the flock selected is good or bad; in all cases remuneration will surely follow. If you get perfection in every point so much the better; if not, be careful to select those that have good points, in which your flock is defective; look well to the pedigree. I put my rams with the ewes on the 12th of September; the want of early spring feed is the cause of our being late in this particular. I believe it to be a general thing in this district not to get lambs before February. The rams are taken from the ewes about the middle of November; if allowed to remain longer with the flock the lambs are worth very little, and the ewe, in all probability, would be late the following year, which in the end would prove unremunerating. I usually put my flock on rape and turnips, about the middle or latter part of September; after having consumed the vetches and rape, and allowed them to run out on the downs by day, I take care to get a regular supply of turnips, that they may not be without them during the trying months of autumn, when it is requisite they should not only be kept in good condition, but that they should be improved, to enable them to withstand, with impunity, the severity of the weather, and the trying season of lambing. Perhaps I ought to say after they have gone two months in lamb, greater care is requisite, as to the quantity and quality of the food taken into the stomach. I presume our flock masters are aware that too much or too little condition have their evil effects.

Our rape and turnips produce a supply of food for the fattening of sheep until they are sold, and for the flock to the middle of November. Then follows the green round turnip, up to the middle of December, after which time it proves too watery for a breeding flock. I sow a great breadth of Swedish turnips to diminish the consumption of hay, and with the belief that its solidity is beneficial to the ewe, as is also its nutritive qualities. Before the lambing season commences, we are careful to get a good store of Swedes pitted, for consumption whilst in the yard. The lambing season is one that requires the vigilance of the farmer throughout—without his attendance—without his every effort, both by inducement and otherwise, to keep his shepherd continually watchful, he will find to his cost that the lambs will be past recovery by

they are seen to be ailing. Having prepared the yard, which is one sufficiently capacious to hold four hundred sheep, with a shed the whole length of it, fitted up with an hospital, and about thirty small pens, we proceed to draft out the ewes that are riddled (these are they that lamb the first month, those that lamb the second month are blued) and place them in the yard, from whence they are taken and put in the pens, as fast as they lamb, the stronger ones being afterwards removed to a dry pasture adjoining (we put up thatched hurdles in the pasture to give them shelter), to make room for others that follow. I ought to state this pasture is divided, one half of which is for the ewes and lambs, the other for an outlet during the day for the in-lamb ewes. The ewes and lambs are taken from the pasture by night, and put in an adjoining yard, for two or three successive nights, after which, they remain in the pasture three or four more, and then, if the weather permit, are folded on the Swedes in the field when the lambs go in and out of the fold by means of crups, and eat the green before the fold.

The twins are better cared for—they are housed longer, and receive corn in addition to the food given to the other ewes.

There are many diseases of fatal character, both in the ewe and lamb, during this trying season, but perhaps none more so to the ewe than gangrene. We only had two this year out of four hundred and fifty, it being the only two we lost during the lambing season. We treated as is recommended in the celebrated work on sheep by Mr. Spooner, but our efforts to save life have hitherto proved fruitless. A good remedy for this dire disease has yet to be found—we must trust to prevention. The sheep being an animal so very subject to inflammatory diseases, we must do all in our power not to bruise or otherwise injure any part when she requires our assistance. Black oils should be well rubbed on the hand before introducing it into the vagina. In the treatment of gargel I have been very successful. The parts affected are well bathed with warm water—as warm as she can bear it—for ten minutes, which is followed by Goulard's Extract, to be well rubbed in, and 2 oz. Epsom salts, with a little ginger administered internally, have, in all cases, effected a cure. The bathing and the application of Goulard's Extract should be repeated two or three times a day, if necessary. The most fatal disease in the lamb that has come under my treatment this year, I have found to be a curd or coagulation of milk in the stomach or white skit. This, although I have arrested its progress for a time with magnesia, also with hartshorn, death has invariably put an end to their sufferings in the course of a few hours. Scour is easily stopped at all times by the following recipe of Mr. Spooner's:

Powdered chalk	-	-	-	-	1 oz.
" catichu	-	-	-	-	4 drahts.
" ginger	-	-	-	-	2 "
" opium	-	-	-	-	½ "

To be mixed carefully with half a pint of peppermint water, and two or three table-spoonfulls given morning and night to a sheep, and half this quantity to a lamb. For sore mouths, either in sheep or lambs, we apply gin and salt, or alum water. I usually wean my lambs about a fortnight before shearing the ewes, by which time we are careful to get a good supply of grass on a piece of pasture, that they may run out by day, and fold them on vetches, clover, &c. by night, afterwards on the young clovers, to be followed by rape and turnips in September. As the constitution of the animal is made to appear stronger, by being allowed to run until May before being castrated, we adopt the same plan in preference to castrating them very young, as is the practice of many. If the tails are removed by the knife the operation must be performed when

two weeks old; but if by the searing iron, they may remain as many months. My sheep are generally shorn the second week in June, when the sale ewes are separated from the flock, the broken-mouthed ewes being prepared for the butcher; and the rams are put with the others on the 1st of August, that they may be sold as in-lamb ewes. It is of paramount importance that the sale sheep should be well shorn and dipped, or the fly-powder used—I prefer the latter. About a fortnight before our sale sheep are taken off roots to be put on vetches, we give them corn, which is continued up to the time of sale. Our ewes are dipped in July.

GEORGE SUMMERS.

Houghton Farm, Dorset.

Western versus Northern Wool—Relative Cleanliness and Value.

We find the following, copied into the *New Hampshire Whig*, from the Woodstock, Vermont, *Age*. The facts stated are in accordance with the observation of our intelligent wool growers, and should be generally taken into the account by wool dealers and manufacturers, when purchasing the fine wool from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.—*Eds. O. Cult.*

The firm of Smith & Balcom, Proctorsville, run some 120,000 lbs. of wool, at an average of 41 cents per pound. They kept an exact account of the grading, cleansing, &c., of the same, and the number of yards of cassimere produced. They also purchased in September, about the same amount in the Boston market, of Ohio and Pennsylvania wool, at an average of some two cents less, and kept an exact account of the whole process as before, and to their surprise they found the grading of the latter to be one number and a half finer, and for every 1900 lbs. the product was 300 yards more, making over 4000 yards in favor of the Boston purchase, and the goods one number and a half finer, with an actual difference in favor of the Western wool, of at least 10 cents per pound. Probably as a general thing there is not this wide difference. Solomon Woodard, of Woodstock, who uses some 100,000 pounds per annum, has mostly for two years past, supplied his mill with the Ohio and Pennsylvania wool, and the results of his experiments have been similar to those noted above. I learn that it is now quite difficult to sell him Vermont or New Hampshire wool, unless in first-rate order. But very few are aware of the great difference in shrinking of different lots of wool, till tested by actual experiments. Lemmex and Willard, of Bridgewater, had the curiosity, I learn, to try the experiment in some of the oily, dirty wool, and some of an extra clean lot, grade and price nearly the same. 10½ lbs., 2 fleeces, (not bucks) were taken from the oily lot, and carefully sorted and cleansed; also 3 lbs. 9 oz. taken from the light, clean lot, proceeded with in like manner—the result was there was only 4 lbs. of the former, while there remained 3½ of the latter, making one cost, when for the cards, \$1.01 per lb., while the other cost but 53 cents, probably the extremes of each lot were the samples tested. The heavy wool was said to be well washed by the grower. Now those two samples showed one lot to be worth very near double the other, yet, but few buyers would begin to make 19 cents' difference on the pound, and if an independent purchaser should dare to have the boldness to make such an offer, he might rest assured he would have the enmity of the seller. Now it is utterly impossible to buy this oily, dirty wool, and do justice to yourself and your employer; then, I say, let it alone till the real worth of it is better understood. I learned by another experiment of M. B. Perkins & Co., of W. Windsor, the folly of marking sheep. They informed me that they

bought a very fine lot of wool, containing 437 fleeces, from which they had clipped from the finest portion of the fleece 40 lbs. of tar and paint mark, making a total loss to the Company of \$16.

Auglaize County Society.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS:—We held our County meeting at Wappaukonnetta on the 24th of May—adopted a Constitution and elected our officers for the ensuing year. The officers elect, are:

PRESIDENT—Picket Doty.

VICE PRESIDENTS—James Elliott, H. T. Rhineheart.

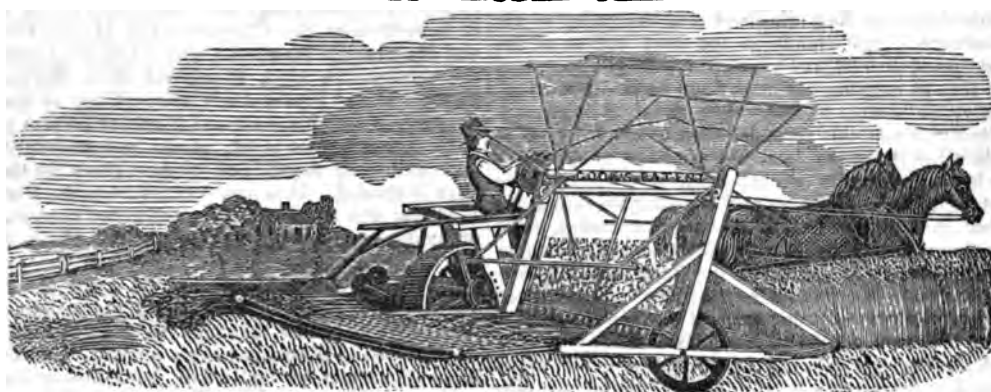
SECRETARY—R. W. Stearns.

TREASURER—Wm. Hollingsworth.

MANAGERS—Abram Gardner, C. Schimmel, John Connelly, Henry Shannehan, John M. Drees, Abram Whetstone, Thomas Huzzy.

This township (St. Mary's) now numbers seventy-two members, and we intend to be the Banner township, according to population. We intend to have one hundred members in this township. Several of the townships were not represented at the meeting, but we think all will report some members.

Respectfully yours, R. W. STEARNS.

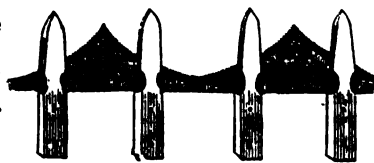


COOK'S REAPING MACHINE.

The above cut is a representation of the Reaping Machine, patented by A. J. Cook, of Enon, Clark county, Ohio. Figure 2, represents an improved form of Sickle and Guard:

The following statement furnished by Mr. Cook, we copy from the Sixth Annual Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture:

"Various attempts have been made to make a self-raker, but all previous ones have failed to accomplish the grand object, which is, to make the separation between the falling grain and sheaf to be thrown off the platform. All former inventors have attempted to rake the grain off at the side from which it is constantly falling on the platform; in raking the grain off at the side from where it is constantly falling, the butt of the sheaf, as it lays on the platform, is against the butt of the grain cutting, consequently, as the sheaf is moved off at the side, it moves the butt of the cut grain, before the top has fallen, and pitches the top of the falling grain across the platform cornerways, as it is thrown off, the sheaf and falling grain hanging together, it is left in great disorder, partially scattering from bunch to bunch. That difficulty is obviated, in this machine, by a revolving rake, working in connection with the reel, which strikes in at the butt of the sheaf as it lays on the platform, and moves it smoothly back on to a revolving canvas, making the separation complete between the falling grain and the sheaf, so as it moves off to the side on the canvas, and there is nothing to interfere with it; it is rolled into a box, then is shoved back on the stubble by the operation of the machine, without scattering between the bundles. The subscriber experimented, some years ago, on a plan to throw the grain off at the side from where it is constantly falling; finding it impossible to make its separation perfect, so as to leave the grain in a respectable condition for binding, it was therefore abandoned. Scores of others have tried similar plans, and all have failed to give satisfaction, from the same cause. From several years' experimenting, and improving every season, I feel prepared to offer an article to the public, that has not been excelled in the neatness of its work, neither can it be in cutting or raking. They are warranted to cut all kinds of grain, either wet, dry or green, and grass, without the least liability to clogging. It has several important advantages over others now in use, besides the raking.



- 1st. It is stronger and more durable.
 - 2d. It cuts all kinds of small grain or grass, whether wet or green, without clogging the sickle; which is owing to an improved form of the sickle and sickle guard.
 - 3d. It is arranged to cut the grain at any required distance from the ground, from five to twelve or even sixteen inches.
 - 4th. The principal weight of the machine is balanced upon the ground-wheel, thereby overcoming, in a great measure, the side pressure, which is very objectionable to both McCormick's and Hussey's. The wheels being larger, and the side pressure obviated, the draft of it is much lighter than that of other machines.
 - 5th. It cuts wider than other machines, and does the raking much better than it can be done from any machine by hand.
 - 6th. The reel is larger, and revolves much slower, than with other machines, consequently does not shell out the grain in its operation.
 - 7th. The gearing is snugly boxed, which secures it from dust and dirt; and being kept clean, runs much easier and wears longer."
- Mr. Cook informs us that his Reaper will be at the trial of Implements, soon to come off at Springfield, Ohio.—Ene.

The Next Pomological Congress.

The next meeting of this body, will be held in Philadelphia on the thirteenth day of September next. This will be the third session of the Congress of Fruit Growers—the first having been held at New York, and the second at Cincinnati; and there are several reasons why we are led to believe that it will be the largest and most interesting meeting of the kind yet assembled. In the first place, Philadelphia, being in the heart of the Middle States, is more centrally situated than any other place that could be selected. In point of climate and variety of horticultural products, that city stands midway between the north and the south, between New England and the valley of the Mississippi. She stands in the very centre of the great *peach district*, and we notice with pleasure, that the time of meeting has been fixed earlier than usual, partly, no doubt, with a view to a more extended exhibition of this most delicious of all fruits. Perhaps it is still rather late, but we hope by the aid of ice houses and fruit preservers, it will not be found materially so. Baltimore and Washington can, as we know from the evidences of our own senses, show specimens of this noble fruit that will make northern pomologists feel a sinking of the heart, and the eastern shores of Maryland—from all that we learn, can produce samples of pears that will awaken the competition of the well tried pomologists of Massachusetts.

A national congress of cultivators, like this Pomological Congress, takes a still higher ground, and may fairly be considered as the *University* of horticulturists for the country at large. It is, in the first place, composed mostly of picked men, sent as delegates by all the horticultural and agricultural societies over the whole country. They are men of the widest and most thorough experience in the respective districts to which they belong. They bring with them the ripest knowledge, gathered in the field, orchards, and gardens, of their respective states. They exhibit specimens of the products of our widely diversified soil and climate, to show what each state can produce, both naturally, and by the aid of high culture, and a more beautiful and interesting display, it is not easy to find in any country.

Judging from the previous sessions of the Pomological Congress, we have no fear of want of either interest or numbers at Philadelphia. All that we fear is, that the members will come with plenty of ideas—but ideas badly arranged and digested. As it is true that the great majority of delegates sent there, are men who are full of experience, and precisely that experience which is desirable to get out of them for the good of the public, it is no less true, according to our observation, that they are not men in the habit of condensing their thoughts, or so arranging their ideas, as to present their experience in the shortest and clearest manner. This is all from the want of turning the subject over in their own minds, and so putting it in order, that they can most clearly impart their knowledge and experience to others. It is also true, that many whose duty it is to report to the Congress on the condition of the fruit culture of their of their own district, neglect to prepare or arrange any materials till the very week of the meeting, or perhaps till the very day when it takes place. Hence, much of the general value of the comparative results are lost to the assembled body, because they cannot be digested and prepared by the chairman till the meeting is over. We state these facts now, for the purpose of urging them upon the attention of the chairmen in the different states, and begging them to make memoranda and collect materials for their reports from this moment—that of the ripening of the earliest cherry to the time of the meeting itself.

Now that the fruit growing of the country is no

longer a pleasant pastime merely—but produces many millions of profit to the country at large, it is worth while for the leading cultivators to remember that their biennial Congress, which, as we have said, is our horticultural university is about to assemble *this season*, and every one interested is expected to do his duty in the furtherance of all the interests which it seeks to advance.—*Horticulturist*.

Plank Roads in Eastern Ohio.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Once I despaired of our ever having decent or even tolerable roads; now I have hope. Not to be altogether outstripped in the march of improvement the Charter of the Mount Pleasant and Martinsville Plankroad was obtained in 1851, for the construction of a Plankroad from Martinsville through Mount Pleasant to Cadiz. Much of the road between Mount Pleasant and Martinsville was graded last summer. The stock, at the rate of \$2,000 per mile, is already taken, and pledges given for the balance if needed. It is now located from Mt. Pleasant to Cadiz; will be immediately put under contract, and probably, considerable portions of the plank laid, if not wholly completed the coming season.

This road will pass from Cadiz down the Middle Fork, and for some distance along the rich valley of Short Creek, one of the most fertile, grain-growing districts in the State; passing a number of mills, supplied with water power, where both timber and coal are abundant; across Long Run, past a number of excellent coal mines, through the wealthy and flourishing town of Mt. Pleasant, across the valley of Little Short Creek, and thence, winding along the rich valleys, and among the beautifully undulating and fertile hills, cutting its way through the summit of the ridge North of the river, and terminating on the Ohio, in the enterprising and rapidly improving town of Martinsville, opposite Martin's Ferry, and the North of Wheeling; in proximity with the termini of the Baltimore and Ohio and Hempfield Railroads, and one mile above the *Rainbow of Ohio*, the world-renowned Suspension Bridge at Wheeling.

Another Plankroad is in process of construction, nearly parallel with this, from one to three miles distance, only; commencing, also, at Cadiz, passing through the sprightly little village of Georgetown, and the older and more sedate town of Harrisville, and all along the continuous dividing ridge to what is to be, Pleasant Grove, and through Concord, the germ of a city in Colerain; and thence to the busy and business town of Bridgeport, on the National Road, near or at the termini of the Railroads, opposite the Suspension Bridge, the grand connecting link, not only between two contiguous States, but the great National thoroughfare between the East and West, over the waters of the Ohio.

L. TARK.

Mt. Pleasant, O.

Grub Worms, May Bugs, and Humbugs.

EDITORS O. CULTIVATOR: I must beg leave to differ with your statements (in Cultivator of May 15th) about May bugs, or the parents of the meadow grub-worms. You say "they deposit their eggs on the leaves of trees, and perhaps grass." This is not the way our bugs do, though it is hard to tell what change they would undergo if transferred to the vicinity of Columbus, judging of the effect on the two-legged bugs that buzzed about the State House last winter. But to my text.

Our meadow bugs in Holmes county, roll their eggs up carefully in a ball of manure, and deposit that carefully in the ground, sometimes six or eight inches deep. How long it takes them to hatch I can't say, but I have released many a one from his gloomy cell.

feed on their prison house until they eat out ; the rascals commence on the roots of grass, &c., about two years change again to bugs.

I do not say that all grubs come from these bugs, hundreds and thousands do. I have watched them for some years, and have seen the grub with its cracked open, like the locust, ready to emerge in the beetle state, and I have seen the beetles, as soon as the grubs, just after putting off the grub and before the shell had hardened or changed to its own color. * * * I am much interested in this matter, and hope that if any of our bugaphers can throw more light on the subject, I will do so through the Cultivator, for these grubs are sometimes sad customers.

Respectfully, &c. A. McCLELLAND.
Lewistown, May 24 '52.

MARKS.—We most heartily wish that the farmers would take more pains to study the history and character of the bugs that infest their fields, and that other class to which our friend McC. alludes, they are both sad drawbacks on the prosperity of the county, and if better understood, would be less nuisances and hurtful.

I think, however, that our friend is certainly mistaken in regard to the transformations of the ground ("dung beetles") he describes; for if he is correct in supposing these to be the parents of the meadow worms, and that their larvæ feed on grass for one or two years, then all the books on entomology are mistaken; and we think he will examine more closely before he ventures to assume that position. His opinion is the same as that of the Kentish farmers, which our article was designed to rectify. We do not wonder at the mistake on this subject. The larvæ of the two insects are somewhat alike, and the farmer, observing the resemblance, believes them to be identical. But if closely watched, he will be found that the one in the dung ball passes through the pupa, or inactive state, ready for its final transition without leaving its cell, and completes its life in one year—hence is quite guiltless of the charge of eating grass roots. We wish those bugs which the farmers send to Columbus were as harmless.—Eds.

Winter on the Osage Orange and Fruit Trees.

O. CULTIVATOR:—As much solicitude exists in the minds of many of the farmers of Northern Ohio in regard to the hardiness of the Osage Orange, permit me to say to them and all others whom it may concern, that I have had experience with this plant for the four past winters, and the past winter has satisfied me that it is *extremely hardy*. This plant has suffered far less with the winter than the Apple, Peach, or Quince. I had several plants in the Nursery last winter, two years old, which were cut to the ground; grew four feet last summer, and now what plants I left, after my spring planting, (some 3000), are all well, and leaf to within *three inches* of the top, while the growth of my peaches and quinces is killed, in most cases one-half, and in some the trees are ruined. All my trees of the *Gravenstein* apple, years planted in the orchard, are *killed*, while those in the nursery are unharmed. Several other trees are *materially injured*, while others appear to have suffered in the least. The Dutch Mignonne, Roxbury Russet, and Rhode Island Greening, are conspicuous among the sufferers. These facts will settle the question as to the winter hardiness of the Osage Orange. From what I can learn, I am led to think that the unusually cold weather of the past winter has injured the trees of this section more than was at first anticipated.

If not entirely killed, many trees give unmistakable evidence of a paralyzing effect of the severe cold. This is particularly true of young, vigorous, free growing varieties. T. W. PAINTER.

Weymouth, Medina Co., June, 1852.

Improved Stock in Geauga.

EDS. O. CULT.:—Owing to the wetness of the season, many farmers have not got their corn planted, and other grain is not all in yet. It is said that the wireworm is destroying what there is planted, and that has escaped rotting, which I think is not a great deal. The prospect for fruit I think is very flattering in this vicinity.

A splendid Morgan Horse has recently been brought in from Vermont, and is owned in this county and Trumbull, by a company who also own the celebrated horse "Revenge." Great credit is due the Company for their efforts to improve the stock of horses, and they will be liberally sustained by a generous and enlightened public. Much more interest is taken than ever in this county to improve in stock of all kinds, but particularly in horses and Durham cattle. I hear many inquiries for Leicestershire sheep, but do not know of any full bloods for sale. Farm products, I believe with the exception of wheat, bear a good price, and meet with ready sale. Yours, S.

Gauga Co., June, 1852.

WASHINGTON COUNTY STOCK COMPANY.—Of the fine horses purchased by this Company, we have already spoken. Some two weeks since, the Company also purchased several animals of the Durham stock—two of which were from the fine herd of M. L. Sullivan, of Columbus.

The Company also sent Mr. A. B. Battelle, to New York, to purchase Devon and Ayrshire stock, and he returned last week with four thorough bred Devons and one Ayrshire bull, for the Company. The Ayrshire was bought of E. P. Prentiss, of Albany, New York, and the Devons in the western part of that State, from the herds of the most successful stock growers.

Mr. B. also bought, for himself and his brother, two thorough bred Devon cows and two heifers.

In this connection we may state that our townsman, Judge Putnam, and Mr. B. Shaw, of Waterford, recently purchased for themselves, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, some fine bucks from the choice flocks of that great wool growing county.—*Marietta Intelligencer*.

CLARK AND MADISON COUNTIES.—Eds. O. Cult.—

The annual meeting of the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society was held at South Charleston, June 5th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. WADDLE.

Vice Pres.—WM. HAROLD.

Treasurer—F. HARRISON.

Secretary—J. T. WARDER.

Directors—B. B. BROWNING, J. FARRAR, J. HARRISON, R. COWLING, J. MAXEY, D. O. HEISKEL, WM. WHITELEY.

The meeting then took up the business in regard to the Trial of Reapers and Mowers, to be held in this district, which was postponed until the next meeting, in order to find out from the committee of State Board what is expected of our society.

The society then adjourned to meet on June 19th, at the same place; at which time will be settled the Premium List, and the time of holding the next Fair, &c.

J. T. WARDER, Secretary.

Springfield, June 2d, 1852.

Siftings from Correspondents.

HOG IN A LOG.—We have a line from ELI CARTER, of West Jefferson, saying that a hog of his got hedged into a hollow Sycamore log, and remained from the 30th of March to the 13th of April, without food or water, when it was accidentally discovered, and was soon feeding with the rest of the herd.

NEW YORK SALT.—"Backwoodsman," of Norwalk, says he is familiar with the manufacture of salt at Onondaga; that when the water is impure it is cleansed with quick lime; and if boiled before the lime is thoroughly settled, it remains in the salt, and renders it unfit for use in packing meats. The presence of lime in salt can be detected by putting it in a tumbler of clear, cold water—if there is lime, it will settle to the bottom. The Inspector's brand is no guarantee in this respect.

DIPLOMAS AND TIN CUPS.—J. M. W., of Mt. Gilead, thinks most competitors at the State Fair would prefer their premiums in tin cups rather than diplomas. Speaking of the placards, "Beware of Pickpockets," posted about the grounds, he does not know whether they applied to Hotel-keepers, Grocery-men, Boarding houses, Railroads, &c., or some other class not quite so conspicuous and thorough. He is of opinion that friend Joseph Mosher has the best sheep in Morrow county.

OUR FRIEND, UNCLE BEN, has been on a cruise to Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He gives a very good account of the state of Agriculture in that region. The magnificent dwellings, beautiful grounds, spacious barns, &c., are things of note. And the contrast between their hard labor, liberal manuring, and thorough cultivation, as compared with the rich soil and easy tillage of Ohio, is much in our favor.

We have to thank our valued friend for his compliment in a previous communication, which we have endeavored to merit, viz: that the Cultivator contains "not the speculative ideas of clerks and gentle folks of rank, but the actual experience of plain, every day farmers." Another letter on the use of coal ashes we reserve for future use.

"**COUSIN BOB,**" has not been idle all this while, but sends us one of his spicy letters. Speaking of his own experience, he gives a good example, and one that other boys may do well to follow:

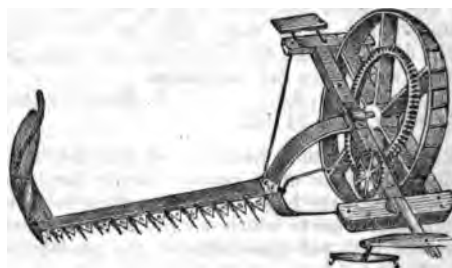
"When several years younger than at present, I took delight in reading history, but was without many books, or the means of getting them; however I carefully saved every cent that I could, until it amounted to a dollar and a half; with this I purchased Goldsmith's History of England, and his Natural History. I was then rich indeed, and these were my companions until thoroughly perused. Sometime after, I discovered in an Uncle's Library, Rollin's Ancient History, all of which I managed to read in less than a year, and attended to my farm work besides."

This is vastly better than devouring the 25 cent books of Reynolds, Richardson and Judson, not to mention the works of more infamous writers. But "Bob" is something of a poet, and after thanking MOUNT FANNY for that *talking to*, winds up by the following apostrophe to our noble State:

"OHIO, with her fertile soil,
Her daughters and her sons of toil;
Her treasure and her pride—
Her noble rivers, streams, and hills,
Her frowning, forest-covered hills,
And valleys green and wide.
Her cities with their spires and domes,
Her railroads and her sunny homes,
Enhance her wealth and worth;
And soon her titles shall proclaim
And write it in the book of fame—
The name of our State."

THE BIRD FAMILY.—One of our BOY COUSINS puts in a plea for his favorites thus:

"We hear of a good many families turning out to sing, but here we can have the BIRD FAMILY give a concert almost every day. Bluebirds, Wrens, Robins and some other very useful and harmless birds can be almost domesticated if they are treated kindly as they should be. Just get some small pieces of boards, and make some boxes or houses, fix them to a pole, and place it in the yard or garden and the birds will come."



KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

The above machine is now manufactured on a large scale by Messrs. Howard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; and we learn that it will be extensively used the present season, especially in Western New York, where the experiments for the last two years have secured for it the confidence of the farmers.

We are gratified to learn that this machine will be exhibited at the trial at Springfield on the 30th inst., and if it works as well as we believe it will, we have no doubt that quite a number of machines may be sold on the spot, for cutting the heavy crop of grass now growing in Ohio. We would suggest to Messrs. H. & Co., that they send on a number of them. The price of the machine at Buffalo, with extra cutter, is \$110.

We select the following from numerous testimonials respecting this machine:

Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Having had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of your Mowing Machine. in Col. Bird's meadow, below Black Rock—(the surface of which was quite uneven,)—we assure you that we consider it one of the most valuable Agricultural implements ever brought into use. The grass was cut better than it could have been done with a scythe, and with a facility and expedition truly astonishing. We have no hesitation in saying it is all a farmer could desire for cutting his grass.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, President N. Y. State Ag. Society.
O. ALLEN, Mayor of the City of Buffalo.
T. C. PETERS, Esq., Editor of the Wool Grower.
HON. GEO. W. PATTERSON.

Clarence, January, 21, 1852.

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.—GENTS:—Having purchased and used one of your Mowers for cutting my grass the past season, I take pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction of its utility and labor-saving qualities. Your recommendations were fully realized, and I would cheerfully commend the Mower to the notice of the farming community. My son cut four acres in two hours and twenty minutes, without extra exertion.

H. B. RANSOM.

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.—SIRS:—I have cut the past season some 120 acres with one of your grass cutters, and I do say it is one of the greatest inventions of the age for labor-saving. It cuts very close, and is easily kept in cutting order. It will cut $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres per hour of grass that will yield two tons and over to the acre. Since using it, I consider it indispensable on a farm like this.

Tift's Farm, Black Rock, February, 1852.

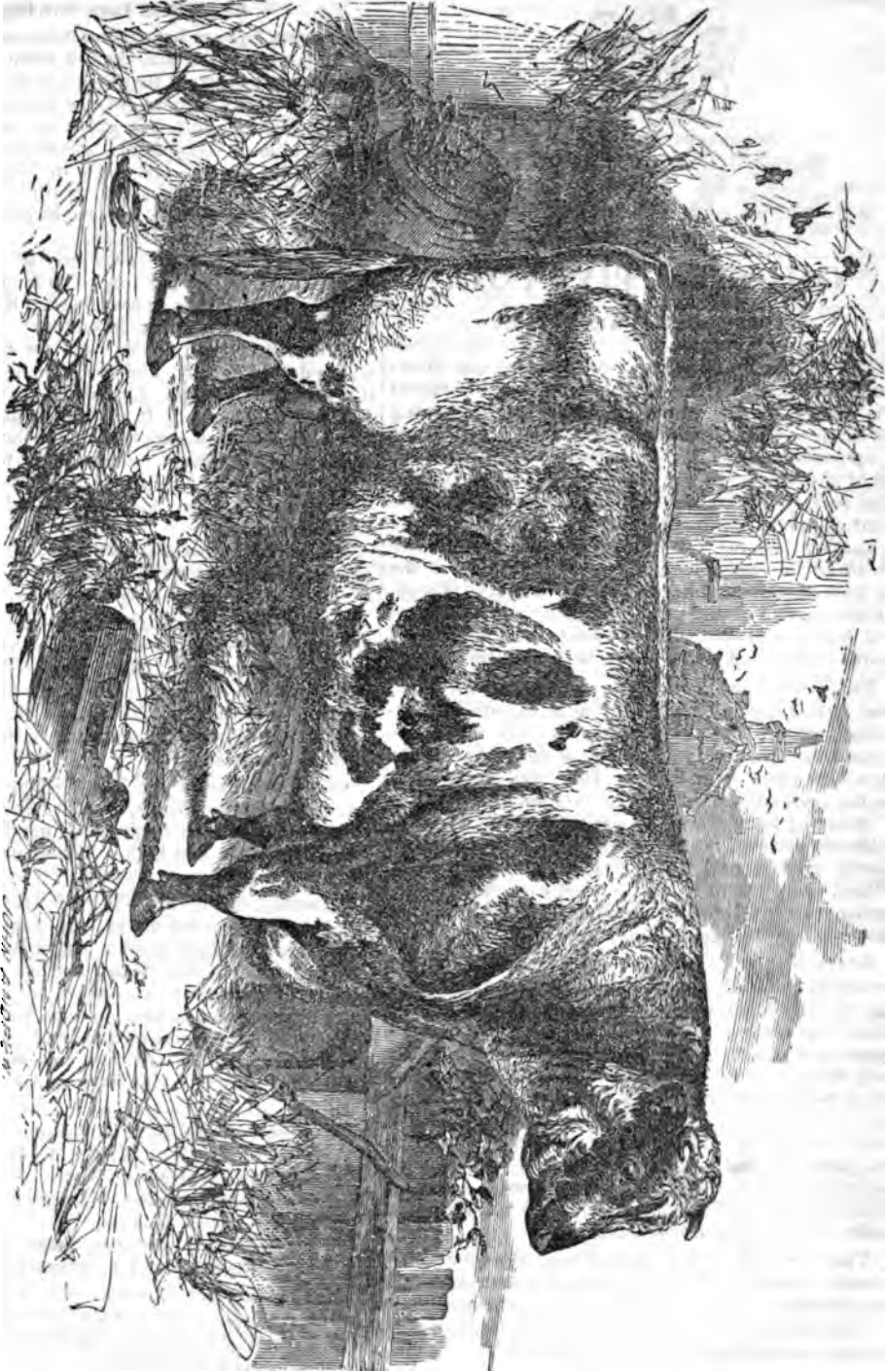
Messrs. HOWARD & Co.—GENTS:—I have pretty thoroughly tested the Mowing Machine I procured from you last summer, and I am gratified in being able to say that it has more than met my most sanguine expectations. It is all you represented it to be. A boy with a span of horses and ordinary diligence, can mow an acre an hour, and by urging his team can mow twice as fast. It cuts more smoothly than any laborer I have ever employed, and leaves the grass perfectly spread out.

Clarence, N. Y., February, 1852.

JAMES MILES.

SHORT HORN BULL, "DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND," (1840.)

Bred by THOMAS BATES, Esq.; (England) got by Mr. STEPHENSON'S Belvedere, (1706); &c. Winner of the 1st prize of the English Royal Ag. Society, at Oxford, 1839; and 1st prize at York, 1842, as best Short Horn Bull. He got 3d Duke of Cambridge. (property of J. M. SHERWOOD and AMBROSE STEVENS, of New York); and Oxford 5th, (property of L. G. MORRIS.)
 See Cultivator, Feb. 15, 1852, No. 55.



CLERMONT COUNTY.—The annual meeting of the Clermont Agricultural Society, was held at Batavia, on the 30th of May. The *Sun* says:

"The object of the meeting was, principally, to elect permanent officers for the ensuing year. A large number of the friends of Agriculture were present. The utmost good feeling and unity of purpose were manifested. The Agricultural Society of this county is a 'fixed fact,' endowed with all the elements of progress and improvement. Its utility is no longer a question. Its existence and continuance a certainty. It is perpetuity a necessity.

The following persons were elected:

President—S. R. S. West.

Vice President—John Ferguson.

Secretary—A. Combs.

Treasurer—L. D. Salt.

Managers—John H. Branch, Robert Kyle, Jr., Daniel Roudebush, Jonathan Corbly and A. D. Fagan.

The officers are all active, enterprising and efficient members of the Society."

✂ The next semi-annual meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, will be held at Sandusky City, commencing on the 7th day of July next.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, JUNE 15, 1852.

THE EXHIBITION AND TRIAL OF REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, to come off at Springfield the last of this month, we find is exciting much interest among the farmers, and will no doubt attract a large concourse of spectators. Mr. Pugsley informs us that with the aid of the officers of the Clark and Madison Agricultural society, the committee will have every arrangement completed in time for the occasion—(see notice in another column). We understand that silver medals are to be awarded by order of the Board, for the best Machines of each class. We regard this exhibition as one of the most interesting and important that has ever been had in our State, and we shall of course be on hand taking notes for our readers.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—There was a slight frost in this region on the morning of the 5th inst., injuring potatoe tops, beans, &c., in cold situations. Since that time most of the nights and many of the days have been quite cool for June, and unfavorable for the corn crop, which is now very backward, much of it having been planted two or three times, and some fields not yet showing the plants. Unless the summer proves quite favorable, this staple crop will be short. Wheat every where is said to look well, but its very strong growth, it is thought, renders it liable to rust, and the crop may still fail as badly as in 1849.

STATE FRUIT COMMITTEE.—In the notices of the doings of the State Board of Agriculture at the meeting in Cleveland last month, it was stated that a State Fruit Committee was appointed by the Board, to examine and report on the different varieties of fruit as they ripen during the season, and that the names of the committee would shortly be given; but as yet we have seen no announcement, and as some kinds of fruit have ripened and gone, we presume the matter has gone by default; though perhaps the committee are performing their duties in a private way, since the Board, or their private secretaries, do not choose to make their proceedings public of late.

The COLUMBUS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY holds weekly meetings at its Hall on High street every Friday evening. There have been many fine specimens of strawberries, and good cherries exhibited of late, besides beautiful roses and other flowers.

DEATH OF DR. BARKER.—Our esteemed friend and correspondent, Dr. S. A. Barker died at his residence at McConnellsville about the middle of the past month. He was a warm and active friend of improvement in agriculture and horticulture, as his frequent contributions in this and other papers have shown, and was much esteemed by his large circle of acquaintances and friends.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The Sixth Annual Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, is out of the press, and we have chased down a copy. When it will be distributed among those for whose benefit it has been printed, we are unable to say—probably next fall.

Crops For Late Sowing.

As many farmers have failed more or less with their corn planting, we would remind them that there are several kinds of crops that may yet be put in to occupy the ground, and help out the account of the year.

Ruta Baga culture was given in our last number. Sow as soon as convenient if not already done. English Turnips sow the last week in July, and until the middle of August, when the weather suits. Yellow Scotch Turnips need a few weeks longer time than the English or white varieties.

MILLET, and corn for fodder may be sown any time in June; but as hay is likely to be plenty, we suppose few farmers will care to sow these. See former vols. of O. Cult. for particular directions.

BUCKWHEAT will not do well on clay lands; but where dry and sandy, and the ground well mellowed it is a profitable crop. Sow about the 10th to 20th of July in this climate. If too early, the heat of summer kills the blossoms; and if too late the frosts of autumn may destroy it. From three to four pecks of seed are requisite for an acre. (This crop and white turnips may be sown on wheat stubble land, if clean and suitable.)

Rye for winter pastures may be sown the last of this month, or any time in July.

ADDRESS AT THE STATE FAIR.—It is expected that Hon DANIEL WEBSTER will address the people assembled at Cleveland at the State Fair. This will depend, however, upon contingencies which affect the movements of politicians. We could desire that our Agricultural operations were not made to depend upon such changes and chances.

"COMIN' THROUGH THE RYE."—Our friend H. Harris, of this county, has left in our office a bunch of rye stalks taken from a field in his neighborhood, which stand over eight feet high. These are said to be but little better than an average of the field.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.—The Zanesville papers publish the Premium list of this old county, the number of premiums offered appears larger than those of any other county in the State, and we are glad to see among the prizes a pretty smart sprinkle of Agricultural papers, even though some of the officers of that Society do not seem to give us credit for being half so clever as we really are; and the Muskingums shall know it if they will give us a chance.

GALLIA COUNTY.—Officers for the current year:

President—Augustus S. Guthrie.

Vice President—John R. McCormick.

Recording Secretary—A. Vance.

Corresponding Secretary—Robert Black.

Treasurer—L. P. Muguet.

Managers—A. P. Rodgers, Isaac Carter, J. Middle-swart, Asa Bradbury and A. Blessing.

MORGAN COUNTY MOVING. * * * We have at last got an Agricultural Society in full blast in our county. Had a meeting to-day, and the directors reported a list of premiums for the exhibition next fall. Things now go on swimmingly, prospects encouraging, and I think Morgan will soon be able to stand in the ranks with her sister counties. She has the resources, and I think they will now be developed. Yours truly,

McConnellsville, June 8th.

J. A. A.

SUBSOILING WITH A SHOVEL PLOW.—Our friend, J. Allen, of Greensboro', Ia., says that for want of a better implement, he subsoiled his corn land last year with a common shovel plow, and found it answered the purpose better than he expected.

MR. BATEHAM has deferred for the present, his contemplated visit to Kentucky and Indiana.

Remarks on Strawberries in our next.

Notices of Publications Received.

THE WOOL GROWER has turned up again; by which we learn that the next Volume will be published at Rochester. D. D. T. Moore, of the *Rural New Yorker*, has bought out the copy right.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN CULTURIST, is a new Monthly, from Middlebury Vermont. Published by D. R. Bassett & Co. We are glad to chronicle the advent of this good looking co-laborer from our native village, where twenty years ago we got up the first club ever raised in that county for Jesse Buel's Albany Cultivator, which was a new thing among Agriculturists at that time. This comes from the region of Merino sheep and Morgan horses. J. M. Weeks and Friend Rowland T. Robinson were Fathers in Agriculture years ago. We are sorry to notice that the *Culturist*, in its Salutatory, is oblivious of the existence of our [its] young and sprightly cotemporary at Bradford.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST, containing directions for the Propagation and Culture of Fruit Trees in the Nursery, Orchard and Garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties cultivated in the United States. By John J. THOMAS. Seventh edition, illustrated with 300 accurate figures. Auburn: Derby, Miller & Co. 1852.

This is a new and enlarged edition of a valuable and well known work—a standard authority upon the subject of which it speaks. About 40 pages of new matter have been added, with full directions for the Pruning and Management of Dwarfs and Pyramids. Many new engravings are given, and much new information on various subjects of interest presented, so as to "post up" all readers on the latest improvements in Horticultural science. It is got up in superior style. 420 pp. 12 mo.—*Rural N. Yorker*.

We have received the above work, but have not been able to examine it for want of time. The publishers will accept our thanks.—[Eds.]

A Visit to Pickaway and Fayette Counties.

The Corn and Cattle District—Things about Circleville—Visit to Mr. PUGSLEY—Fine Sheep, &c.

On the first day of June, we set out (in company with Mrs. B.) for a four days' drive among our friends in the counties of Pickaway and Fayette. We did not "take notes" of much that we saw and enjoyed, but will speak of a few things that may interest our readers.

In going South from Columbus, it is not till we cross the "Big Walnut" creek and enter the line of Pickaway county, that the peculiar scenery of the Scioto Valley presents itself. Here the wide "bottoms" of rich corn lands and the vast cattle pastures begin to present themselves, with the dwellings of the owners or tenants so few and far between, that Eastern visitors often wonder where the occupants of the farms reside. Here too commence the vast domains of the RENICK and other families whose names are identified with the earliest history of the Scioto Valley, and whose numerous herds of fine Durham cattle and droves of fat steers have made "Scioto Beef" so celebrated in the markets of the East.

The cattle trade of this valley has been quite prosperous for two or three years past, and we found quite a spirit of progress and improvement manifested among the cattle farmers, not only in the keeping up or increasing of their stock, or their lands, but also in many instances very marked improvement in the style of their dwellings and their domestic surroundings generally. This is a department in which the farmers of the Scioto valley have long been proverbially negligent, and we know of no district in the Union so long settled, and of as great fertility of soil and as much

wealth among the proprietors; where so few tasteful residences can be seen, or where the attractions and comforts of home appear to be so little understood. We rejoice therefore to witness some examples of improvements in these respects. One of the best and most recent is that of Mr. J. O. B. Renick, near Bloomfield. His spacious brick residence is quite tasteful, occupies a very commanding situation, and with a few years more time and a little more skill in the way of horticultural surroundings it can be made truly beautiful. We were unfortunate in not finding Mr. R. at home, though the free hospitality of the ladies, and the presence of his brother-in-law (Mr. Adams) made our brief stay very agreeable to us. Here and at the adjoining farm of F. W. Renick, are many of the choicest specimens of Durham cattle, descended from the importations of the Ohio Cattle Importing Company; and we learn that there has been of late a greatly increased demand for animals of this class, so that all their young stock are quickly disposed of at good prices. Many have been taken to the northern parts of Ohio, and some to New York and other States. This increased demand for choice stock, and the continued prosperity of the beef cattle trade has given rise to the new organization of a cattle importing Company in the Scioto valley, whose agents are now in England purchasing animals.

The pasture lands we have never seen so luxuriant as at present, and with the fresh verdure of the noble forest trees, so wisely left standing in groups or belts around the fields, we have never seen this region so magnificently beautiful as at this time. The corn fields alone presented an unpromising aspect, owing to the failure of much of the first planting, and the consequent backwardness of the replanted corn. Some however had come up finely; among which we noticed a large field belonging to Mr. Adams, (adjoining Mr. Renick's) at Bloomfield. This was put in with Barnhill's Drill, in straight rows, and had come up very handsomely. Most of the replanted corn had also come up well, so that no great apprehension was felt in regard to the corn crop in that region; and in fact it is a crop that *never fails* on these lands in the Scioto valley.

Speaking of "Barnhill's Corn Planter," we visited the large Foundry and Machine Shop of Messrs. M. Bright & Co., at Circleville, where these and other implements, as plows, &c., are manufactured quite extensively, besides all kinds of cast iron wares; and the proprietors are preparing to do a large business in connection with the railroad works in a short time. The sale of corn planters the present season was greater than they had anticipated, and exhausted all their stock on hand (400) before the season was over, (one-third of these were sold by W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus). They intend to manufacture a much larger supply for next season; and they offer to sell rights for manufacturing in other States.

THE RAILROAD now in process of construction from Cincinnati through Washington, Circleville, Lancaster, &c., to Zanesville, is beginning to create a spirit of improvement in these towns. This is quite visible in Circleville, old buildings are repaired and painted and new ones erected, the streets improved, &c., &c., in nearly all parts of the village. Two or three new churches are also building, and a splendid large school house (on the Union plan) is a decided ornament as well as credit to the town.

Our friend Dr. M. Brown, (who crossed the ocean with us last summer,) we found had removed on to a beautiful farm a little North-east of Circleville, where he and his good lady are busily and pleasantly employed in making improvements and surrounding themselves with the comforts of a rural home. He has a few good specimens of farm stock to begin

Among them is a pure bred *Norman Diligence Horse*, 3 years old, which Dr. B. imported from France the past season. This horse we think will prove highly useful to such farmers as desire to breed a stout, heavy style of horses, suitable for farm work, and heavy teaming, and at the same time more active than the English Draught Horse. We shall speak of these Norman horses at another time.

The road West from Circleville, to New Holland and Washington is an excellent turnpike. The country is mostly level, part of the land very fertile, the rest chiefly "Oak barrens," i. e., lands formerly, if not now, covered with dwarfish oak trees, sometimes without any underbrush, or thick groves of young oaks with few old trees; and the soil rather light colored until cultivated; but with thorough tillage it becomes quite fertile, especially for wheat and grass; but owing to the distance from markets, and the low prices of grain, nearly all the land is kept in grass, mainly in the form of woods pasture, and stocked with cattle or sheep. This is the character of a large proportion of the land in Fayette county and parts of Pickaway, Clinton and Madison.

It is probable that the opening of new markets by means of railroads will in a few years bring about some change in the farming and products of this region. Being so admirably adapted for grass, and remarkably exempt from snow in winter, we should regard it as very favorable for dairy business, and especially for *butter making in winter*, as cows find good pasture there when the Northern parts of the State are buried in snow; and with such prices as butter now brings in Cincinnati and other towns in winter, would make this business quite profitable.

THE SALE OF FARMING LANDS, we learn, is going on quite briskly in Fayette and adjoining counties. This however is not owing to the increase of population by the coming in of new settlers, but the larger and more prosperous buying out the poorer classes, and the moving of the latter to the West. Many, if not most of the farmers in these parts came originally from Virginia and Kentucky, and with them the desire for large possessions of land is as strong as that of any miser for gold, and in many cases quite as foolish. It is true however that in order to carry on a large business in raising and feeding beef cattle with hogs, as is done in this valley, a large amount of land is necessary.

MR. PUGSLEY'S farm and residence, is about three miles south of the road from New Holland to Washington, and is one of the most beautiful and fertile farms we have ever seen. It consists of 400 acres of finely undulating land, with a valley and a small brook supplied with fine springs running through it, watering every field; the whole in the best condition, and supplied with every convenience, except that it has not as convenient facilities for travel, and advantages of society as some would desire. On this account Mr. P. has recently sold the farm to one of his neighbors, at a price that seems high for lands in that region, (\$40 an acre) but after seeing the place we do not wonder at the price obtained, so much as at the willingness of the owner to leave it. We have rarely seen a farm and rural residence in this country so well suited to our ideas of farm life, and as rarely have seen a couple better adapted than Mr. and Mrs. P. for rightly enjoying such life. They expect to leave the place next fall, and spend the following winter with their friends in Dutchess county, N. Y., after which they will probably return to Ohio to select a new home.

The FLOCK OF SHEEP belonging to Mr. Pugsley is one of the best in Ohio. It numbers about 1200 head including lambs, many of them pure Saxony and Merino. Our visit was just at shearing time, and we can testify to the uniform excellence of the wool and the

good form and style of his sheep. The entire flock is to be sold during the summer, and it is an opportunity which is seldom offered to those wishing to purchase fine sheep. Mr. P. informs us that owing to the known fineness and good condition of his wool, he is this year offered nearly as good price for his clip by an eastern manufacturer as was paid last year—and it is his opinion, as well as that of others with whom we have conversed, that it is mainly the common grades of wool that will have to be sold at low prices this year.

Mr. P. has also a very fine breed of pigs, many of them young, a cross of the Berkshire with the Byfield and Grazier, which are worthy the attention of pork raisers.

At Washington we found the place considerably aroused from its usual quiet state, owing to the commencement of work on the railroad; and we doubt not it will in a few years become the centre of considerable trade, as it is surrounded by a highly productive country, and is a pleasant location for residence. We found several of our agricultural friends in attendance at court, so with only a pleasant visit to the beautiful farm and residence of Judge McLain, the president of the county society, we took leave for Bloomingburg and Mt. Sterling. This road passes over a more diversified country, but similar land to that from Circleville to Washington. Extensive and beautiful woods pastures with herds of cattle, and large corn fields adjoining, with occasionally a field of wheat, is the substance of the whole.

From "Yankee Town," to Mt. Sterling the valley of Deer Creek presents much fine scenery and fertile land, with splendid farms and some good dwellings. Here, in a very inviting spot, we found the tasteful cottage of our friend J. F. WILLIS, where we spent some pleasant hours. His farm is a small one for that region, being only 140 acres, but he has several hundred more, of pasture land, a few miles distant. Like that of friend Pugsley, his farm possesses many natural advantages, as living water, variety and richness of soil, &c., and exhibits more taste and skill in the way of out-buildings, and home comforts, garden luxuries, &c., than are commonly found in this region. Like Mr. P. also, Mr. Willis has a flock of about a thousand fine sheep, and he informs us that he finds wool growing quite as profitable and safe business as raising cattle and hogs. He thinks that part of the State possesses advantages over most other portions in the abundance and cheapness of pasture, and the shortness of the period of feeding in the winter. He feeds his sheep entirely on corn fodder, with a little corn in winter, without any hay, (except when corn fodder may chance to be scarce,) and uses no shelter except what the forest trees afford. He assures us that his sheep do better on this food in winter, than when fed with good hay. We were a little surprised at this statement, as we think many of our readers will be; and if any of our wool-growing friends have tried this plan for several years we should be pleased to learn the results.

We are compelled by want of space to omit noticing other matters at present.

The Col. among the Delawares.

Last week, we spent in a ride among the bye-roads in the east part of Delaware County. The farms along up the valley of the Big Walnut present an appearance of uncommon luxuriance in all save the corn, which has in many fields had three plantings. The failure has been variously caused by cold and wet weather, bad seed, and worms.

It was just sheep shearing among the farmers, and we had a good opportunity to see the flocks and fleeces. There are more sheep kept in this county than we had supposed, though but few large flocks. Many of these

are not of the most valuable kind, while some wool-growers are getting very good flocks. Our friends Col. KEELER, of Genoa, VAN DORN, of Vans Valley, have both good flocks of fine-wooled sheep; and what is worthy of commendation, these gentlemen take especial care in *putting up* their wool—a point on which many of our small wool growers are inexcusably shabby. Our young friend H. ELLIOTT, of Sunbury, has the beginning of a good stock of fine-wooled sheep. His flock numbers between eight and nine hundred—a pretty strong dash of Saxony, and looking quite healthy. We find wool is fast going out of first hands on private terms at much better rates than eastern market reports seemed to promise.

In the neighborhood of Mr. Van Dorn we found some handsome short horn cattle, the property of Mr. STREETER, who is taking a fine start upon a good grass farm. Mr. Garlinghouse of this vicinity, was a successful competitor with swine stock at the State Fair, and also at his own county exhibition. Mr. DUSTIN at Galena, the president of the County Society, is well known as a successful farmer, especially in the way of good stock.

The old hamlet of BERKSHIRE, is about as nearly finished and fenced in, as any village in the West. The absence of dilapidated hovels, piles of rubbish, and front hog-pens is strikingly noticeable in this Yankee looking settlement, which has never aspired to the mock dignity of a city. Here our old friend DAVID GREGORY, is luxuriating in the midst of roses, sensible girls, grapes, tall grass, industrious boys, and politics; while his accomplished wife keeps a spare plate and nice bed for a stray wayfarer. Gregory says that Ministers and Editors have no business to go to a tavern anyhow.—Sensible man is our friend Gregory, of Berkshire.

The old settled farms between this last place and Worthington, show evident signs of having been worked to death. It is a pity to see such a handsome country so run down the first forty years. WORTHINGTON, one of the oldest settlements in Central Ohio, is a quiet, pretty place. The railroad has diverted the travel which formerly passed through here, so that it is no longer desirable for fast people, who are most in fashion in these days. The drive from Worthington to Columbus, along the plankroad, is one of continued beauty, and if the land owners would concert, and plant along the way-side a double row of shade trees to fill up the vacant spots, they would make this a bowery avenue, superior to any in the country.

[From the Middlebury (Vt) Register.

Foundation of the French Merino.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

My father, born of a family of cultivators, busied himself in his youth in raising Sheep. In 1786, the Queen of Spain made a present to the King of France of a flock of ewes and bucks, selected from the very best merino blood in the country. Half of this flock was sent to Rambouillet, where it still exists. The other half was ceded by the King to a proprietor, M. de Chenorier, who placed them on his farm at Croissy, about four leagues from Paris. At this date my father was twenty-seven years of age. As soon as he heard of the arrival of the flock, he went to see them, and renewed his visits yearly, to assure himself if our climate would agree with his new breed, and to learn their produce of wool and flesh, as compared with the native breeds, when he became convinced that the climate agreed with this new race, and that they offered a great advantage from the quality of wool obtained, as well as for their flesh, compared with the then existing breeds in France. He purchased at the first sale of the produce of these sheep, which took place

at Croissy in 1800, one ram and eight ewes. The ram was four years old, and weighed 125 pounds, and carried twelve pounds of wool, and the ewes averaged nine pounds in its pure, unwashed state. He continued to buy yearly from two to four sheep, until 1810. In 1811, he bought fifty ewes and five ram lambs. In 1818, he bought fifty-four ewes. At this date, the whole flock was sold at Croissy, at an average of from 120 to 300 francs each.

The pasturage at Croissy was much better than that at Rambouillet, and the flock superior. This is why my father made his acquisitions here in preference to those at Rambouillet. In 1821, he bought a buck of Rambouillet. Notwithstanding these two flocks were of the same family, he obtained a great advantage by an alliance of blood, of the flock of Rambouillet with his, being of the same lineal descent, but a complete separation having taken place since 1786, between the two flocks. From 1821 to 1829, he bought five bucks at Rambouillet. At this epoch, my father ceded to me his entire flock of merinos, which numbered 209 ewes from three to six years old; 176 ewes from one to two years; and ninety yearling bucks. In 1832, I bought the fifty-five ewes submitted to the public sale at Rambouillet. Since then, I have bought several ewes and rams to maintain the renewal of blood of my flock, at times necessary. In choosing reproducers in animals, the best conformed, bearing the greatest quantity of the best quality of wool, was my guide, and by this constant care and study I have realized from my best rams twenty-seven pounds, and from my ewes twenty pounds of fleece wool.

The good direction given by my father to his flock acquired him the greatest reputation throughout France. No person from the States visited our flock previous to the 11th of May, 1846. Then we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. John A. Taintor, of Hartford, to whom I sold two rams and seven ewes. Since then I have continued each year to effect shipments of rams and a few ewes to Mr. Taintor, who succeeded in making this breed prosper in America, as it has in France. I have also had the satisfaction of a visit from Mr. Isaac de Forrest, of New York, Mr. Sanford, of Orwell, Vermont, and S. W. Jewett, of Middlebury, Vermont. To the latter, I sold, in 1851, 82 ewes and eighteen bucks. In 1852, I sold him ninety-four ewes, and to deliver in 1853, I have sold him ninety ewes. I also received a visit from Mr. Parker and Mr. Howard, of Champaign, Ohio, to whom I could not sell any ewes this year or next, to their great regret.

From the various essays made by my father to improve the Merino breed, and those which I have continued to effect on the same principles, we have arrived at the conclusion, that in order to improve the breed, we must not allow our ewes to yearn lambs till three years old, and to use no bucks until they had arrived at full maturity. It was necessary to feed them upon sound land; dry in preference to damp pasturage; and to renew the blood of the flock every five or six years. If you are longer in renewing it, one can maintain the same quality in his flock, but cannot ameliorate it. We separate the ewes into as many lots as we have bucks, taking particular caution not to use a ram of any defect to ewes of the same defect. By these means thoroughly executed, we arrived at the improvement of the race.

We did not decide upon exhibiting our flocks for the prize until 1844, when the Agricultural Assembly at Paris appointed a commissioner to visit the best flocks in our country. As soon as the Commissioners made their report, the Minister of Agriculture granted me the great gold medal. In 1845, the Agricultural Assembly met at Grevignon. I sent there 350 ewes and four bucks for exhibition. The first prize

accorded me and my father, who was then eighty-six years old, and received it from the hands of the Duke of Nemours, conducted by my two sons. To the general concourse, which took place at Versailles in 1851, I and my colleague, Monsieur Cugnot, sent each of us three rams, and the first premium was granted us.

VICTOR GILBERT,

Widerille, Commune de Crespières.

Seine et Oise, le 7 April, 1852.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

MRS. TRACY, we expect, is now on her way home from England. We had expected to announce her arrival by this time.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH has delivered a course of lectures in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville, which have been highly commended in the papers. It is also announced that she is to lecture in Massillon. Will she not favor us with a visit at Columbus?

MRS. EMILY DAVIS, of Chicago, has been lecturing with good success in Michigan and Indiana, on Physiology and Health, and we learn will soon visit this place.

A Glance at the Valley of the Scioto.

This section of the State so widely diverse from the Northern portion, not only in the face of the country, and the modes of tillage, but in the way of living and of thought, we visited for the first time a week since. With a good horse and easy carriage, and neither rain, heat nor dust to annoy us, we were just in the mood to appreciate the fine country through which we first passed, lying South of Columbus, on the Chillicothe road.

The forests and meadows were fresh and green from the recent rains, and were the great charm of these extensive farms of a thousand acres or more each. We saw few fields of grain in this region as corn and cattle are the staples of the whole valley. But these immense corn fields often containing fifty or a hundred acres each, and the vast meadows with hill and vale and clusters and belts of noble trees thickly scattered over them, giving shade to the large herds of fine cattle that roamed among them, were a sight to feast the eye. We wish that farmers generally would leave more of these grand old forest trees to adorn their fields. They might at least be left in the pastures and meadows if they cannot be suffered where the tilled crops are growing.

The trees here branched so low, and were of so rich a foliage, that they, as well as the meadows more closely resembled English Park scenery than almost any other we have seen in this country. The charm most lacking on this route seemed to be that of tasteful farm-houses. These we seldom met, and even where the houses were neat and comfortable, there was a great lack of beauty around the house, of flowers, shrubbery and shade trees.

Most of the inhabitants were Kentuckians and Virginians, but we had little time to test their noted hospitality or to make their acquaintance. Generous hospitality we found wherever we stopped, and it is one of the elements of the Southern character which is often lacking among Eastern people; but with the increasing railroad facilities and constant intercommunication of different States, sectional differences will continue to disappear, and we trust a nobler character will be formed of the best elements of each.

We spent a short time with friends at Circleville, who kindly showed us the improvements of the town; these are already spoken of in the other department of the Cultivator. Dr. Brown's "aphin" is the

grove, we found a delightful resting place, after a day's ride—so cool and inviting, though yet like the grounds around it, unfinished. If its hospitable owners enjoy it as much as we did, they will surely never wish for any other than a country home.

A few hours' ride from there through a gently undulating country, in corn, or well wooded and stocked with cattle, with occasional fields of wheat and rye, brought us to the charming home of our friends Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley, where we had a delightful visit, a pleasant ramble about their secluded but lovely rural home, an ample dish of strawberries—the first of the season, and a fine ride on horseback such as we have not enjoyed for many a day. We regret that they have decided to part with so pleasant a home.

The following day we visited Washington, a brisk little town, though so cramped for room (?) that many of the dwellings and even the court house opened directly upon the sidewalks! The residence of Judge McLain, in a grove of noble forest trees overlooking the town, was the only one we had time to visit. Our afternoon's ride was Northward, past the pretty village of Bloomingburg, and toward Mt. Sterling, where, as elsewhere, we found a sprinkling of Eastern families, with their neat dwellings and tasteful gardens. Their spirit of improvement is manifestly, though slowly extending itself among the other classes of society. Mr. and Mrs. Willis, with whom we had a delightful visit at night, are Eastern people, and we wish that such families—intelligent and enterprising, were frequent through all our farming country.

After passing Mt. Sterling, a neat little village on our homeward route, we left the fine scenery we had so much admired, and from there to Columbus it was almost a continued level except around Harrisburg, with here and there a log cabin, and occasionally a cluster of them by way of variety. Nearer Columbus, as we approach the Scioto, the scenery is more varied and the country better improved.

The very limited space left in our department, together with the full account given by Mr. Bateham, prevent and render unnecessary, a more lengthy notice of this trip.

Women's Rights Convention at Massillon.

ABBRIDGED FROM THE MASSILLON NEWS.

The convention was in session two days, and was composed of a highly respectable and intelligent portion of our fellow citizens from different sections of the country. L. A. Hine, C. C. Burleigh, and Dr. Underhill, from abroad, took a very active part in the discussions of the convention. Among the ladies who were present and took a prominent part, we may mention Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Frohock, Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Irish. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost decorum and propriety, and several very able and eloquent addresses were delivered. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. L. A. Hine, of Cincinnati, read an address of about two hours in length. This had evidently been prepared for the occasion, and was very well delivered. Mr. Hine was interrupted several times with bursts of applause.

On Wednesday evening the church was crowded to excess by a fashionable and intelligent audience, all anxious to hear the arguments of the reformers. Mrs. Gage, of McConnelsville, occupied the first part of the evening, and read an address, in which she endeavored to establish beyond contradiction, the proposition that to elevate woman would elevate the human race. The address was well written and well read, and detracted nothing from the high reputation which "Aunt Fanny" enjoys as a felicitous and vigorous writer.

On Thursday, several addresses were delivered by

ladies. Mrs. Severence read one that was truly beautiful. But the address of the day was made by Mrs. Frohock of Wellsville. Her address made a lasting impression on all who heard her. Much business was transacted during the day. A constitution was adopted, organizing the "Ohio Woman's Rights Association." This constitution provides for auxiliary branches in every county, township and school district in the State.

[Mrs. H. M. Tracy, now in Europe was elected President of the Association.]

The members of the convention did not separate without much regret, and we are sure the people of Massillon will long remember the pleasant and agreeable acquaintances which they made. "Aunt Fanny" is a universal favorite with our citizens. They have perused her writings, and learned to love her. She is indeed a kind-hearted, noble-looking woman. Her very presence commands respect upon the instant. Lieut. Gov. Medill himself cannot preside with more ease and dignity over a deliberative body than did Mrs. Gage, the president of the convention.

Letters from Mrs. Tracy.

Scenes of Interest about Carlisle—Associations with the Past.

NEW CASTLE ON TYNE, ENGLAND.

DEAR NIECES:—You cannot imagine how much I wish for a fairy's wand, or something of the kind, so that I can be able to conjure up for you the images that are daily passing before my vision. I wish I could picture to you this beautiful Northland through which rolls the silver Tyne, the gently undulating surface of the ground, the beautiful parks, the quiet vales, the quaint old villages, and here and there some monument that carries you far, far back into the dim chambers of the past.

Not long since I made a short excursion in the direction of Carlisle, and finding that I was in the very neighborhood where "Guy Mannering" was plotted by Sir Walter Scott, I went on to Rosehill Station, so as to see the old Roman wall and the house where Mag Merrills met Brown, Mumps Hall, the inn by the wayside, which the readers of that romance may well remember. The house is still standing, at least, so said a most respectable looking gentleman whom I fortunately met on my return to the station. He was the owner of the Mansion and of Gillsland Spa itself, where Sir Walter Scott first met his wife, and that while he was seeking out the shreds of history which he wove so cunningly into the "Astrologer." The ground in the vicinity is somewhat broken; indeed, you have followed the Tyne till it has dwindled into a tiny rivulet, scarcely worthy to be called a brooklet, and here you find its hilly birthplace. A small pool of clear water seemed to occupy a little basin, near its source, but whether the brooklet issued from it or not, I could not well define, though it ran very near it. On the opposite bank of the brook stood the little moss-covered inn, where Dandy Dinmont received his caution not to follow the advice of the old landlady, a woman who was regarded as so wicked that even her memory now is recalled with a feeling nearly allied to superstitious terror. It was supposed that she was guilty of several murders, but she was so artful as to elude absolute detection, and lived on to be 98 years of age. Her tomb, which is at Denton Churchyard, about a mile and a half from Rosehill Station, is by many mistaken for Mag Merrills', but I was informed by the owner of Gillsland Spa, that it was indisputably the last resting place of Margaret Teesdale, of Mumps Hall, who died in 1777. On her tombstone is the following inscription:

"What I was, some may relate;
What I am now is each one's fate—
What I shall be none can tell—
'Till he that form'd, form again."

Mag is remembered as a gipsy queen, bold and daring, but not wanting in the common attributes of humanity. Indeed, there is a kind of reverence for her rude virtues perceptible in the tone when her name is pronounced. It was a bright morning, and the hills which are so often robed in mist peeped out smilingly, and I, more like a child than an already middle-aged matron, ran along the brookside, and down into the Dee to get at the Roman wall and bring away some of the time consecrated material. The wall itself looked no more remarkable than many an old moss-covered wall in New England, but then to think of the tales that every grey stone could tell if it had a tongue, made one feel almost an awe. The old Station was in sight where the sentry stood upon the watch-tower and marked whither the stern Scots, were approaching in hostile bands.

On Saturday last, I visited an old Norman castle, which stands near the Railroad Station, in this city. It has only stood some five or six hundred years, so it would hardly lay any claim to antiquity but for the fact that it occupies a site on which stood a very ancient fortification. From this New Castle, the city, took its name: it was the New Castle upon Tyne. The castle itself is not a very large structure, but the outer wall, which is now either removed or connected into the walls of houses, surrounded about three acres of ground. Within was a moat or ditch, crossed by a drawbridge, then another thick wall, and within the area rose the castle itself, its dark grey battlements frowning down upon the quiet stream. The walls are on the North 17 feet in thickness. Two or three retiring rooms and lodges for prisoners, &c., are formed in the gallery within the thickness of the walls, and the ascent to them, and to the top of the tower is by stone steps laid upon the wall itself. It made one almost shudder to pass, even by daylight, through those dreary passages; at night, and with the superstitions of the times, it must have been truly fearful. The large hall in the first place is by no means a very spacious room when compared with some modern halls, but its roof is very lofty, and being hung with the old banners of the Nobility of Northumberland, and being decorated with rusty spears and swords and harnesses of armor, it makes a deep impression upon the spirit. Indeed, though comparatively so modern, I have seen nothing that took me so far back into the days of romance. The windows were only loopholes, just large enough to admit of the protrusion of a musket, and though some of the windows have been enlarged, yet still there are enough remaining to let one see how dark and gloomy must have been the lives of the young and fair who were associated with the Nobility of those times. Little do we, in our quiet land, know how to value to their full extent the blessings of peace. God give us more of truth and wisdom to carry out consistently the true Gospel of human liberty.

One of the principal rooms of the Castle is devoted to the purpose of a Museum; and here are gathered a great variety of specimens of Roman sculpture, and Roman art in general. In the old Guard room I saw several very curious specimens of ancient coffins, one or two old crosses, and many singular monuments of very ancient date. One of the coffins was of wood, scooped out of a log evidently, as we see long troughs, both sides of the log being equally hollowed. Another was made of a solid rock, scooped out to fit the form of the body while the outside was nearly a parallelogram. Another consisted of four rough slabs of stone, forming the sides and ends of the coffin, evidently placed in the ground first, and the body at

lowered into it, and covered with another rude block or slab of stone.

On the top of the tower are placed three cannon on the East side, and though old and rusty, they still peal forth their ugly notes in commemoration of the birthday of the Queen, or any other event that is supposed to have any affinity for powder and noise. They look like so many ugly birds of prey, and I by no means like the idea that the birth of so good and peaceful a woman should be celebrated in this semi-barbarous way. It is all very well that all the bells should ring, and chant in jubilant note that the nation is blessed with a sovereign whose heart is flesh and not stone. But the thought of that ugly blaze of powder, and rattling the glass out of poor people's windows is not in the least sensible.

I stood upon the top of that old tower so often trod by the feet of the anxious sentry and looked over towards the North, and saw the bridge that spans the Tyne, and heard the shrill whistle of the great iron steed, and wondered what the old "Lairds" would have said had a vision of this broken in upon them in the midst of their high revelry. They would have thought that it was a car sent by old Pluto himself to to carry them over the river Styx. Now away in the distance spreads the beautiful vale of Ravensworth, and there stands the castle of his Lordship, and the hum of manufacture, and the smoke of tall, dark chimneys, and the free ingress and egress of a people who no longer keep up the walls of the city, mark the advent of another age. Yours truly, H. M. T.

Letters from Mrs. Gage.

Convention at Massillon—Licking Valley Distillery—Thoughts on Temperance and Female Influence.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM:—I promised my nieces that I would write to them again, after my return from the Massillon Women's Rights Convention; I expected then, to have been at home ere this, but circumstances which sometimes control us, moved me to prolong my journey, and go to the Women's Rights Convention, to be held in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Our Convention at Massillon, was a very gratifying one to the friends of the elevation of Woman. We met in the Baptist Church, and throughout the-meeting, which lasted two days, there was a large, attentive and apparently approving audience. Whisperings of dissatisfaction and sneers of contempt, there were undoubtedly among the outsiders, which were of course only heard of, but not one man had boldness enough to oppose, while numbers of strong, earnest men, gave us their aid. There was a great deal of talent brought out which had long been sleeping, and might still have slept, but for the absence of those notabilities which were looked for so earnestly, and expected to give zest and life to our meeting; but as they were not there, we had to give the life ourselves; and that life and freshness from new beginners, enthusiastic in a good and great work, was perhaps as reviving, and better adapted to our wants than any that could have been given by older and more experienced minds. I am not glad they were not there—but I am glad that in the absence of their steady burning light, we were enabled to put the fire to other heads and hearts, and light up flames where we had not hoped for them.

Now I hope your dear readers and mine will not think I am forcing opinions upon them or asking you to indorse my notions. I am only giving you all a piece of general news, which is attracting much attention, and will leave the matter in your hands.

The railroad from Zanesville to Cleveland does not pass all the way over the best portions of land in Ohio, there are some fine districts and farms—and some

most beautiful scenery, particularly on the Licking river. It is not Hudson or White Mountain scenery, I suppose, (I have never seen either), but it is Ohio scenery, and well worth the looking at. But the railroad whirled me by one scene that made my heart ache, and my soul go out with a deep groan for man. This was the great Distillery in the vicinity of Newark. I noticed the farms in the vicinity of Newark and Mount Vernon looked badly tilled, many of them, as though they would have to be helped to produce good crops; but when I saw this great distillery, surrounded with its great hog pens, and inhaled its disgusting stench, I almost involuntarily prayed that God might smite the land, that the crops should be less, and these men be compelled, through want of material, to abandon their demonish work. The withering curse is upon the town, the county, and the State, and so long as that great moral death, and others like it, are permitted to remain untouched in our midst, so long will the anguished cry of suffering wives and mothers go up to the great God of all goodness and truth for vengeance.

Several years ago it was a common custom in Washington county, for the farmers to have all their surplus fruit worked into brandy—and little pocket distilleries strewed the banks of our creeks and streams for that purpose. But the angel of Temperance waved his wing over our good farmers, and they resolved to make no more ardent spirits from their fruit.

Oh! how I wish the corn and rye could be withheld and the soil and toil of our men who are strong in the right, and would not for the world aid directly, to promote intemperance—cease to be perverted into a withering curse—and a blighting mildew upon the physical, mental, and moral organism of society.

But this state of things must not, will not long remain. Woman is taking hold, with her double weight of oppression and wrong upon her head—I say double, for she is obliged by her labor and strength, too often, not only to support the wrong doer, but to help support the wrong. But she is awaking to a sense of her condition, and is taking hold of the great work with renewed energy. There is not a criminal, not a pauper, not a lunatic, in our land, who has been made so by strong drink, but has been the child of a mother; not a mother in this land, but by either her hard labor, her property, or her vocation as mother, is paying her part of the tax to the General and State Government to support all this crime and suffering; and yet no mother's vote—no, not one—has ever licensed a grog shop, or sanctioned the sale of ardent spirits. Oh mothers, wives and daughters, is it not time for you to think, speak, and act in this matter! Put your shoulders to the wheel of Temperance, with the good and true men of the State, and we shall be able to roll the Maine law into our statute books, as soon as we can remove the present dram drinking Legislature!

But I intended to have been in Pennsylvania before I closed this letter, and here I am at the end of my sheet, only at Newark, in a bad place too, alongside that distillery. But, Mrs. Bateham, tell my nieces to think of it, ponder it, in all its vast extent and in all its horrible effects, for a few days, and I will then pass on and introduce them to brighter and more beautiful things.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Kennett Square, Pa., June 4th, 1852.

STARCH.—There is no better way, that I have ever tried, for making nice starch for shirt bosoms than to boil it thoroughly after mixing, adding a little fine salt, and a few shavings of a star or spermaceti candle. I have found the star or pressed lard candle quite as good as sperm. Let the starch boil at least ten minutes, and it will give a gloss, if neatly ironed, fully satisfactory to the exquisite taste of a dandy.

Words of Encouragement.—Coloring Black.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—Thinking that words of encouragement to those engaged in doing good, were often few and far between, I have taken my pen to add mine to the number. I was visiting at the house of a friend last summer, when I met with the Cultivator. Upon examination it proved to be an old acquaintance, much improved. Feeling a little more interest in farming occupations than I had formerly done, I borrowed a few numbers and took home; we read them, and after some little coaxing I persuaded my husband to take it. He sometimes, laughingly, calls me a book farmer; but I am mistaken if he does not sometimes merit the appellation, for it is seldom now that I get the first reading of the Cultivator.

As the wife of a farmer, I feel a deep interest in every thing that tends to their improvement.

The spring is very cold and backward here; the frequent heavy rains retard the progress of the spring work. The corn that has been planted has nearly all rotted in the ground.

The following recipe for coloring black may benefit some of your readers; it is far superior to any other that I have ever used.

"For three pounds of cloth or yarn take two pounds of Logwood, one ounce of Bi-cromate of Potash, dissolve the Bi-cromate of Potash in water sufficient to cover the goods, boil twenty minutes, take them out and put them in the Logwood dye without rinsing, (having previously prepared it in another kettle), let them remain until the color suits. An hour will be sufficient for a blue black, if you want a coal black let them remain longer. When the color suits, take them out, rinse thoroughly in cold water, and you have a good, permanent color that will not fade. Most dark colors may be restored by dipping in the dye you have taken the goods from."

MARY.

Mayfield, O., May 18, 1852.

Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on Reaping and Mowing Machines, held at Springfield, the 27th day of May, 1852, the following rules and regulations for the committee appointed for the State Board for the trial of Reapers and Mowers, to be held at Springfield, Ohio, June 30th and July 1st, 1852, were adopted:

The machines to be tried in wheat, barley and grass.

The committee to have full power to use any means they may deem advisable, to put the machines to a fair test.

The committee will be guided by the following rules in making their decision:

1. Which machine cuts the grain or grass in the best manner.
2. Which does the most work in a given time.
3. Which leaves the grain in the best order for binding.
4. Which causes the least waste.
5. Which is the best adapted for uneven surface.
6. Which is the least liable to get out of repair.
7. Which is the least cost.
8. Which requires the least power to drive the machine.
9. Which requires the least manual labor.
10. Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground.

Whichever of the machines so tried, has, combined, the greatest number of the above qualifications in the opinion of a majority of the committee, to be pronounced the best machine.

Appropriate grounds, grain and grass will be furnished by J. T. WARDER, Secretary, and WM. WHITELEY, Director, of the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, within three miles of Springfield.

Trial of reapers to commence on June 30th, at 9 A. M. In case of bad weather, the reaping will be deferred until July 2d. The mowers to be tried on July 1st.

The committee of Judges are J. T. Pugsley, Fayette county; Wm. Hunt, Springfield; J. Keiler, Bellbrook, Greene county; P. Hayden, Eli W. Gwynne, J. S. Hall, Columbus; and J. S. Kelley, Massillon.

Hay rakes will be tried and reported upon at the same time. The officers of the Clark and Madison counties Agricultural Society will provide for the horses, &c., of the operators; and horses, also, if wished, for those from a distance. They will appoint a marshal, assistant marshal, and police, and insure comfortable quarters for those that cannot be accommodated in public houses.

Ten or twelve reapers and mowers are already entered for competition.

A NATIONAL STANDARD.**WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.**

The Entire Work Unabridged, \$6.

Containing *THREE TIMES* the matter found in any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgement of this work; a *Geographical Table* of 12,000 Names, *Illustrative Quotations*, and other peculiarities and advantages found in no other work.

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"There is no Dictionary but this of Webster's that can be adopted as a STANDARD."—Boston Courier.

As an American, I am proud of the work. I shall recommend it as the STANDARD in the public schools of this State."—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa.

Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, is an honor to the country which gave him birth."—President Humphrey.

"The American Dictionary of the English language, by NOAH WEBSTER, L. L. D., the most honourable monument of American literature and talent, and of which every American may be justly proud, after a struggle of nearly twenty years, may be considered, in its revised form, fully established as authority in spelling, pronunciation, and definition. As such, it has been adopted by States in their common schools, by colleges, by academies, and most educated men who are in favor of a judicious, progressive reform in language, securing simplicity in the spelling of words and accuracy in the use. In view of these facts, therefore, it is of great importance that Webster's Dictionary should be made the STANDARD in our schools, and in all text books used in them."—Wm. Greene, D. Shepardsen, Henry Snow, Joseph Ray, E. S. Brooks, M. Simpson, H. H. Barney, Examiners of Cincinnati Public Schools; P. B. Wilber, President Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati; Lyman Harding, Principal of Female Academy, Cincinnati. February 21, 1852."

In the Cincinnati Central High School [H. H. BARNY, Principal Instructor,] Webster's Dictionary had been used as STANDARD authority, in orthography, pronunciation, &c. And a meeting of the teachers of the Hughes and Woodward Public High Schools of Cincinnati, held at the Hughes School, February 11th, 1852, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Webster's Dictionary (Unabridged) be adopted as the STANDARD of orthography and pronunciation in the two Cincinnati High Schools."

[From the late Message of Governor Wood, of Ohio.]

"In Massachusetts, every school is furnished by the State with Webster's Dictionary, as the STANDARD work of orthography and pronunciation. The same is recommended by a committee of the New York Legislature, for the Empire State.

"It is admitted to be the most valuable work of the kind extant, by the learned men both here and in Europe; and its general use in our schools would break down all provincialisms, so to speak, and produce uniformity and elegance in the use of our language. Words would then be used by every one in the same sense in which they are defined by that able lexicographer."

The above works are sold by all Booksellers. June 15, 1852.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, June 14, 1852.

In flour and grain there has been much activity, since our last, with slight advance of prices. English news is more favorable for shipments of flour, as well as of beef and pork, lard, &c. Corn continues to advance, owing to the unfavorableness of the season for planting. Cheese is dull at a slight decline. Butter steady at low prices.

Wool is beginning to move, but not very briskly, as prices offered are too low for the farmers. We believe however that really fine wool will shortly bring nearly last year's prices, as there is but little fine wool to be imported, and the supply in the country is not equal to the demand. The common grades may rule low, at least for some months to come.

MASSILLON, June 11, 1852.

OHIO WOOL DEPOT—EDS. O. CULTIVATOR: In the absence of actual sales to test the market, the following prices we judge from the best opportunities at present afforded, may be realized here, for the next five months: No. 5, common, 24 to 27c. per lb.; 4, 1-4 blood, 27a30c. lb.; 3, 1-2 blood 30a32c. lb.; 2, 3-4 blood, 32a35c. lb.; 1, full blood, 35a37c. lb.; X, 37a42c. lb.; XX, 42a45c. lb.; XXX, 45a50c. lb. These prices we expect to be able to obtain without much delay; the prices paid by the merchants range from 25 to 40 cents. D. YANT.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Flour is in good demand at a slight advance; sales at 33 25c to 33 35c per bbl. Wheat 63a64 cents. Oats 22a24. Corn, 31a33c. Rye 48a50. Pork, Mess, 15c. 87a17 per bbl. Lard, No. 1. 9 1-2a10c. per lb. Butter, firkin, 10a11c. roll, 12a15. Cheese, W. R. 6 1-4a6 1-2. Dried Apples 15a17.50 per bu. Peaches, 32.25 per bu. Potatoes 40a45 cts. Strawberries, cherries, and gooseberries, 10a12 1-2 cts. per quart. Chickens 25 cts. each. Eggs, 8a9c. per dozen.

NEW YORK, June 12. Flour, good Genesee and Ohio, 34-25a31—an advance. Wheat is in good demand. Corn, moderate, 60a62c. for Western. Mess Pork, 918,06a18,12 per bbl. Beef is in demand at full prices. Cheese steady. Wool is improving, owing to limited supplies, but the demand is not active.

CLEVELAND, June 12—Flour (wholesale) 33,37a33,50 per bbl. Wheat, sales during the week large at 74a75c. Corn 43 a45c. Oats, 36a37 1-2c. Pork, Mess, 17a17,50. Cheese 6 a6 1-4. Butter, roll, 10a12 1-2c. Eggs, 9a10c. Dried Apples 17,75 per bu. Peaches 15c per lb.

AT MASSILLON, June 10th, Wheat is quoted at 68a73 cents; corn 40a41; flour 33,12 1-2; wool selling freely at from 25 to 30c. per lb.

COLUMBUS, June 12—Flour, 33 37c to 33,50 (in small lots). Wheat, 62. Corn, 33a35c. Oats, 25c. Potatoes, 75a81. Butter, 12 1-2. Chickens 20c. Eggs, 8c. per doz. Wool, common to half blood 23a28c. per lb.

McCORMICK'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.

HAVING more experience in the manufacture of Reaping Machines than all the other manufacturers in the world, and after a series of careful experiments during the season of 1851, I am now enabled to offer to all who grow Grain or Grass, a more perfect Reaping and Mowing Machine than any ever before offered to the public.

My Reaper, as is generally known, requires two horses to work it cutting equally well under a slow or a fast gait, cuts six feet wide, requires one man to rake, and one man to drive. It will cut two acres in one hour, leaving the grain on one side of the Machine cut off the way of the team in the next round, in perfect gavel ready for binding.

In connection with my Reaper, I have now the pleasure of offering to the Grass grower either as an Attachment to my Reaper at a small additional cost, or singly, a Mowing Machine, warranted to cut wider and cleaner, and kill kinds of Grass, standing or lodged, tangled or clean, wet or dry, with less power and nearer perfection than any Mower ever before offered.

The guarantee of the performance of the Reaper and the Mower is such, and the risk to the purchaser is so small, that no person wanting either should hesitate to order one immediately.

If certificates were necessary to sustain my Reaper, I could furnish them by the thousand, but relying solely upon the merits of my Machine, I have published none for years.

Further information can be obtained by writing to me at Chicago, the only place where my Reapers are made, or by application to the following named persons, who are my agents in this State.

April 15, 1852.—Sm.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

AGENTS.—Elliott, DeWitt & Co., Cleveland; Wm. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; Mosgrove & Wiley, Urbana, Champaign co.; Wright & Selby, Lancaster, Fairfield co.; Fleck & Harrison, Newark, Licking co.; Alex. McPherson, Olney, Huron co.; Jont. Lulhart, West Alexandria, Preble co.; Richard Morrow, Piqua, Miami co.; Saul Thomas, New Paris, Preble co.; I. D. Huffman, Springfield, Clarke co.; Spaulding Catter, Pomeroy, Meigs co.; Wm. T. Beryhill, Bellbrook, Greene co.; Matthew T. Beryhill, do.; Wm. Crul, do.; Wm. B. Lilen, Sugar Valley, Preble co.; Fred. Avery, Delaware, O.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM FOR SALE.

"POMONA FARM"—120 acres of choice land; 50 acres of it young Orchard, containing 3000 peach* and 2000 apple trees, of the best market varieties, just commencing to bear, and partly enclosed with Osage Orange hedge. The soil is a strong loam, on limestone gravel, well adapted for fruit, grain, grass, &c.; 40 acres of woods pasture, with good living water. The farm was especially designed, by the proprietor, for fruit and Poultry. About 100 improved fowls are on the premises. The location is very pleasant and healthy, with schools and other social advantages close at hand.

The farm is situated adjoining the thriving village of West Jefferson, 14 miles West of Columbus, on the National Road, at its intersection with the Xenia Turnpike and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and within 100 rods of the Depot—thus having excellent facilities for travel and transportation, and a certain market for all kinds of produce. The buildings consist of a log house and barn, rather old and of not much value. Price of farm with improvements, only \$40 per acre; with some deduction for cash down. A real bargain for any one who desires a pleasant home with easy labor and a large return for the capital invested.

Come and see, or address

M. B. BATEHAM,
Ed. O. Cultivator, Columbus.

June 1, 1852.

* P. S.—The number of peach trees killed by the late severe winter was much less than was supposed, and they have been replaced this spring.

MORGAN BULRUSH.

THIS celebrated MORGAN HORSE will stand the present season at the stable of the subscriber, in Hartford, (near Orangeville,) Trumbull county.

MORGAN BULRUSH was bred in Vermont, and possesses in an eminent degree the qualities of the Morgan stock.

TERMS—\$4 for single service; \$6 the season, and \$8 to insure.

PASTURAGE provided for mares from a distance.

May 1, 1852-21*

N. E. AUSTIN.

HILL, MERRILLS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HILL & FOSTER, AND E. H. & C. J. MERRILLS,
Manufacturers of Stoneware, Water and Sewer Pipe.

PRICE PER ROD AS FOLLOWS:—1 inch calibre \$1. 1 1/4 inch, \$1.25. 1 1/2 inch, \$1.50. 2 inches, \$2. 2 1/4 inches, \$2.25. 3 inches, \$3.30. 4 inches, \$4.62.

Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, April 15, 1852.—6m.

MY GENUINE MORGAN HORSE,
YOUNG BLACK HAWK,

WILL be found this season at Wm Nye's stable, in Westfield, Medina county, Ohio. Terms:—\$15, to be paid when the Mare proves to be with foal.

He was sired by D & D E. Hill's celebrated Black Hawk; is 15 1/2 hands high, jet black color, well finished, fast on a trot, age considered, cannot be beaten; is four years old in June next. His dam, Messenger.

Pasturing will be provided for Mares from a distance and the necessary attention given them. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner.

S. G. FOOTE.

April 26, 1852.—21.*

FLYING MORGAN.

THIS CELEBRATED HORSE was selected with great care by A. L. BINGHAM, Esq. of Vermont, with the view of improving the stock in this State. The first premium on foreign stock was awarded to him at the first Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati. He is a beautiful dark chestnut color; will be six years old the 20th day of June next. He was sired by Putnam Morgan; he by Bursback Morgan, and he by the Original Morgan, raised and owned by JAMES MORGAN, of Randolph, Vermont. His dam was sired by Putnam Morgan; his grand dam by American Eclipse. For speed, beauty, action and endurance, he cannot be surpassed. It is admitted by good judges that he shows more of the Morgan blood than any other horse in the State; he being the form and color of the Original Morgan. His half brother sold in this city last fall for two thousand dollars. It is not uncommon for colts of his stock, at six months old, to sell for one hundred dollars.

FLYING MORGAN will stand at THOMPSON'S Livery Stable, (Gazzera's old stand,) on Sugar Alley. Terms by agreement. Those wishing to improve and raise valuable stock, will find it for their interest to call and see him.

C. H. GOODE.

P. S.—I will pay ten dollars premium for the best Morgan colt, and five dollars for the second best, sired by Flying Morgan, which shall be exhibited at the third Franklin County Fair, in 1853.

May 15, 1852.

C. H. G.

VERMONT MORGANS.

I HAVE two or three of the above celebrated stock of Stallions for sale; they were brought from Vermont the past winter, and are from the best stock of Morgan Horses.

One of them will stand the present season, at the stable of Ben. H. RABY, in Groveport. Any information with regard to these horses, or any of the stock, can be had by addressing me at Granville, Ohio. I expect to return to Vermont about the 1st of August next, and will attend to any business relating to horses or other stock in that State, that may be entrusted to me.

L. HODGES.

April 15, 1852.—tf.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

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Address, BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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Western Reserve Cheese.

Five years ago the trade had made many losses and some mortification to digest. An urgent demand called many into the dairy business of the right, go-ahead stamp, but who had little skill and no experience. They *manufactured* cheese—now they *make* it; there is a wide difference. It was then not thought to be any great undertaking to manufacture marketable cheese, if a man had the land, the cows, the milk pans, and other usual dairy apparatus. There was a traditional set of operations, never varying, to be gone through with—the quicker the better—and from time to time the boxed or barreled cheeses were shipped, as was believed, in prime order. What came of it, ought to be borne in mind. The cheeses at that time were almost all of large size—few under 60 pounds, and the really fine looking fellows deserved a better fate than fell to their share. Few were dried, and still fewer cured when they were committed to the tender mercies of the forwarding merchant. Some gave out on the way, and a majority of the balance in the warehouse at N. York or Liverpool. The buyers considered themselves bit, and formed an opinion of W. R. cheese according to the angry feelings of the moment. Every body concerned lost by these hasty operations—the buyers cash, the sellers credit. Prices fell, as was to be expected under such untoward circumstances; they fell, and could not be resuscitated by any other means than by an entire new system of management, both on the part of dairymen and dealers. Since then, a new system has gradually grown up among us, and it is believed at this time there is no dairy district in the world where the business, both in theory and practice is as well understood by as large a number of dairymen.

The *invariable process* has been displaced by a nicely discriminating course, based upon a full knowledge of the properties of all the materials used, their changes, and in what they result. Certainty succeeds uncertainty, a new reputation has already been won, better prices, and a quicker demand.

In the last two years, numbers have gone out of the dairy business, some on one account and some on another; the dry seasons were discouraging, prices depressing, and bad luck, the constant attendant on ill advised and ill conducted proceedings, as it cannot be averted by the necessary skill, was escaped from by the only way left open.

To the dairymen of the present day, things look very different. The period of wet seasons, so favorable to drained pastures and meadows, appears to have come round again, as it did last, in the year 1836, which made the pasture so much more reliable than the plow. Cheese-making for regular market—not for speculation—is now widely understood and practiced, as the accounts from all quarters avouch, so that prices, which always rise with improved quality and honest reputation, are steadily creeping upward to the point of merit.—*Asht.*

Merino Sheep and their Grades.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR : — In the remarks lately submitted through your columns [May 1] I did not wish to be understood as discouraging either the breeding of Vermont Merinos or French sheep. It will be sufficient, if the owners of such fine flocks as Mr. Reed's and the other gentlemen named, shall avoid all crosses, that would impair the value of their fleeces, in hope of obtaining increased weight. As to the great mass of wool-growers, it is evident that, even if it is admitted that the difference in the weight of fleeces, between the Vermont Merinos and the Wells & Dickenson sheep, and the crosses of the latter with the Saxon, is to be attributed to the condition of the wool, that they must be expected to pursue that course in breeding which will be most profitable to themselves. And they are right in doing so.

True, manufacturers will be the losers by it, but they are themselves to blame. And besides, it is only one flock in a thousand, perhaps, that has reached the excellence of Mr. Reed's. What, therefore, is it best of the owners of the other 999 flocks to do?

Manifestly, two courses are open to them : First, to breed with reference to bringing their flocks to that standard, in which case they will have to wait till there is more competition among manufacturers for that description of wool, before they can receive remunerating prices. Second, to breed with reference to an increased weight of fleece in the condition in which is usually sold. In the latter case they may choose between the Vermont Merinos and the French sheep.

Of the French sheep, those from the government flock at Rambouillette are understood to be of pure Spanish descent. The other flocks, from which nearly all our late importations have come, may be so also ; but we have no authentic accounts, by which that fact, if it be one, is satisfactorily established. Hence, we must insist that the Rambouilletts must not be confounded with other French sheep.

I have been lately informed by Mr. Batchelor, of Coshocton county, that his Rambouillette Buck, No. 369, has yielded a fleece, of eleven months' growth, weighing over eleven pounds — of wool carefully and cleanly washed upon the sheep's back. This is greater than I could have supposed ; but his statement is in every way reliable, and fully to be depended upon. He assures me, moreover, that the yolk has the character of the flocks named in my former communication, and is easily washed out. The wool is very fine — not equal to Mr. Reed's, but approaching it in quality and finer than the generality of the Vermont Merinos. Those, therefore, who go for immediate profit, and whose flocks are not of exceeding fineness, may find their account in availing themselves of this cross. It would increase the size of their sheep, and the weight of their fleeces, without materially impairing the condition or fineness of their wool.

June 1852.

BOETICA.

Mixing of Breeds in Sheep.

Mr. Canfield, in his article on sheep, published in the Cultivator of June 15th, says : "The natural size of merino sheep in Spain is, for rams of the largest breeds, 100, and that of ewes, about 70 lbs. Whenever any such breeds are, by extra care and feed, raised to a larger size, adding from 50 to 100 per cent., their wool becomes of an inferior quality ; and as soon as the extra care and feed is withheld from their progeny, this progeny will gradually diminish to the natural size and quality of that breed. This law of nature is invariable ; &c." Now, while it is admitted that much depends on the natural size and quality of sheep, it must also be admitted that the law of nature, that like begets like, will generally hold good. There is

no other law of nature so much to be relied on. The result of the experiments of all distinguished breeders proves the correctness of this position beyond doubt. Take, for example, the Saxony sheep, and the Rambouillette flock of France ; and compare them with the original flocks of Spain. We find that the former are smaller in size, of feebler constitution, with less weight of fleece, but of a superior quality, superior to the Spanish stock, whence they originated ; — while the latter are from 50 to 100 per cent. larger, more vigorous in constitution, with greatly increased weight of fleece, either cleansed or in the yolk, and of a quality equal or superior to the average of the original stock in Spain.

Now, what has produced this great dissimilarity between these flocks of sheep, all originally selected from the same source ? The Saxons selected from the Spanish flocks with exclusive reference to the quality of wool. It was found that the most delicate individuals, with bald faces, naked legs, and tight skin, produced the smallest fleeces, but of the finest quality ; and from such individuals they bred, regardless of their many faults, so they possessed the one quality sought after. On the other hand, the French, in their selections, took into consideration all the valuable qualities of the sheep. They discovered that the most vigorous animals, with folds of loose skin about their necks, with wool on the legs and in their faces, produced the heaviest fleeces ; and from such their selections were principally made. These sheep have been preserved in purity of blood, they have been bred in-and-in for more than sixty years — have been increased in size of body and weight of fleece from 50 to 100 per cent., and they have improved in quality of wool — and this has all been done by skillful breeding, by selecting the most perfect individuals for breeding, discarding those that are objectionable in any one particular ; — by following nature's great law, that like begets like.

It is not the increased size, but the flesh and condition of the animal, if the blood is pure, that injures the quality of the wool. Every practical shepherd knows that if his sheep are in a higher condition this year than they were a year ago, the wool will not grade as high. Yours, &c., WM. BATCHELOR.

Coshocton County, June 10, 1852.

Crops in Stark county.

FRIENDS BATEHAM AND HARRIS : — There has been very general complaint in this part of Stark, that seed corn left in cribs last winter would not sprout. Old corn and seed that had been kept in houses during the winter, was in considerable demand, bringing \$1 per bushel.

Oats looks well considering how late it was sown. It may yet turn out a good crop.

Grass never looked better. There will be heavy crops of hay next harvest. Farmers will not have the same fears next winter in regard to a scarcity of provender as they did last.

Wheat looks very promising. There is considerable danger of having as heavy a crop of wheat, if not heavier, than we have had for the last two years. What then will those farmers do who have been keeping their wheat on hand for several seasons, being unwilling to sell it at what they call such a low price ? There is one way to raise wheat, — that is, quit sowing and wheat will certainly raise in price. If farmers keep sowing, favorable seasons will most assuredly keep the wheat market well supplied with grain.

Stark county, June 10, 1852,

VIM.

☞ To think that an eternity of bliss depends upon the purity of a few years of earthly existence, is an overwhelming thought. How great is the inducement to study truth and cultivate virtue.

Remuneration of Farm Labor.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS:—We find in the *Cultivator*, as well as other Agricultural journals, considerable space occupied in showing the home comforts enjoyed by the farmer. The advantages he has for mental as well as physical cultivation, making it appear that the agricultural occupation is the occupation which most effectually secures man's greatest physical and mental development. I hope this is true in *theory*, but is it not lacking in *fact*? When a man finds himself in possession of a farm, and a disposition to enjoy it by living according to the laws of his being, he is truly in a desirable position. But considering the price of *labor* and the price of *land* in many parts of the State, we find that it would take half a lifetime for a man who has nothing to start with, to fix himself thus; and when this half-lifetime is spent, we generally find him not of a character to enjoy the sweets of mental development. He has thus far had to scratch hard. "Make and save," has been his motto so long, that he has almost forgotten that he is living for any other end than to make money, and extend his possessions. But you say, have patience, take a little more time to read and improve your mind as you go along. Ah! there's the rub,—and one which myself and many other poor boys feel. We are without means. We are looking forward, or endeavoring to look forward, in order to shape our future course. Suppose we conclude to become farmers. As we cannot do this without farms we must engage to work out until we get some capital of our own. Very well. If we happen to be stout, hearty fellows, of strong constitutions, and great physical power, with energy sufficient to keep it constantly applying, we may be so fortunate as to get \$15 per month, or \$180 per year. But if we happen to be of smaller statues, as many of us are, and possessing some desire for mental improvement, &c., we are put at, say about \$12 per month, or \$144 per year, making an average of about \$165 per year. In order to secure the above wages we must labor from sunrise till sunset in summer, and from early morn till bedtime in winter, and then where is the time for mental improvement, &c., which constitute so prominent a place in the beauties of a farmer's life? We know that the farmers will not hire us if we take an hour or two each day for reading, writing and study; we are bound to toil constantly or toil at very reduced wages. In fact the subject assumes about this form—you must work all the time that you are able, or we will not hire you. On these conditions then we must hire and run the risk of picking up fragments of time for mental improvement, which by the way can frequently be done to great advantage.

Well allow the average wages to \$165 per year, (which is above the true estimate,) deduct \$50 for clothing and other expenses, and we have \$115. Ten times this, \$1,150 shows the wages for ten years. But stop! you say that every farmer should have a good English education. Then after leaving the District school we should spend at least 2 years in some higher school. During these two years we are on expense, and receiving no wages. Deducting 2 years' wages from the foregoing calculation, we have \$920, as the gaining and saving of ten years, allowing our schooling to cost nothing but the time, which can be done only by the most rigid economy. We will be then 30 years old, and want a home; we steer for the West, buy a farm, and spend 15 years more in improving it, and then we may find ourselves ready to commence living, as every farmer should live,—but, bah! where is our taste for any thing mental! What enjoyment have we in any thing but raising good crops and fine stock! Our motto has been, "make and save," and in observing this we have lost sight of every thing else.

We frequently hear the remark:—Neighbor A, or

B, is about ready now to sell out and go West. Why! He has got his farm in good order—all the buildings that are necessary, he has had put up himself, and he seems now to have come to a stopping place. He cannot enjoy himself without he has some such business going on briskly around him. And then those boys of his—he will go where he can get more land, so as to let them have a farm a-piece—and then the enjoyment of fixing another farm for himself would be some inducement.

This is the result of leaving mental cultivation out of view. But let us return to the hired laborer. Take one who works ten hours per day, and reserves the rest for mental improvement. His wages are reduced one-fourth, leaving him about \$125 per year.

Now let us compare a little: The wages of a common Merchant's clerk is from \$200 to \$800 per year. The most of us can get from \$150 to \$300 per year in a common school room. A Surveyor and Engineer gets as much as both the others. A successful Lawyer or Doctor gets from \$1,000 to \$10,000 per annum.

I make my calculations to suit this part of the State. Compare the figures and you will at once see the reason why so many farmers' sons seek their fortunes in some other way than farming. Compare the figures, I ask you, and then tell me what inducement is there held out to keep us on your farms, when tradesmen, teachers, clerks, surveyors, lawyers, &c., get a salary in every instance twice as great as ours? Here then is the point—our wages must be more encouraging or we will some of us leave you. The idea that it requires more than a common stock of knowledge to attend to the business of a merchant, a teacher, &c., vanished with the introduction of a more extended course of education in our common schools. Much more might be said but I trust that this will be sufficient at least to call the attention of the readers of your paper to the subjects to which I allude, believing that what I have written will be read with interest by many circumstanced as I am myself, who would gladly speak, but hesitate for fear it would not be well received. Respectfully your Cousin, W. B.

Green Hill, Columbiana Co., O., May 24, 1852.

REMARK—We would suggest to our young friend that a little yankee ciphering would enable him to realize considerably more than \$920 from his ten years' labor. Suppose he was to invest his first years' savings [\$115] at 6 per cent., payable annually, and so on with the succeeding years. Will some of the Boys tell us how much he would have at the end of ten years? And while we admit the truth of much that W. B. says, we should like to draw a picture with the light on the other side, to show that in the end the farmer's boy is quite as well off as the merchant's clerk, or the Doctor, &c.

Saving Red-Top—To the Cultivator Boys.

On many farms, there are small bottoms, too wet for the plow, thickly set in to red top. With some this is suffered to go to waste, because, when it is convenient to cut it, it is fallen, and often muddy. Thus, much hay is lost, which, if cut in the proper season would furnish good food for the farm stock during winter. The proper season for cutting red top is about wheat harvest, when it is not likely to be injured with the harvest rain; but it is generally worth cutting at any time in harvest. The yield of red top is as good or better than that of timothy; the hay is softer, but not so solid.

Last year a German laborer mowed some of the fence corners, and small runs on this place, from which he got about one ton of hay, for which he might have got \$10. I think that there are many boys who read the *Cultivator*, who might make a few dollars every year by securing this grass, and by it improve the appearance of their farms.

Cousin WILL.

Carthage, June 1852.

**List of New Patents,
Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to
June 15th, 1852.**

[FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.]

CHURNS.—By Clarkson Rhodes, of Morrow, Ohio: I claim hanging the series of beaters or dashers by rods extending from the shaft, the lower ends of which rods support the fulcrum on which the beaters or dashers move (not confining myself to the number or form of the dashers), the said dashers being operated by the rods and bell cranks, substantially as set forth.

HAY RAKES.—By C. R. Soule, of Fairfield, Vt.: I claim so constructing revolving spring tooth rakes, as to bring the centre of revolution nearer the lower ends of the teeth, than can be done by having them revolve on the head, around which the teeth are coiled (which is the usual mode), by which means I cause them to revolve much quicker, and in giving a much shorter distance than otherwise can be done, while at the same time, they revolve much easier and more readily, in consequence of having the second head, coil, &c., to balance, or nearly so, the remaining hest of the teeth, &c., which will be on the other side of the centre of revolution, or nearly so, thereby giving the required length and elasticity to the teeth, with a quick and easy revolution, which accomplish as set forth, or by means analogous thereto.

HOMINY MACHINES.—By Samuel Null, of Carroll Co., Md: I claim the combination of the beaters CC, with the beaters DD, each moving in opposite directions, as set forth.

WHEEL CULTIVATORS.—By F. P. Root, of Sweden N. Y.: I am aware that there are other modes of raising and lowering the frame containing the teeth of cultivators in use, particularly that patented to D. B. Rogers, Jan. 16, 1849, which consists mainly of a combination of a crank axletree, extending across the centre of the frame, on the ends or cranks whereof are mounted the sustaining wheels, while I acknowledge the similarity of the lifting action of the cranks of the axletree to that of the pivoted segment levers used by me, and which I disclaim, yet I am not aware that Mr. Rogers is entitled to claim all means for effecting the same result, and I conceive that my improvements differ in material points from his, and which forms the object of my claims, as follows:

Mounting the carriage wheels upon axles, only when said axles are made to project from pivotted segment-shaped levers at each side of the frame, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

SEED PLANTERS.—By B. D. Sanders, of Holliday's Cove, Va.: I claim the construction of the serpentine driving cam, the cam being formed of two parts and placed on the axle, one part of the cam being fixed firmly to the axle, and the other moving freely thereon, and secured at the desired point to the axle by a set screw, each part of the cam being formed of a collar, having a zig zag or serpentine thread or projection upon it, the friction roller or bulb, at the lower end of the lever, fitting between the threads or projections which act against it, as the cam revolves, and give a reciprocating motion to the shove-rod substantially as described.

SEED PLANTERS.—By J. P. Ross, of Lewisburgh, Pa.: I claim, first, the seeding apparatus, constructed substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth, consisting of the cups and receivers, the plate, and their attachments.

I also claim the mode of putting the cups into motion and stopping them, by shifting the pitman, as described, on to or from the eccentric by the windlass, in manner set forth.

I also claim raising and holding the teeth by the

employment of the apparatus for turning and holding the windlass, consisting of a crank and bevel wheels, as described, so that one man can easily raise the teeth to any desired height, and to a much greater range than can be done conveniently by levers, or similar devices, and attach it in that position by the revolving clutch which meets, when at the proper height, with the crank which it fastens.

HARVESTERS.—By G. H. Rugg, of South Ottawa, Ill.: I claim the curved fingers, in combination with the rivets, projections below the sickle, by which means the sickle is prevented from being clogged or bound, substantially as described.

HAY RAKES.—By Zenas Sanders, of West Windsor, Vt.: I claim the construction of the axle and rake head, with hinges connecting it with the platform, in combination with the draft strap, to raise and depress the rake teeth, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

CHURNING MACHINES.—By Gelston Sanford, of Ellenville, N. Y., (assignor to G. M. Meacham, of Enfield, Ct.): I claim the arrangement of dogs or pawls, and pin, with wedges, for the purpose of tripping each other.

POTATO WASHERS.—By Alonzo Bentley, of Honesdale, Pa.: I claim the screen and cylinder combined, the screen working within the cylinder, and its axis or shaft working within or through the tubular projections or bearings of the same, substantially as set forth.

English Dairy Cheese.

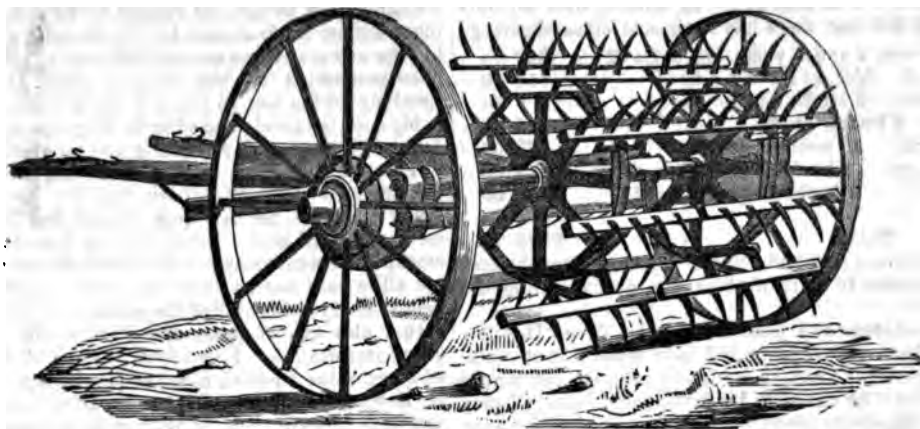
My method of making English Dairy Cheese is as follows: the night's milk is strained into my vat, and I then set a stream of water running around it from a lead pipe, to cool it, and keep it sweet; in the morning, the morning's milk is strained into the vat with the night's milk. The heat is then raised to 88°, when rennet sufficient is added to produce perfect coagulation in from 40 to 60 minutes. When the curd is completely formed, I cut it across with an instrument made with a steel frame, and strung across with a wire. After standing a few minutes, I commence raising the heat—cutting it and keeping it stirred moderately—until it is heated to 106°, when I commence drawing off the whey, also the water is changed, and cold water set to running around it, keeping it well stirred (but not so violent as to start the white whey) until the whey is drained off. I then add one lb. of ground Turk's Island salt for every 24 pounds of cheese—weighed when it comes from the press. It is then put in press, and pressed about six hours, and taken out and covered with cloth; then dipped from half a minute to a minute in boiling water; then placed in the press until the next day. It is then taken out, and placed on a shelf until fairly dry. I then apply a sort of varnish, hot; they are then put away on shelves, and turned occasionally, and if any white mould appears on them, rubbing with a wet cloth removes it.

Yours, &c.,

A. BARTLETT.

REMARKS.—Two of Mr. Bartlett's cheeses sent to the State Fair last fall, fell into the hands of the editors of the Cultivator, and it was the general opinion of the two households, that they were *not bad to take*. He has furnished us a drawing of his cheese vat and apparatus, but we shall not be able to present an engraving of it.—Eds.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS:—At a meeting of the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, it was decided to hold the Fair the coming season at LONDON, Madison county, on the 6th and 7th days of October.—A very liberal scale of premiums was agreed upon, amounting to over \$350. J. T. WARDER, Sec'y.
Springfield, June 23, 1852.



ENGLISH HAY SPREADING MACHINES.

By the English farmers, the above machine is considered one of the most important of modern inventions. In this country, owing to the usually bright sunny weather at haying time and the comparatively short time required for curing hay, this machine is not so important; still we believe it would be found of great advantage wherever much hay is produced and the crop is somewhat heavy; as by its use the curing process could be more speedily and evenly accomplished, with very little labor—thus improving the quality of the hay and lessening the cost of its production. Who will be the first to volunteer to import one of the machines into Ohio? —Eds. O. CULTIVATOR.

DESCRIPTION.—"The machine consists of a skeleton carriage, having a series of revolving rakes occupying the place of the body. A ratchet-wheel attached to the carriage-wheel takes hold of the spur-wheel by means of a pall, and carries it round when the machine advances, but slips on backing or turning. The spur-wheel works into a pinion. The two rake-wheels are of very light construction, and are armed with eight rakes. The rakes are attached to the wheels by tumbling-joints, and are held to the work by springs only; by which arrangement, when any undue resistance is opposed to a rake, such as stone or other obstruction, the rake falls back till the obstruction has been passed, when the springs immediately return it to a working position. The machine is also furnished with the means of elevating and depressing the center of the revolving rakes, and of bringing the rake-teeth nearer to, or farther from the ground.

When in operation the machine is drawn by one horse, or sometimes two horses, and the result of the combination of the gearing is, that the revolving rake makes $4\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions for one of the carriage-wheel. The latter being 3 feet 10 inches diameter, will pass over 12 feet or thereby in one revolution, and the rakes being 4 feet 6 inches diameter over the extreme points of the teeth, will describe a circle of about 14 feet in circumference, and this revolving $4\frac{1}{2}$ times for one of the other, the points of the teeth will pass through 63 feet while the carriage has moved over 12 feet, and as there are 8 rake-heads, there will be 8 times $4\frac{1}{2}$ —36 contacts with the substance which is to be lifted in a space of 12 feet, or one at every four inches. From this calculation it will be seen that the hay under the operation of this machine will undergo a process of teasing or tedding of the most perfect description, and by this exposure the drying process is effected in a period greatly shorter and more effectually than could be done by any number of hands. Thus, if we suppose the horse to walk $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and the machine to cover 6 feet in breadth, we have a surface of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres nearly covered in an hour. There are varia-

tions in the mode of constructing this hay-tedder, but not differing essentially from the one here figured. The price is £14"—(say \$70.)—STEPHENS.

Thomas Bowman's Experiments.

Farming products — Profitable Sheep, &c.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR:—I am still following my favorite occupation on the same farm, with near the same success attending it as before, (see *Cultivator* Vol. VII, No. 9.) My crops of grain the past year were good, wheat crop, 30 acres, yielded 850 bu., being over 28 bu. per acre, nine acres of oats sown on corn stubble yielded 450 bu.; 11 acres of corn, the quantity per acre I cannot state—probably 70 bu. My corn-field was in wheat, the previous crop was sown with clover, but as it did not take well I plowed it up for corn the following spring, manured and subsoiled as before mentioned. I sold my wheat in Massillon at two different times after seeding last fall. I sold 504 bushels for 58¢, and on the 17th of 1st month I sold 222, 43–60 bus. for 64¢ per bu. When I cut my wheat crop in the fall of 1850 I mentioned having made a little experiment: having sowed one land across the field that was ribbed and one without ribbing, the rest of the field on both sides of the before mentioned lands was drilled, and at harvest we concluded that there would be 35 bushels per acre on the drilled part of the field and on the other about 30, making 5 bu s per acre in favor of the drill. I had intended to have sown all my crop last fall with the drill, but was prevented by sickness.

I noticed, in looking over the *Cultivator* for the 1st of seventh month, (Vol. VII,) an article on sheep in reply to mine—"Woolly heads versus Bald heads," but as I have no personal knowledge of the writer, he cannot accuse me of tramping on his toes intentionally. I can inform friend D. that I am not yet convinced of error, nor do I believe he will ask confession of me until I am. Why does friend D. of all of his 500 Guadalupe, boast of one ewe lamb that he bought of his neighbor, Lodge, that he through a mistake calls Saxon; for I believe that if he will take the pains to examine the description of a Saxony sheep on pages 134–5 of volume 5, *Ohio Cultivator*, given by friend T. Reed, he will at once acknowledge his error. I had a ewe last spring which sheared 4 lbs of the highest grade, which sold at Kinderhook for 65¢ per lb., and a buck of the same age which sheared 5 lbs., of the same grade, and was sold at the same place, the buck's fleece would amount to \$3.25, ewe's would be \$2.60, or 15¢ more than friend D.'s, if he will take the pains to calculate his right. Last spring my flock, 325 fleeces, was sold at Kinderhook for

\$460 about 6 months ago. In looking over my note book, I find that there has been sold since shearing:

30 ewes, 2 and 3 years old, at \$1 62	-	\$48 75
100 do, older, at \$1 50 a head	-	150 00
6th mo. 2 lambs for 50c a head	-	1 00
" 2 bucks, at \$8 a head	-	16 00
7th mo. 50 wethers at \$1 50	-	75 00
11th mo. 1 buck at \$15 00	-	15 00
" 3 bucks at \$6 per head	-	18 00

Total - - - - - \$323 75

I still have on hand 217 prime young sheep, besides killing some 10 or 15 wethers for mutton during the summer.

This statement I have made to let friend D. know that I have a good profit, if I have made "more noise than wool," and can, in a friendly manner, ask him to beat it if he can with his 500 Guadalupe. I may say, in answer to friend D.'s inquiry as to how I "keep 330 sheep on 100 acres of land, raise 30 acres of wheat, some corn and oats, and keep cattle and horses," that I have, in addition to 100 acres plow land, the advantage of the pasture of 30 acres of inclosed timber land, but as they don't afford much pasture, I have been in the practice of keeping more horses, cattle and hogs than are necessary for the use of the farm;—keeping my hogs the most of the time in a close pen or small yard. And if I find I am likely to be short of feed, I think it no disgrace to the farm to buy some.

Now I hope friend D. will not think hard of me if I in turn ask him how many acres he has to pasture or keep his 500 Guadalupe on, that he prizes so highly for easy keeping and heavy profits.

Massillon, sixth mo. 1852. THOMAS BOWMAN.

Crops—Good Sheep—Agricultural Societies.

FRIENDS BATEHAM AND HARRIS:—Having seen some of the beautiful things of this earth for some days past, in a recent ramble through Delaware, Union, and into Champaign and Logan, I will now speak of what I saw by the way. The first thing that attracted my notice wherever I passed was the very backward condition of spring crops. Nearly all the corn that I saw standing, was planted in this month, although there are some exceptions. The prospect now is somewhat flattering, the warm weather is starting the corn up with a perfect rush. Oats are very small for the time of year, but look very thrifty and growing. Wheat seemed to bid the fairest of any crop to reward the honest farmer for his labor; but the chances are many for the crop to be blighted. The farmers, I find, already talk of the Weevil; and to satisfy curiosity I examined one of the fields of wheat, of which by the by we have a goodly number in this vicinity, and found every head that I examined, containing what farmers call red weevil, around some grains I am confident there were at least one dozen of that insect.

The general appearance of the country which I passed through, with but few exceptions, is anything but flattering to the eye of one whose heart beats high for improvement. I did not see, after leaving our own beautiful neighborhood, any very well cultivated farms, except in the vicinity of the beautiful town of Delaware. Union county, or at least the most of it, is very poorly farmed, notwithstanding "UNCLE BEN" hails from that county, and, by the by, Uncle Ben and his Father are most excellent Pennsylvania Farmers! But Union county can boast of but few such farmers. The rich bottom lands along Big Darby in this county, no more send up the luxuriant growth of corn that they used to do formerly. The same log cabins occupy the ground they did 20 years ago, and probably will for 20 years to come: the same might with propriety be said of the bottom lands along the Scioto.

Buildings look better; the opinion seems prevalent that these bottom lands cannot be "worn out," and probably the owners cannot see any difference. But having been acquainted with the places of which I have been speaking for the last 15 years, I can see that not near as big corn is raised as used to be 10 years ago. The cause is a continued ploughing and no grazing.

There is a very rich tract of land lying northeast of Delaware towards Woodbury, but few people have found it out yet, the best field of corn that I saw was on this tract of land. Being a great favorite of good stock, I strained my eyes considerably to see some;—but all in vain until I came near Woodstock, Champaign county, where I had the pleasure of seeing good cattle, also one of those fine French sheep of last years' importation. I also found a flock of fine woolled ewes of the Spanish blood at Lewisburg, owned by R. B. Spain, out of which I bought 20 ewes and lambs, and have brought them to Morrow, as an improvement on our common stock; and our friend Joseph Mosher has lately bought 5 full blood French ewes of John Campbell, of Vermont, which he found it was necessary for him to do to keep ahead. One of said ewes was shorn of 14 lbs. of unwashed wool. The following are the dimensions of said sheep: Length 4½ feet, height 2½ feet, girth 3½ feet, 2 years old.

In all human probability our county societies will need a grand impetus to keep them in motion—some new Idea or some new regulation must be made in order to get the masses interested enough to induce a more general exhibition. At our County Fair last fall an old wind-mill, an old harrow and an old plow, without any competition, carried off the premiums, which was perfectly right as far as it went, but how shall we get more competition? We will suppose that our neighbor A. is known to have the best sheep in the county; who is going to take sheep to compete with him? no one, of course; consequently we will have but one lot of sheep on the ground. Probably this never would occur, yet most men will not buy a lottery ticket without knowing that some prize or other will be drawn. The right of membership of our Agricultural Society is secured by paying \$1; now if that dollar was awarded as a premium for one or more good articles put on exhibition at the Fair by such member, would it not work with a magic? Our exhibitions would be better, our societies larger and more interesting.

J. M. W.

Mt. Gilead, 6th mo. 20th, 1852.

Letter from Uncle Ben.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—Finding no place where he might "rest the sole of his foot" more comfortably than at home, UNCLE BEN has returned and taken up his old occupation at this season of the year,—that of following the cultivator: not the "Ohio Cultivator," but the cultivator harrow, which, for working corn, he ever considers preferable to the more commonly used implement, a shovel-plough. In looking over the editorial items of your last, he discovers his signature used, (not much to his credit of course,) and an excellent idea of "Cousin Bob's" and the editor's in regard to History. Never in my life did I more sensibly feel the lack of geographical and historical knowledge, than when upon my late tour; and it was there determined and is yet settled in my mind to devote a portion of my time hereafter to these branches.

Returning from Philadelphia to New York by way of the Camden & Amboy route, thence, up the Hudson river to Albany, thence by railroad to Buffalo, from there to Toledo, spending two nights and a day on the broad blue waters of Lake Erie—a good part of the time out of sight of land or sail—thence to Sandusky, and down the Rail Road to West Liberty, spending some time at each of those places, and ma-

ing a visit to the Genesee and Niagara Falls by the way, gave a glimpse at a variety of country, and every the most beautiful and grand in nature, (more beautiful than fine buildings,) of which I had thought have written at some length; but finding the editors not relish my long tales, conclude that I have been exercised in things too high for me," and bid farewell, vowing more room for more learned and favored correspondents, whose productions are well worthy of publication. H. M. Tracy and F. D. Gage's letters are particularly interesting. One thing I will say: in not of my travels, not even in Western New York, I see so good a prospect for crops as in the favored key State, the issue, yet in the hands of an All-wise Providence.

M. FELL.

North Lewisburg, Campaign Co.,
6 mo. 19th 1852 }

"Red Weevil" in the Wheat Crop.

Many fields of wheat in this part of the State have been greatly damaged by the ravages of the "Red weevil," or larvæ of the wheat midge (*Cecidomyia tritici*, of Kirby). Some injury was done by the same insect in 1849; but its ravages were not then as extensive, we believe, as the present season, and many farmers having never before witnessed the like, are justly alarmed at the discovery of this new enemy of the wheat crop. This insect has been for many years too well known to wheat farmers in more Eastern and Northern States; where it occasionally almost destroys the wheat crop in some districts, but it is by no means regular in its visits, and is not seen at all in some seasons—as is also the case with its brother species, the *Hessian Fly*, which it very much resembles in appearance, in the winged state, though differing widely in its time and mode of attacking the crop.

A full description and history of both these insects, with engravings, may be found in the Ohio Cultivator of July 1, 1849 (Vol V. p. 193-4), to which most of our readers can refer. We repeat the description of the midge, or the *red weevil*, as it is commonly called by farmers.

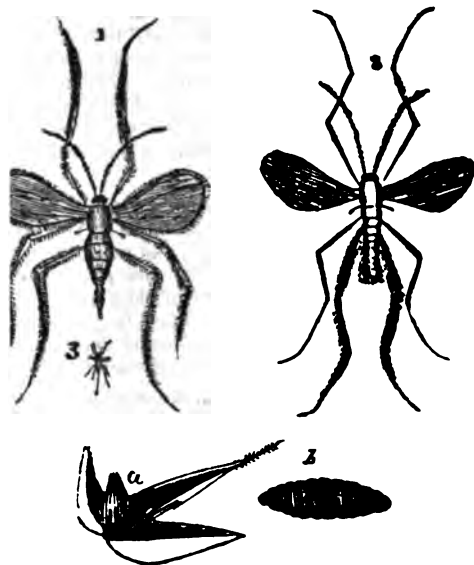


fig. 1, female fly—2, male do—the figures greatly magnified.

Natural size of the fly, about one-fifth of an inch in length.

Kernel of young wheat, with the chaff open, showing the worms as found feeding upon the grain.

b. *Pupa*, or dormant state of the insect (magnified) as found after the grain is ripe.

The fly above represented, and which produces so much mischief, is so small as to be scarcely visible except to very good eyes. Its body is not much larger than its offspring, the tiny yellow worm found in the heads of wheat; its wings are thin and transparent; its legs and antennæ very slender, almost invisible. These flies make their appearance, sometimes in countless myriads, about the time the wheat is in blossom, and may be seen dancing over the heads of wheat in the evening after a sunny day, or in the shade of trees or clouds at other hours. During the heat of the day they rest near the ground among the plants of wheat or grass, but are active during the night. The eggs are deposited in the chaff around the kernel—often as many as 8 or 10 in a single kernel; and as many as 30 flies have been found engaged on a single head of wheat.

Dr. Harris says, "the eggs are hatched in about 8 days. The little worms are white at first, but soon become yellow or orange color. They do not exceed one-eighth of an inch in length, and are not provided with feet. They feed on the germ in the milky state, and their ravages cease when the grain begins to harden. They do not burrow within the kernel, but live on the pollen and soft matter of the grain, which they probably extract from the base of the germ. It appears from various statements, that very early and very late sown wheat usually escapes. When the maggots begin their ravages soon after the blossoming of the grain, the kernels never fill out at all. Pinched, or partly filled kernels are the consequence of later attacks."

The worms attain their growth, and most of them quit the heads of wheat before the straw ripens. Some writers suppose they fall to the ground, and others that they crawl down when the straw is wet with dew or rain. They doubtless burrow in the soil, and remain in a dormant state through the winter and following spring; then if not destroyed by frost or other casualties, re-appear as flies to renew their mischief, when the wheat crop is in blossom.

HOME EXHIBITIONS.—Our valued friend T. J. MORRIS, of Bethel, furnishes the following spicy item to the *Clermont Courier*:

COLT SHOW.—On Saturday last, the farmers near Bethel had an exhibition of their best Spring Colts. Forty-five were on the ground, with their dams and sires, and marched through the village, making quite a display to those who delight in fine stock. A lively competition exists here in stock-raising, as well as in grains and products generally. Look out Farmers, or Old Tate will come in for a large share of Premiums at the next County Fair.

The best colt at the exhibition was owned by Mr. King. It was two and a half months old, and thirteen hands high. Fifty-five dollars was offered and refused for it. A premium of \$5 was awarded to the owner by J. A. J. Ross, of Bethel, the owner of its sire. Several other small premiums were awarded.

T. J. M.

ROSS COUNTY.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 12th ultimo, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—JAMES VAUSE.

Vice President—JAS. R. ANDERSON.

Secretary—R. H. LANSING.

Treasurer—GEO. W. WORKMAN.

Board of Directors—Chas. E. Harness, John H. Davis, Wm. Welsh, Joseph McConnell, Addison Pearson.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, JULY 1, 1852.

Ohio State Teachers' Association.

The fourth Semi-Annual meeting will be held at Sandusky City, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th days of July. The provisions of the proposed school law will be prominent topics of debate; which will make this an important session of the Association. Arrangements are in progress with Rail Road companies, by which those who pay full fare in going to Sandusky will be returned free. Ladies will be gratuitously entertained by the citizens of Sandusky. We hope the Teachers of Ohio will keep up the interest of these meetings. Their present position in keeping the noble ANDREWS in the field, and supporting an Educational Journal, may well challenge the admiration of the country. With the discouragements before them, Ohio has the noblest set of teachers in the world.

THE WHEAT CROP in central and southern Ohio is ready for the harvest. We learn that harvesting has commenced in the lower valleys. We notice in a few excursions about Columbus that the most forward fields seem to have escaped the Weevil, while those of later growth, are in some cases entirely ruined. The weather now is quite favorable to the ripening of the crop.

✂ CORRESPONDENTS in sending seasonable articles, should bear in mind that we must close the composition on the Cultivator at least four days before the date of publication.

✂ POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.—See call in another column.

COUNTY FAIRS IN OHIO.—We are preparing a table of the times and places of the several county fairs to be held the coming autumn. We hope to make this table complete, embracing all the counties which will hold Agricultural Fairs, for which purpose we solicit information from all such counties, as soon as the times and places of their fairs are agreed upon. We have already upon our list the counties of Ashtabula, Belmont, Butler, Carroll, Clark and Madison, Coshoc-ton, Cuyahoga, Huron and Erie, Knox, Licking, Mahoning, Mercer, Seneca, Stark, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Wayne, Wood. Push along that column! At least fifty other counties in Ohio should report themselves in the field.

KNOX COUNTY.—The fourth Annual Fair of this society will be held at Mt. Vernon, on the 29th and 30th days of September. They have adopted a very judicious premium list, and the awarding committees include names well known as eminent agriculturists;—we are proud to be caught in such company.—The Managers have had the good sense to follow the lead of Licking and Trumbull, in offering prizes for Female Horsemanship. If we can get up to Knox at that time, we shall hunt up our long neglected spurs, and go prepared for a grand *spurge*.

DELAWARE COUNTY has published a well arranged premium list, amounting to the aggregate to \$250.

THE BIGGEST YET.—We thought Muskingum county had piled up the most respectable Premium List, until we got hold of the list for *Tuscarawas* county; it leads handsomely; and to show that this county means to keep ahead, we have only to refer to the fact that it proposes to insure success by making the laborer intelligent. Besides offering as prizes, a large number of valuable books and periodicals, we notice that over fifty copies of the *Ohio Cultivator* are to be awarded. This unsolicited compliment is fully appreciated, and we shall strive still more to deserve it. The next fair of this county will be held at *Canal Dover*, on the 14th and 15th days of October.

STILL ANOTHER.—The Northwest is waking up, and Wood County is out with her second annual schedule for a fair to be held at *Perrysburgh*, on the 6th and 7th days of October. After the bow we have just made Tuscarawas and some other counties, our hats are off again to the working men of Wood, who have offered some 40 copies of the *Cultivator*, in their Premium List.

DRILLED WHEAT.—Our correspondent, E. Walker, of Virginia, inquires about the benefit of Wheat Drills. We have given, from time to time, the opinions of such of our correspondents as have reported their experience. We believe the general opinion to be that drilled wheat yields from three to five bushels more to the acre than that sown broadcast. The result depends in a great measure upon the winter. Observations upon last winter's effects, are very much in favor of wheat put in with a drill.

JUVENILE SINGING.—We had the pleasure of attending a concert of the singing school under the charge of Mr. KEMMERER. The artistic arrangements of the exhibition were happily conceived and well carried out. There were a large number of children on the platform, who sung with spirit and precision, as they usually do. A large number of our citizens were present and enjoyed a rich treat, just such a one as they can enjoy almost any day they will take the trouble to visit our public schools.

LABOR AND MACHINERY.—Business is a self-regulating machine. The California and Oregon fevers have carried off a large number of our most active laborers, and "Free Homes for All" will take off a great many more, and now just as we are beginning to feel the want of farm hands, come in the great machines, for sowing grain, reaping, mowing, threshing, cutting wood, and many other things, so that we can spare the boys to go off and take possession of the vast inviting acres of the West.

"COUSIN IKE" is mistaken in supposing that we offer to keep open a boys' department. We are always glad to hear from the boys, and most when they avoid the juvenile didactics of schoolboy composition, and the assumed professionalism of older men. Their experience upon general agriculture, is generally too deficient for example, while incidental topics in their hands, may be made interesting and useful.

"COUSIN JIMMY'S" letter shows that he is on the right track, but is written too much at random. No one should "take up the pen" to write for the public until he has something definite in his mind to write about.

GOOD SHEEP FOR OHIO.—W. S. Wetmore, of New York, purchased a buck and a ewe, from Col. Jewett's importation. The buck, shorn, weighs 205 pounds, and the ewe, shorn, weighs 190 pounds; both in very ordinary condition. These two, in high condition, with their fleeces, would weigh at least 500 pounds. Mr. Wetmore will send these, and some of his recently imported broad-tailed sheep, to his farm in Stark county, Ohio.—*Scioto Gazette*.

Notices of Publications Received.

FARMER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN AGRICULTURE. A family text book for the country, or the rural home, being a cyclopedia of the more important topics in modern Agriculture, and in Natural History, and Domestic Economy, adapted to rural life. By John L. Blake, D. D., author of "Farmer's day Book," and several other works. 475 pp. Price \$1.25. Published by C. M. SAXTON, N. Y. The book is in the usual attractive and uniform style of Saxton's publications and will make a handsome addition to the Farmer's Library. Though less extensive than the work of Cuthbert W. Johnson, of England, or of D. P. Gardner, published by Harpers, this will be found a most valuable reference work for farmers not supplied with larger works should not obtain it. The subjects are alphabetically arranged, so that the work will serve both as a dictionary and as a manual of information.

BOOKS OF THE FARM, with instructions for their external management.

This valuable little work forms one of a series of Saxton's Rural Hand Books, of which we have received several. This volume consists of 135 pages, partly adapted from Richardson's English work of the same name; but as the Pests of an American Farm differ essentially from those of Britain, reference is made to Wilson, Audubon, Godman, Harris, and Miss Morris, all eminent in their respective fields, in matters relating to Beasts, Birds and Insects. Price 25 cents.

above works, together with others previously published, we have from our friends BURR & RANDALL, Publishers of this city, at the old stand of I. N. Gage, who have recently refitted that establishment and are receiving an entire new stock of books and other things in that line. We noticed upon their shelves a good assortment of agricultural works of the same kind as the above.

EDUCATIONAL TRACTS. By 'LETSON,' the Back-School Teacher. We have received these tracts, number, from the author, who will please accept our thanks. No. 1. General Remarks on Education and Remarks on School Houses. No. 2. My Governing a School. No. 3. Advice to teachers and hints to parents. No. 4. Union Schools and how to be wise. We have heard of the labors of gentlemen in Stark county, and our LORIN ANTHONY, who is good authority, says LETSON is doing a good work in behalf of schools. The four tracts contain, postage free, by sending 25 cts. (the cost of the paper,) and two postage stamps, in a letter, to "N. Y. New Baltimore, Stark County, Ohio, or to J. REGOR, Canton.

THE LADY'S BOOK is always punctual: the July issue has been in hand several days. We are glad his popular magazine assuming more of a practical useful character, instead of leading off in a style of flummery.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—Mr. Almon Hays, of Sharon, Friday last, sent us a sample of AUSTRALIAN wheat from his fields, some of the stalks of which measured five feet eight inches in length. The stem to be unusually solid and able to withstand wind—the heads were large and full, and Mr. Hays thinks it will prove a valuable kind of wheat for the first crop. Should any of our friends wish to experiment with it they can doubtless obtain seed in this fall.—*Mansfield Herald.*

WHEAT.—The wheat crop has been harvested, and is an abundant one—larger than has been raised in this section of the country for years. Rain is much needed at this time.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate.*

Apple Trees—Bitter Rot, &c.

EDS. O. CULT:—Is there any remedy for bitter-rot in apples? I have a choice assortment, but the rot has destroyed a large share of several crops of fruit of late. I think it was recommended by some one several years ago, in the Cultivator, that trimming the trees was a cause of bitter rot—but some of my trees have not been trimmed for several years, and as far as my observation extends they are not correct.

Morgan county, 1852.

ISAAC WALKER.

REMARKS.—In the Ohio Cultivator, vol. VI, (1850) pp. 141 and 283, friend Walker will find more information about bitter-rot than we have ever seen in print elsewhere. He will there find that his neighbor, the late Dr. Barker recommends *high feeding* of apple trees, as the best remedy for the disease.—**EDS.**

DISEASES IN APPLE TREES—INQUIRY.

EDS. O. CULT:—There has of late years a disease appeared in apple trees in this vicinity, which appears to be spreading, and has already caused great losses. It is first seen by the decaying and splitting open of the bark around the body of the tree near the surface of the ground, say for 8 to 12 inches in height, and on examination the sap wood as well as the bark is found dead and decaying, while the roots beneath and the trunk above remain sound and healthy. The trees continue to live and will even bear fruit the first year after the appearance of the disease, but invariably die the next year. We should be pleased to obtain any information in regard to the cause or prevention of this disease. Perhaps it may be familiar to you, or to some of the readers of the Cultivator. L. S.

Perry tp. Stark Co., O., June 1852.

REMARKS.—We have occasionally seen trees affected in a manner similar to the foregoing, after a very severe winter and where the land is flat and clayey, with a hard-pan subsoil, causing water to stand on the surface for several days at a time in winter and spring. Peach and cherry trees are more apt to suffer in this way than apple—we have never known apple trees to suffer thus on good dry ground, and it may be some other cause in the case above alluded to. If any of our readers can throw light on the subject we hope they will do so.—**EDS.**

A GOOD KEEPER. * * * About the year 1830 I planted an orchard called grafted fruit; one of the trees grew faster and bore fruit sooner than the rest—a large and fine apple, a little sour, will keep sound and of good flavor the year round. I send you a couple of grafts, which you may set if you please, and for want of a better name call them L's yearling.

Osceola, O., March, 1852.

S. L.

REMARKS.—Owing to a pressure of business, we did not find time to set the grafts, but if our friend L. will send us 2 or 3 specimens of the apples next fall, we will try and find the true name, if it has one, and shall feel much obliged. Many thanks for your good wishes and compliments for the female writers of the Cultivator—they are indeed a choice band, and are doing a good work, we trust, among the ten thousand families now visited by the Cultivator.—**EDS.**

SHEEP AND WOOL.—According to a statement communicated to the National Intelligencer, by the Superintendent of the Census, the number of sheep and pounds of wool produced in the United States, according to the census of 1850 is 21,571,306 sheep, and 52,417,287 pounds of wool.

✂ A second communication from H. J. CANFIELD, of Mahoning, on sheep, has to be laid over, as we find ourselves running rather strong on that subject in No. Also one from Friend JOSEPH MOSHER.

L. G. Morris' Sale of Live Stock.

Through the kind attention of SANFORD HOWARD, Esq., editor of the *Boston Cultivator*, we have the result of the recent sale of stock at Mount Fordham, N. Y. Mr. H. says:

"The animals were all numbered according to the catalogue, and were placed in situations where they could be conveniently examined, from 9 o'clock till noon, at which time the company were invited to a collation, consisting of the most substantial viands, served in a spacious out-building. After partaking of refreshments, the sale commenced under the management of James M. Miller, as auctioneer. The English practice of selling by a sand glass was adopted. The article is like an hour-glass, but so graduated as to run but three seconds. The auctioneer holds the glass in his fingers in such a position as to be seen by the whole company. A bid is announced, which holds while the sand runs, and if it runs out before another bid is given, it is a sale. This mode expedites the bidding. In this instance, the 84 lots sold, were got off in about two hours.

"The prices, considering that there were several quite aged cows, and some calves, lambs, and pigs that were too young, were generally fair, and on the whole, satisfactory. We think Mr. Morris has now established the fact, that periodical sales and lettings of fine stock can be made to succeed in this country, and that they may be mutually advantageous to the buyer and seller.

"AVERAGE PRICES.—*Short-horn cows*—seven in number, \$84.28 per head. *Short-horn heifers*—two, \$80.25 per head. *Short-horn bulls*—LAMARTINE, let for season, \$200 One bull sold, \$180. *Short-horn bull calves*—seven, \$105 per head. Thus 21 head of short-horns, averaged \$105.71 per head. Six of these were pure white, and four were from 10 to 17 years old.

"*Devons*—one two-year-old heifer, and three calves averaged \$53.75 per head.

"*Ayrshires*—nineteen, averaged \$64.07 per head.

"*Sheep*—three rams let for the season, \$37.50; and eleven head sold, averaged \$14.22.

"The aggregate amount of the stock sold was \$4,561.

"*Swine*—thirty-eight, \$11.56 each. Subsequent to the sale, Mr. Morris sold all the pigs he had, that were old enough to deliver, at \$25 per pair."

We notice sales of Suffolk pigs at \$13 a pair. Boars from \$10 to \$30 each. One sow as high as \$40. Essex pigs \$30 to \$32.50 per pair, at two months old. Sales for the most part were made to residents of N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The celebrated Durham bull, "Lamartine," was let to Calvin Fletcher, Esq., of Indiana. Thus with "Earl Seaham," that State has two of the best short-horn bulls in this country.

From Northwestern Illinois—Potato Bug.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR:—We have had a very backward spring here; we had frost as late as the 9th of June, so as to see the effects of it on the corn for some days; since that we have had fine showers, which makes vegetation look very promising.

Wheat looks much better now than was expected, although the appearance of rust is very certain. If you please, Messrs. Editors, you or some of your readers give a remedy for the potato bug, as the time will soon be for them to commence their depredations. I feel very much interested, as I have a good prospect at present. I was advised by a friend a few days ago

to take asafetida and sprinkle through my field, which I shall try if I do not find something more effectual.

Please let us know, that live back here out of school. L. R. CAVERDEE.

Arcadia, Ill., June, 1852.

REMARK—We know of no remedy for the potato bug which will not at the same time destroy the crop. It seems to be an enemy, with whose periods and transformations we are not yet familiar.—Eds.

State Fairs, 1852.

Vermont at Rutland	-	Sept.	1, 2, 3
New York, at Utica	-	"	7, 8, 9, 10
Ohio, at Cleveland	-	"	15, 16, 17
Rhode Island Society of Improvement, at Providence	-	"	15, 16, 17
Canada West, at Toronto	-	"	21 to 24
Michigan, at Detroit	-	"	22, 23, 24
Kentucky	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-
American Institute at N. Y.	Oct.	8	
" Exhibition of Stock	-	-	19, 20, 21
Wisconsin, at Milwaukee	-	"	6, 7, 8
American Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia	-	"	13
Georgia	-	"	18 to 23
Pennsylvania	-	"	20, 21, 22
Maryland, at Baltimore	-	"	26, 27 28 29

Strawberries—Culture and Varieties.

MESSRS. BATEHAM AND HARRIS:—I have been trying for three years past to cultivate the Strawberry, and have entirely failed. This failure I attribute, mainly, to the want of the right kind of plants to begin with. I hauled the best kind of mold I could find, and fixed up two small beds in good order. I then set the plants, in rows, twenty inches apart each way—the smaller bed containing 44 hills, the larger one double that number. They have grown luxuriantly, but have yielded little or no fruit.

I have read what little has fallen in my way on strawberry culture, and among the rest a little pamphlet from the able pen of Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati. With the aid of this pamphlet (which I recently obtained) and the right kind of plants to begin with, I think I could still succeed. Could the inquiry be made through your columns, where good reliable plants can be had, and, at what price. The "Cincinnati Hudson" has been spoken of as a very prolific variety. We have frequent intercourse with Cincinnati, and could obtain from there more readily perhaps than any other place, if we could be informed to whom to apply. Respectfully yours, &c.,

Indiana, 1852.

THOMAS WESLEY.

REMARKS—Our friend is doubtless correct in the supposition that *sterile plants* were the cause of his failure; for as has been frequently stated in this paper and other publications, it is necessary to use much care in procuring plants to obtain *pistillate* or bearing varieties; but old and neglected beds are liable to be overrun with staminate or barren kinds; and only a few of these should be planted in a row or bed by themselves a few feet distant from the others, to increase their fruitfulness.

In regard to the varieties, Burr's new Pine and Rival Hudson are perhaps as good as any; but the Cincinnatians still adhere to their old Hudson for a market fruit, and some give Hovey's Seedling the preference for its fine size and color, though in flavor it is inferior to the others, at least in this climate. There are several other and newer varieties that have been favorably noticed about Cincinnati and elsewhere, but their character is not fully decided, and

the plants are dear as yet. Most of the kinds we have named can be safely procured through any respectable nurseryman or seedsman at Cincinnati, at prices ranging from \$1 to \$3 per 100, according to the quality desired. An order (with money) addressed to Dr. J. A. Warder, editor of the *Western Horticultural Review*, would be placed in good hands; and if it can be afforded, the addition of \$3 for a year's subscription to his excellent magazine will be found a good investment. The month of October we have found a good time in this climate for setting strawberry plants, (if not too dry,) then cover the beds slightly with tan or chip earth in winter. Early in the spring is also a good time. We shall speak of varieties of strawberries again before long.—Ed.

Chapter on Haymaking.

TIME FOR CUTTING GRASS.—This must depend on the kinds of grass cultivated. We have seen that Timothy affords nearly double the quantity of nutriment, if cut after the seed is formed, instead of while in flower, and it is then much more relished by horses and a portion of the stock. Timothy, therefore, should never be cut for them until after the seed has filled. The proper time for harvesting is between the milk and dough state, when it will nearly ripen after cutting. Orchard grass, on the other hand, although possessing two-sevenths more nutritive value for hay in the seed, yet as it is more tender, and much preferred by stock, when cut in flower, and as it continues to grow rapidly afterwards, should always be cut at that time. Even a few days will make an important difference in the value of grass, when cut for hay. The kind of grass, and the stock to which it is to be fed, cannot, therefore, be too closely noted, to detect the precise moment when the grass will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CURING GRASS.—Many farmers do not consider the scorching effects of our cloudless July suns, and the consequence is that hay is too much dried in this country. Unless the grass be very thick and heavy, it will generally cure sufficiently, when exposed in the swath for two days. [By leaving grass in the swath over night a large surface is exposed to dew, and, consequently, to serious injury. We should advise to cut grass only in fair weather, shake it out the same day, and put in cock before night.—Eds. O. CULT.] When shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this condition beyond the first day, or it will thus lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall upon it, unless in cocks. [Just what we said above.—Eds.] It is better, after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cured, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as it is thus secured against damage from occasional greenness; and there is no waste of the salt, as it serves the double object, after curing the hay, of furnishing salt to the cattle and the manure heap.

There is a loss of available, nutritive matter, in the ordinary mode of curing hay, which is obvious to every careful feeder. This is conspicuously evident, in the diminished quantity of milk yielded by cows, when taken from the pasture and put upon the hay made from grass similar to that before consumed. To what this difference is owing, is not yet fully ascertained; but it is undoubtedly the result of several causes combined.

The tender, succulent, grass, in the process of excessive drying, is partially converted into woody fibre, a form, in some degree, equally removed from the nutritive properties of the green herbage, as slabs or saw dust from the life-sustaining principles yielded by fresh young boughs and twigs. When there is mismanagement in the curing process, resulting in fer-

mentation, the saccharine matter, so abundant in the juices of good grass, and so essential to some of the constituents of milk, is converted into alcohol and carbonic acid, both of which rapidly escape, and would be useless to the animal if retained. A series of careful experiments has been made, which showed the important fact, that a cow, thriving on 100 to 120 lbs. of grass per day, required nine pounds of barley or malt in addition to this quantity, when converted into hay. This is stated as illustrating a general principle, without assigning to it any definite or uniform ratio of deterioration, which varies with every variety of grass, and the period and manner of curing.

TIME FOR CUTTING AND MODE OF CURING CLOVER.—Clover should be cut after having fully blossomed and assumed a brownish hue. By close cutting, more forage is secured, and the clover afterwards springs up more rapidly and evenly. The swath, unless very heavy, ought never to be stirred open, but allowed to wilt on the top. It may then be carefully turned over, and when thus partially cured, placed in high slender cocks, and remain till sufficiently dry to remove into the barn. Those who are very careful in curing their hay, provide cheap cotton covers, (tarpaulins are better) which are thrown over the cocks when exposed to the rain, the corners of which are weighted, to prevent being blown up by the wind. The long exposure of clover to the weather, when thus cured, renders this precaution peculiarly desirable. The clover may be housed in a much greener state, by spreading evenly over it in the mow, from ten to twenty quarts of salt per ton. Some add a bushel, but this is more than is either necessary for the clover or judicious for the stock consuming it; as the purgative effects of too much salt induce a wasteful consumption of the forage. A mixture of dry straw with the clover, by absorbing its juices, answers the same purpose, while it materially improves the flavor of the straw for fodder.—*Allen's Farm Book.*

The Natural Bee-Hive.

FRIEND EDITORS:—I thought I would give you some of my views on the management of the Honey Bee, as I have had some experience in the business. I manage to keep them out of Patent Bee-Hives, now, since the Bee-moth has destroyed all that I had in them. The best hive that ever was used I believe was a piece of a hollow tree or "Bee-gum," as some call it. It is the most natural hive to the bee.—The way to construct the hive is to bore holes about 10 inches below the top; put in two sticks crossing each other in the center, then take two sticks of suitable lengths, say 2 inches wide, bore holes through one end of each, and slip them on the ends of one of sticks that goes through the hive and then lay on the cover. Stand the two pieces up and bore holes thro' the top of them, take the third stick, make tenants on each end, put them in the upright sticks across the top of the hive, leaving a space of one inch between that and the cover, then take wedges and key on the cover and the hive is completed.

In this way I find no difficulty in getting the honey, there being no nails about the hive, all that I have to do is to shove out the keys, take off the cover, then commence at one side and take down to the sticks: in this way we can tell how much it will do to take. I can get in this way considerable more honey in the course of the season, than with caps or drawers. As soon as the vacancy is made they commence to fill it up again; empty a cap or drawer and they hardly ever commence to fill it again—sometimes not at all.

Morrow County, 1852.

AARON BENEDICT.

♣ Mr. BATEHAM has gone to attend the trial of reapers, &c., at Springfield. Report in our next.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE of the "Female Medical College of Pennsylvania" has just reached us, and shows an increasing interest in that branch of study among females. FIFTY-TWO are now pursuing their medical studies there, and eight graduated at the last Commencement. The opportunities for a thorough course of medical study are as good as at any other institution in the land, and we hope it will be abundantly patronized. The increasing number of able female lecturers on Physiology and Health will tend to rouse a deeper interest in this subject.

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

Visit to Ireland.

BIRMINGHAM, April 29, 1852.

DEAR NIECES:—It seems like a long time since I wrote especially to you, and I have seen so much both in high life and low life, that I scarcely know where to commence.

After my crusade about London, as a sort of Esquire to a Knight engaged in a holy war, that is, aiding by my efforts and countenance the formation of an Institution having for its object the elevation of woman, through suitable labor and competent remuneration, I took a kind leave of my London friends, with the sad expectation of never seeing their faces more in this mortal state. But the evening of our parting gave birth to a League, which is to have for its object the elevation of woman, by giving her more educational advantages, opening the way to professional and other lucrative employments, and ultimately securing to them equal political rights. This is a great step, and I feel that it is in good hands, and by the blessing of God will prosper.

From London I came to this Iron city, where the smoke of the forges continually ascends, and the click of the hammer perpetually sounds in one's ears. There is great wealth here, but it does not make the proud display that it does in other cities, for it is all at work producing more. The people are well employed, well compensated, and I would that I could say they were well educated and moral. But these last considerations are not as favorable as the former. Still there is great good being done continually.

Some time since, a Quaker lady and her daughters opened a Sabbath School and a Monday evening School, for the instruction of the poor working girls, and it has been attended with great good. Not only the unmarried, but several young wives and mothers, who felt the want of a little knowledge, have availed themselves of the opportunity and are making good progress in learning to read and write. I had the pleasure of giving them a few encouraging words through the politeness of Friend King, the Directress of the School.

Finding that I could not leave for America for some weeks, I decided to go to Ireland to visit the relatives of some of my friends and acquaintances. Winds and waves seemed propitious. The Irish Sea lay before us as we reached Liverpool hushed as a cradled infant. I embarked just before sunset, and such a night of starry glory I have seldom seen. Gem after gem broke from the blue above, and light after light upon the blue beneath. So calm, so heavenly, seemed the night, that one could not fail to recognize the hand of Him who calleth the hosts by name.

Towards morning I looked out, and there was the crescent moon dipping her silvery horn in the deep, blue horizon towards the East, and faint hills like soft

shadows were seen in the distant West. It broke gloriously upon the waters, and as it view it gilded the distant hill tops of Green Erin seen more distinctly, and fell upon the white cliffs that in the distance seemed nestling like dove promontories that on either hand guard the entrance to Dublin harbor, the Naples Bay of the North said to be the second harbor in Europe for beauty of Naples only barely surpassing it. It is a charming sight as you approach the city, which is enthroned like a queen of the sea. No city in the world shows to so fine advantage as Dublin. Its streets are so broad, the architecture is so fine, the situation of the city is so delightful, that one though set down in fairy land, especially when one reaches it in the early morning, with the sun reflected from so many burnished windows. Three days in Dublin, though I had only intended to remain that number of hours. But I met so many friends, and they showed me so much hospitality I could not separate myself from them sooner. Women of Dublin are very beautiful, and they seem to me to be surprisingly fine in their appearance. I did not meet with the squalid poverty which is so common in England, nor with the appearance of degradation I have often seen in English towns. But there is plenty of poverty and vice, no doubt, though not put on quite the form that it does in other countries. Still, I imagine that I saw it in its sunniest just when spring trade gives employment, and the laborers are needed in the fields. From Dublin I went to the North and visited the home of fair such like gentle folks, which I must defer till another time.

H. M.

Harmonies of Nature—Woman's Duty to H

SHEFFIELD, May 25, 1852.

MY DEAR NIECES:—Spring has come, fairly with all her wealth of blushing flowers, and lacied gems, the green hedges are out in their softest, the hawthorn is adding its white blossoms, and lac its sweetest perfumes to charm the senses, one sad-hearted wanderer often turns from the world and says, Give me the rudest home in the wild woods, my own dear loved ones nestled to my bosom would no more sigh for things purchased at so great a cost. But the Atlantic lifts up its billows before me and them, and a hand seems laid upon me, saying, I would go, and holds me back. And kindly whisper words of friendship softly and tenderly, eyes that a few weeks since had never gazed upon me fill with tears when we talk of never again meeting in this world. Ungrateful heart, I then say, be to fulfil the will of the Allwise Creator, and that is done, no barrier shall rise up between thee and the cherished ones of thy soul. So I try too lovingly upon this old land of my fathers, to see if of beauty, what of freshness is still springing in the foot-paths of the past.

Not all that we meet here is old and tottering, each year renews its flowers and its verdure, its age and its cunning provision for the future, the concealed germ at the axle of every falling leaf, a glorious resurrection is going on around us continually. The old, worn-out form takes on a new perhaps a higher life for its decomposition, the falling petals have contributed to the vitalization of the germ that is to reproduce many of its kind. Truly beautifully is it said,

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring,
And ever upon old decay,
The greenest mosses cling.

How much that we call evil, is only transitory!

a higher state. Could we look through the laboratory and mark the chemical changes going on, the mutation of power wrought by varied instrumentalities, and still the dummer, how weak and vain would all human research seem.

Far grander still is the arcana of the moral world, and more magnificent the changes by instrumentalities that to us seem most in-

Nothing is more common than for us to trust our own individual efforts, and to think by instrumentalities are needful to accomplished results. The tornado, the lightning, the earthquake may work mightily, but what is that effort ever made by one of these sublime compared with the advent of spring. The force of attraction which arrests and turns back the motion of the earth, lies at the foundation of grand, physical resurrection. The sun on the before frigid region, the snows melt, binds its fetters, and over the soil where cold, desolation stalked, the greenness of spring is like a velvet carpet, and the bright flowers, written hymns of angels, lie where every man can learn the liturgy of heaven. Now though many subordinate powers at work, we see the primary preparation must rest on the fact that earth was restored to polar harmony with the sun, it attained through the attractive forces on the earth's bosom, all else followed as the result, as so many effects of the first act of the first great law of harmony. What unfolds. How the angels must look upon the time effects of physical forces, understanding at their deep, spiritual significance. When the fluctuation of our planet, and mark the influences that want of harmonious polarities, and then witness the return of the true relations, and the mighty results that at they not see in it a beautiful lesson inculcating obedience as well as giving them the final triumph of moral harmony.

So that the earth retains the germ of the future, else it might remain sterile, though rains fall, and the sunshine fell in golden gleams. It would have lain dead without the sun and produced as drear a barrenness.

In the moral world. Drear, dark, wintry is the earth not drawn to the great center of harmony by power of a high attraction. But that once all the germs of our nature are harmonized forth and produce their appropriate fruit. What is the work of the true reformer? Is it to first of all the true polarity of the world? Is it to the natural order of harmony in all things, that one chain, and one only binds the whole of God to his throne, and keeps all circling in harmonious order?

Our efforts, my dear Nieces, and I am sure are many, for the advancement of your own part seek out this law of harmony, and then follow in accordance with the laws of your Father in most perfect accord with all around.

The struggles of the soul upward, the first attract to itself those elements that harmonize the laws of its own nature, but to develop a more glorious life! Through the darkness the gloom of its burial, the little germ finds its way to the light of day, and to the joys and higher existence. So should your own efforts to their destined power and beauty. The Father is looking down upon you, for the Father have brought back your moral sphere to a nobility than that previously attained by the

world, and great things are justly demanded at your hands.

Here the work is but just begun. The first faint blush of spring is indeed visible, but hardly has it softened the polar snows that seem to lie around. Woman is too often untrue to herself, and nothing without will restore harmony. But there is hope, though its rainbow tints are yet faintly limned along the sky. But your deeds will be reproduced here, though the seeds may germinate long before they break forth into strength and beauty.

Yours, affectionately,

H. M. T.

A Plea for the Garden.

Mrs. BATEMAN:—The package of flower seeds, also the kind letter which followed a few days after, came safely to hand. The seeds are equally distributed among the subscribers, whose names I sent you. It seemed too selfish to monopolize them all myself, when I should take as much pleasure in seeing them grow finely in a neighbor's garden as my own; and perhaps some of us may be unfortunate in the culture; and then the more fortunate will divide with those who are less so, and thus increase each others' happiness without diminishing our own. I do hope this distribution of seeds both vegetable and floral, will give a new impetus to horticulture among our rural population. All admit the deficiency, and yet the plea, "*want of time*," is on every tongue. "Where there is a will there is a way," is a homely old adage, but an almost universal truth; at least the exceptions only prove the rule. A half hour before breakfast, when one feels fresh and vigorous as the plants which are sparkling with dew-drops; a few spare hours when one piece of labor is accomplished, and another is not to be commenced until the morrow, or the oft recurring leisure after tea may be delightfully employed if the heart is only interested in it. But I imagine, dear Editress, some of your readers are already beginning to chide me; inquiring what this has to do with the housewife's department! Surely delving in the garden must be done by the stronger sex. It is true, we must depend upon them for the rougher portions of labor; but we can evince that we appreciate efforts by encouraging words; and when the esculents are sufficiently matured for cooking, we can tax our skill in bringing them to the table in the greatest possible perfection; and when the household are enjoying them with a keen relish we can remind them how much a liberal and varied supply of garden vegetables adds to the health and comfort of a family, and how important they are to keep up a variety where markets are not within reach. We can also prepare a good supply of little sacks labeled for seeds, that they may be ready for the coming year. And most of us can do even more than this. We know that farmers, especially during the early part of the season, find their hands full of labor; one piece of work presses upon another, in rapid succession. By economising our time, and dispensing with some merely fictitious necessities, we can spare an hour or more of the day when the heat of the sun is not too intense, in dressing the borders, weeding the beds, transplanting, &c., and especially not forgetting the raspberries and strawberries. Those who have enjoyed these fruits in perfection from their own gardens will not probably let them die out for the want of culture. A nice dish of strawberries and cream—that is, cream such as is found in farmers' houses, with sweet bread and golden butter; what better can we desire for ourselves, or most honored guest? A writer in the last Cultivator, speaking of the feebleness of woman, attributes it in a great measure to too much confinement within doors. She is undoubtedly right. We need the stimulus of light

and air as well as the plants; so let us repair to the garden: here at each inspiration we can drink in large draughts of the pure atmosphere upon a fine spring morning; and I doubt not shall return to the house with the tints of the rose freshly painted upon our cheeks, and our hearts much lighter, having thrown each despondent thought to the winds. Those of us who have but little time, and household plants of priceless value to look after, can take them to the yard and garden with us, to enjoy the air and sunshine also: their little hearts will swell with delight, and their tiny fingers can be turned to useful purposes. We can tell them of the peculiarities of the different genera of plants, analyze sweet blossoms with them, and thus the first lessons of botany may be spoken in words of love over a bed of flowers. Their innate perception and love of the beautiful, will open an avenue to their hearts, and we can impress upon them as upon an ineffaceable tablet, the truth that creative power and wisdom are as truly displayed in the delicate shading of the frailest flower, as in the more magnificent proportions of the lordly oak. Thanks to our Father, that while briars and thorns are the fruit of the curse, often reminding us of our fallen state, He hath in His love given us flowers to lead our thoughts up to that better Paradise, where may we all at last enter to go no more out.

ZELIA.

Letter from Gertrude to the Cultivator Cousins.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM: Allow me to express to Aunt Fanny and others, my gratitude for the many kind and instructive lessons of counsel and advice they have given us, and to speak a word of sympathy and encouragement to my cousins of the Cultivator.

Dear Cousins—dear because we have a common interest, and I hope a unity of thought and action, let us not, while our mothers and aunts are exerting themselves to open the prison doors of thought and action for our sex, *ourselves* remain inactive, or worse, persuade ourselves that a wordy sentimentality is all that is required of us in this “day of action.” And, too, should we not feel a higher sense of obligation toward them from the disinterestedness of their motives, inasmuch as their labors will be for the future; they sow the seed, but it will be mainly the privilege of after generations to reap the harvest.

The work of reformation and elevation is commenced, because public notice is secured, and the superiority of mind, and the culture of heart and soul compared with the dross of earth's goods, and the true relations of the sexes to each other, are beginning to be viewed in a manner somewhat approaching that which was intended by the great Author of all. Our mothers have nobly lent their aid, the car of emancipation is started, and its course is surely onward, though slow and feeble from the many impediments in its way. Shall we not endeavor to remove some of these obstructions, though we may yet be too inexperienced to be very efficient? Our brothers, friends, associates will soon be placed at the helm of the ship of State; may we not by exerting and cultivating the powers of intelligence with which it has pleased our Creator to endow us, inspire them with a more just appreciation of the female character, moral and intellectual, of the energy of mind, and the strength and integrity of purpose inately ours to an extent equal with themselves; and thus while we are preparing ourselves to come before the “Lord of the Vineyard,” we may teach them that they have naught to fear from the oft paraded “fickleness” and “incapacity of woman,” should she be placed upon an equality with them in those matters of such momentous importance in their bearing upon our present and eternal welfare. Nay, more, teach them by the only efficient means—genuine worth on

our part—to regard with equality of respect, our opinions, counsel, and advice.

Think you if they respected their mothers and sisters as much for their mental endowments and depth of thought, as for affection and love, and as the ‘guardians of their wardrobe,’ they would look with so much distrust and jealousy upon the growing influence of woman in the affairs of State, and the councils of the nation? Oh! my sisters, this is a part of the work where we can labor, and let us awake to the importance of doing with our might what we find to do, and so strive to improve this, the morning of our existence, that in after years when the noonday's brightness gladdens our paths, or when the meridian splendors of life's sunlight deepens into the calm twilight, we may not sorrow, in reviewing the past, over the neglected opportunities for good, and unheeded gems of untold value that strewed youth's pathway.

GERTRUDE.

Montgomery county, 1852.

French Methods of Cooking Vegetables.

Summer vegetables are generally quite abundant and fine this season, and we would suggest to our housekeeping readers that they take some pains to discover the best methods of cooking and preparing vegetable dishes for the table, so as to encourage a more general attention to the culture of garden vegetables by farmers. The following receipts, mostly copied from Miss Leslie's French Cookery, may be of service to some of our readers:—Ed.

STEWED PEAS.—Take two quarts of green peas; put them into a stew-pan with a quarter of a pound of butter, a bunch of parsley, and the heart of a fine lettuce cut in pieces, a bunch of mint, three or four lumps of sugar, some salt and pepper, and a very little water. Stir all together, set it on the coals and let it stew gently for an hour or an hour and a half. Having taken out the parsley, add a piece of butter rolled in flour; and stir in the yolks of two eggs just before you send it to the table.

You may, if you choose, put in the lettuce without cutting it in pieces; tie it up with the bunch of parsley and two onions, and withdraw the whole before you dish the peas. Serve up the lettuce in another dish.

STEWED CARROTS.—Scrape and wash your carrots. Scald them in boiling water; then drain them, and cut them into long slips. Stew them in milk or cream, with a little salt, pepper and chopped parsley. When done, take them out, stir into the sauce the yolks of one or two eggs, and little sugar, and pour it over the carrots.

STEWED BEETS.—Boil some beets. Then peel and cut them into slices. Stew them for a quarter of an hour with a piece of butter rolled in flour, some onion and parsley chopped fine, a little vinegar, salt and pepper, and a clove of garlic.

STEWED CABBAGE.—Having washed your cabbage, cut it in four, and throw it into boiling water with some salt. When it has boiled quite tender, take it up, squeeze out the water, and put the cabbage to drain. Then lay it in a stew-pan with butter, salt, pepper, nutmeg, a spoonful of flour, and a half pint of cream. Stew it a quarter of an hour, and pour the sauce over it when you send it to the table.

Cauliflowers may be stewed in the same manner.

STEWED BEANS.—Put into a stew-pan some parsley and small onions chopped fine, and a large piece of butter rolled in flour. Add a little water. Stir all together, and put in as many beans as will fill a quart measure when strung and cut small; having first soaked them a quarter of an hour in cold water. Let them stew gently on hot coals till quite tender. Just before you serve them up, stir in the yolks of two eggs.

Preserving Fruits without Sugar.

At the N. Y. State Fair at Rochester last fall, we saw exhibited thirteen bottles of fruits so preserved by Wm. R. Smith, of Wayne county, viz: five of cherries, two of peaches, one of strawberries, three of different varieties of currants, one of blackberries, and one of plums. They were examined by a committee, and found of fine flavor; and the committee expressed the opinion that the art of preserving fruit in this manner is practicable and valuable, and that the fruit, when carefully put up, can be made to keep as long as may be desirable.

The method of preserving them is thus given to the New York State Society by Mr. Smith:

They are preserved by placing the bottles, filled with the fruit, in cold water, and raising the temperature to the boiling point as quickly as possible; then cork and seal the bottles *immediately*. Some varieties of fruit will not fill the bottle with their own juice—these must be filled with boiling water and corked as before mentioned, after the surrounding water boils.

STATE POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION,

AT COLUMBUS, AUGUST 31, 1852.

AGREABLY to a Resolution adopted by the Ohio State Pomological Convention, held at Columbus, December, 1849, it is the duty of the undersigned to make the call for the next session; Therefore, in pursuance of such duty and after correspondence with gentlemen in various parts of the State, we hereby request all persons interested in the subject of fruit culture to assemble at the City of Columbus, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August next.

It is desired that not only will fruit-growers bring specimens of fruit, ripe at the time for exhibition and comparison, but that they will also bring with them notes and observations relative to varieties ripening at the same seasons. Fruit intended for exhibition, or communication therefor, from those who cannot attend in person, may be directed to the care of M. B. BATEMAN, Columbus.

A. H. ERNST, *President*.

J. A. WARDER, }
F. R. ELLIOTT, } *Secretaries*.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

AB. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191, WATER STREET, NEW YORK, have constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of the best and latest improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds, ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

June 15, 1852.

PILKINGTON'S OR LUCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE has proved itself to be one of unrivaled excellence. It is warranted to answer every purpose of the most complete and expensive machinery of screens, rubbing stones, fans, &c., and will thoroughly clean the most smutty wheat. It is the best contrivance to take out chaff, onions, and heavy grit, that has ever been used by millers. This machine is provided with self-acting oil feeders to the journals, and requires to be oiled but once a week. It wholly does away with the small fan. It runs at the rate of one thousand revolutions per minute, requiring but little power. We have sold a large number of these machines, and they have in every case given entire satisfaction. Price, \$60.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.
June 15 1852.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT—VERY SUPERIOR—The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price \$4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store,
189 & 191, Water street, New York.
July 1, 1852.

WARDER & BROKAW,

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Le-gonda Mills, Springfield, Clark county, O. We make the following among other Tools, and warrant all to be of the best quality.

DENSMORE'S SELF-RAKING REAPER.

DENSMORE'S STRAW CUTTER, IDE'S WHEEL CULTIVATOR,
DELANO'S INDEPENDENT RAKE, CORN CULTIVATORS,
REVOLVING HORSE RAKES,

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS.

Patterns improved, for Western use, from Martin's Premium Eagle Plow.
January 15th 1852—4*

DURHAM CATTLE.

IHAVE imported several cows and heifers of the celebrated Princess Tribe of Shorthorn Durham Cattle, bred by and from the herd of John Stephenson, England. This Tribe is unequalled in England or America, for style, quality and milk.

In connection with Col. Sherwood, I imported the prize bull Third Duke of Cambridge, (5,941,) bred by the distinguished breeder Thomas Bates, of England, and got by his famous prize bull, Duke of Northumberland, (1,940.) We also imported from Mr. Stephenson, the Princess prize bull, Earl of Seaham (10,181). I have also imported Princess I, Princess II, Princess III, Princess IV, Princess V, and the bulls Wolviston and Earl Vane, all of the Princess Tribe, and bred by Mr. Stephenson. I also imported the cow Waterloo V, bred by Mr. Bates, got by his prize bull Duke of Northumberland, and of the same family as Third Duke of Cambridge. I also purchased of Mr. Ramsay, the cow Wildeyes V, bred by Mr. Bates, and bought by Mr. Ramsay at the sale of Mr. Bates' cattle, in England, in 1850.

I am now breeding these imported cows and heifers, to the imported prize bulls, Third Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Seaham, and Vane Tempest; also to Wolviston and Earl Vane. I can supply breeder with bull calves out of these cows and heifers, got by these imported bulls, of a red or roan color as may be preferred.

The Third Duke of Cambridge won the first prize for Durham bulls at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, in 1849, beating among others, three bulls of Mr. George Vail's, (of Troy,) breeding, including BUENA VISTA. He also won the first prize for Durham bulls at the show of the same Society, at Albany, in 1850, beating among others, Mr. George Vail's bull METEOR. (Meteor by Mr. Vail's imported Bates' bull Wellington—dam, Mr. Vail's imported cow Duchess.)

Earl of Seaham won the first prize for two year-old Durham bulls at the show of the same society at Albany, in 1850, beating Mr. Geo. Vail's bulls FORTUNE and ECLIPSE. Seaham won the first prize for Durham bulls of all ages two years and over, at the show of the American Institute in New York, in 1850. Seaham also won the first prize for Durham bulls at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society at Rochester, in 1851, beating Mr. Lewis G. Morris' prize bull LAMARTINE, and many others.

Princess II, won the first prize for yearling Durham heifers at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, in 1849, beating Mr. Chapman's Fashion from Mr. Vail's herd. Princess II also won the first prize for two year olds at the show of the same Society at Albany, in 1850, beating, among others, Mr. George Vail's two heifers, Hilpa 2d (got by Mr. Vail's imported Wellington, out of his imported cow Hilpa,) and Eunice 4th.

Princess I, is the dam of Col. Sherwood's prize bull Vane Tempest. At the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany, in 1850, as a bull calf, and at the show of the same Society at Rochester, in 1851, as a yearling bull, Vane Tempest won the first prizes, beating in both instances, Mr. Vail's bull Kirkleavington (got by Mr. Vail's imported Wellington, out of imported Lady Harrington). Of these imported cows and heifers, Princess II has alone been shown.

Wolviston and Earl Vane have not been exhibited.

Third Duke of Cambridge is the only bull now in America bred by the celebrated Thomas Bates, of Kirkleavington, England, and is the best bull ever brought to America from Mr. Bates' herd.

Wolviston is brother to Earl of Dublin, bred by Mr. Stephenson, that is now let at a high price, to that celebrated breeder, Sir Charles Knightley, Leicestershire, England. Earl Vane, now a yearling, is brother to Vane Tempest.

Breeders desiring the blood of Mr. Bates' herd, can nowhere else in America, than from Third Duke of Cambridge, "procure it with such high characteristics of style, quality, symmetry and substance." Breeders buying bulls of the Princess Tribe, will get those which are superior to all other Shorthorn Durham Cattle. All Mr. Bates' great leading prize animals winning at the great English shows, viz: Duke of Northumberland, Duchess 34th, Duchess 42d, Duchess 43d, Cambridge Rose, &c., were got by Mr. Stephenson's Princess Tribe bull, Belvedere, (1,706,) and he never got beaten when he showed the best of Belvedere.

As feeding beasts, no Tribe ever surpassed the Princess. Earl of Seaham in six months, March to September, 1851, made over 600 lbs. growth.

The Princess Tribe of Shorthorns is concededly the best milking tribe of Durham cattle in England: all the cows of the tribe milk capably. Of the four which have dropped calves for me, all are very fine milkers. Princess I, at four years old, has given twenty-six quarts a day, very rich milk. And Princess IV, with her first calf, has given twenty-two quarts a day. Col. Sherwood's Red Rose of this tribe, four years old, getting grass only, made in thirty successive days of May and June, 1851, sixty pounds and four ounces of butter, and forty-seven pounds and eleven ounces in thirty successive days in August, 1851, which was a period of great drouth.

AMBROSE STEVENS,
June 1, 1852. Box 299, Post Office, New York City.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON: A TALE OF EXPIATION AND REDEMPTION.

BY MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Author of 'The Deserted Wife,' 'Shannondale,' 'The Discarded daughter,' &c.

Such is the title of a new novelette, about being commenced in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, by that gifted writer, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH. Single subscriptions \$2 a year—4 copies \$5—9 copies \$10—21 copies \$20. Specimen copies sent gratis. Address, post-paid, DEACON & PETERSON, July 1—1t. No. 66, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Wabash Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. MUMFORD & HOOKER,

No. 7 Purdue's Block, Lafayette, Ind.

DEALERS in all kinds of Farming Implements and Machinery, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Agricultural Books. May 1, 1852.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, June 29, 1852.

After a short season of activity, the markets are quiet again. At the East grain and provisions have slightly declined, especially for low grades. Very little is bought for export, as latest foreign advices report prices too low for American transactions. Dairy products have also slightly declined in the West. Wool is doing better, sales ranging from 25 to 44c.

New York, June 28.—Telegraphic despatch to the *State Journal* says: State flour sold at \$3.91c; Ohio \$4.04; Genesee \$4.25; 2,500 bushels wheat sold at 97c. 30,000 bushels mixed corn sold at 59 to 60c; yellow 61. 500 bbls mess pork sold at \$19.25; prime \$16.75; 500 do beef at full prices. 500 kegs lard at 10 1-2. Groceries dull.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour—good demand; sales of 25,000 bbls. at \$3.30, \$3.25 leading rate. Provisions remain firm, and the market presents no new feature—holders show little disposition to sell. Sugar and Molasses unchanged; few sales. Sales of 500 bags of Coffee at 10 to 10 1-8; market drooping. Business generally very dull.

CLEVELAND, June 28. Flour—*True Democrat* reports receipts for week at 1,580 bbls. Small sales firm at \$3.44 to \$3.50. Sales of 95,000 bu. wheat, white 80 to 82c, Northern 73 to 75. Corn dull at 41 to 42. Oats 33c. Fish—sales large, at an advance on price; white \$9 and \$5, pickerel \$7.75 to 8.—Butter 11 to 12 for fresh firkin. Cheese 5 1-2 to 6 1-2. Eggs 10c. Wool—Receipts large and sales fair, demand good at 30 to 40c.

COLUMBUS.—Our markets present no new features of general interest. Vegetables and Meats are supplied in great abundance and still at high rates. New potatoes are becoming quite common. Fruits—currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cherries, blackberries, &c., in tolerable supply, and sold high.

KINDERHOOK WOOL DEPOT.

THE subscribers continue the business of receiving and selling Wool on Commission. Several years' experience, an extended acquaintance with manufacturers, and increased facilities for making advances on Wool, will enable them, it is believed, to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with consignments.

All who desire it can have their clips kept separate. Their charges for receiving, sorting and selling will be ONE AND A HALF CENTS PER POUND, and insurance at the rate of 25 cents on each \$100 worth of Wool for each term of three months and under.

H. BLANCHARD & CO.

Kinderhook, N. Y., June 1, 1852.—4ta.*

TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE GOVERNMENT LAND.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE 160 acre, 80 acre, and 40 acre Land Warrants, guaranteed genuine, which I will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. These warrants are assignable, and as good as gold. 60 dollars can be saved on each quarter section by buying warrants.

G. F. LEWIS,

Exchange Broker, under Merchants' Bank, Cleveland, O.

I will pay cash, at all times, for Land Warrants. Those wishing to sell, will find it to their interest to see me before selling.

June 1, 1852.—2*

BLOODED STOCK.

THE celebrated horse LONG ISLAND, will stand this season in CHESTERVILLE, MORROW CO., O., at \$10 the season. His sire is nearly all-d to American Eclipse, and his dam was sired by Andrew Jackson; his grand dam all Duroc, thus combining the purest blood. He is a blood bay.

Good pasturage will be provided for mares from a distance.

Chesterville, Morrow Co., O. DANIEL KETCHAM & CO.

"HAPGOOD MORGAN."

THE above Morgan Horse is of the most approved pedigree, being sired by the Putnam Morgan, which was sired by Burbank Morgan, and he by the original Morgan Horse.

HAPGOOD MORGAN is over 16 hands high, and weighs over 1100 lbs., is of fine proportions, large bone and muscle, and of a beautiful bay color. His action is not surpassed by any horse in the country. He can trot a mile in three minutes without training. His colts are not excelled by any in the country, for strength, speed or beauty.

HAPGOOD MORGAN will stand the present season, at Granville and Lancaster. Terms, with insurance, \$20. For particulars, as to time and place, see hand bills.

T. J. CHITTENDEN.

April, 1852.—tf

WOOL MARKET.

GREAT efforts are now being made by speculators to reduce the price of Wool: we think that Farmers would do well to hold their Wool, or turn their attention to having it manufactured at the BEAVER CREEK PREMIUM WOOLLEN FACTORY, where farmers can realize more for their Wool than to dispose of it in any other way.

By reference to the list of Premiums awarded at the late State Fair, Farmers will find that this establishment is unrivaled in the State. Having turned their attention entirely to manufacturing for farmers, they are prepared to offer greater inducements than any other establishment, while the quality of their work is unquestioned.

Those Premium Lily White Blankets are as white and nice as ever; and we will manufacture Wool into such, or any other kind of goods for an equal one-half.

For further particulars address, CHAS. & GEO. MERRITT,
June 1, 1852. Alpha, Greene Co., Ohio.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE IN 1852.

THE Subscriber, contemplating some important changes and improvements upon his farm, will sell, *without reserve*, his entire herd of thorough bred, and high grade Shorthorn cattle, consisting of upwards of ONE HUNDRED head of Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull and Heifer Calves.

This valuable herd of cattle has been nearly all bred by the subscriber, on his farm, and under his own eye, with a particular view to their milking quality, which he believes he has been successful in developing to a degree not excelled in any herd of cows in the United States. Ever since the year 1834 he has been engaged in breeding Shorthorns, in the belief that no cattle kept by the farmers of this country, were equal to them in all their qualities, as dairy and feeding animals, and this belief has been fully confirmed by seventeen years' experience.

Commencing with animals selected from the best thorough-bred stocks, then to be found in this country, this herd has been continually added to, and improved by selections from the best imported stock, and their immediate descendants. During the years 1845, '46, and '47, the Shorthorn blood of the late celebrated Thomas Kirklevington, England, was resorted to in the use of the imported bull, Duke of Wellington, and of Symmetry, (by Duke of Wellington, out of the imported Bates Cow, Duchess) belonging to Mr. George Vail, of Troy, N. Y., which bulls were hired up by Mr. Vail for three years. The animals of this herd, since grown up, inherit more or less, of that blood, which is believed by those having opportunity to judge, both in its milking and feeding qualities to be equal to any other previously imported; and that belief is confirmed by the prices obtained during several years past, for animals descended from that stock.

For the quality of the stock bred by the subscriber, he can, without vanity, refer to the recent Shorthorn sales of Messrs J. F. Sheafe and Lewis G. Morris, in which some of the highest priced animals were immediately descended, or purchased from this herd. The unrivaled Cow, "Grace," owned by Messrs. Sherwood & Stevens, and probably the best fat cow ever bred in America, described in pages 183 and 184, Vol. X, of the American Agriculturist, was bred by the subscriber; and numerous animals in various parts of the United States, the West Indies, and the Canadas, which have sprung from his herd in years past, may be referred to.

In 1850, the imported Bull, Duke of Exeter, of the Princess tribe of Shorthorns, (of pedigree of which see (10, 152,) Vol. IX, of the English Herd Book,) went out from England for Mr. Sheafe, of New York, by Mr. Stevens, from the distinguished herd of Mr. John Stephenson of Wolveston, England, was purchased and introduced into this herd; and about forty of the cows and heifers are now in calf to him, all of which will be catalogued for the coming sale. In the quality of his flesh, and in the milking excellence of his ancestry, no bull ever imported into the United States can surpass the Duke of Exeter. His own stock, in the hands of several gentlemen in the State of New York, are confidently referred to as evidence of his value.

The herd now offered for sale will consist of about FIFTY thorough-breds, including cows, heifers, and heifer calves; and probably ten or twelve young bulls, and bull calves. The remainder, about fifty in number, will comprise young cows—good, proved, milkers—heifers and heifer calves, together with a few superior bull calves, from the best milking cows, of high grade, Shorthorns, with an occasional dash of Devon blood intermixed—the best of useful, family cows.

All the calves, or nearly all, both thorough-bred and grade, will be the get of the Duke of Exeter; and all the cows, and two-year-old heifers will be bulled by him, (if he lives), previous to the sale; thus will be combined the blood of the Bates, and the Stephenson stocks, comprising as much excellence, both in milk and flesh, as can be found in any animals whatever.

The sale will be on the 18th August, on the premises occupied by Peter Gurbranc, at the Homestead farm of Gen. Van Rensselaer, on the Troy Road, two miles above Albany, where the stock will be about ten days previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready by 15th June, and forwarded to all post-paid applicants.

For further particulars, inquiries may be made by letter, directed to the subscriber, or to A. B. ALLEN & Co., New York.

June 1, 1852. LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, N. Y.

SELF-RAKING REAPERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, who are the sole agents of the Patentee in the West, for the manufacture and sale of

DENMORE'S SELF-RAKING REAPER,

have still a small number unsold, which they wish farmers to call and examine, and be convinced they are the best Reapers offered.

WARDER & BROKAW.

Lagonda Mills, 1½ miles N. E. from Springfield, O.

DEVON CATTLE.

I AM breeding Devons largely, and possess those of a superior character. In 1850 I imported a number from England, among which three are bulls. These are all procured from the first breeders in Devonshire, England, viz: Mr. Quartley, Mr. Merson, and Mr. Davy. These breeders are the most distinguished and the most successful winners at the shows of the great National Agricultural Society of England.

In my herd are three cows, winners of first prizes in their classes at the shows of the New York State Agricultural Society and others, winners of six first prizes at the shows of the American Institute, in the city of New York, whose shows are open to all the United States.

The milking quality of my Devon cows is equal to any in the world. I have more winners of first prizes than any breeder of Devons in the United States.

A part of my herd is at Batavia, Genesee county, New York, 40 miles East of Buffalo, on the Railroad; and another part at North-East Centre, Dutchess county, New York, near Mill-iron Station, on the Harlem Railroad, fifty miles from Albany, and ninety-five miles from New York. Address, AMBROSE STEVENS,

June 1, 1852. Box 299 Post Office, New York City.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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The Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines,
At Springfield, June 30, and July 1, and 2, 1852.

Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, a very large concourse of farmers and others were present, many of them from distant parts of the State, and some from other States, to witness this trial and exhibition of machines. It was estimated that on the first day not less than two thousand persons were present witnessing the trial of the reapers, and the interest they manifested in the performance of the machines afforded good evidence of the prevailing conviction that the time has come when such work must be done by other means than human labor—especially in view of the present ripening harvest and the scarcity of laborers.

The number and variety of the machines entered for competition, was greater than most persons had supposed were in existence—comprising *nine* for reaping and *five* for mowing: three being convertible for each purpose.

The weather was fine and most of the machines were early on the ground Wednesday morning, teams and binders, &c., being furnished by the officers of the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, and by the Messrs. Warder, who owned the field of wheat first experimented on. The grain was rather green, moderately heavy, and stood up pretty well. The machines were tried one at a time, only about half an hour each—though several of them were allowed to work in different parts of the field at other times. The crowd of spectators were so eager to see the work of the machine, that it was often difficult for the judges to compare the clearness of the work. Perfect good feeling seemed to prevail among the exhibitors, as well as between them and the committee of judges, so that all went on pleasantly; excepting that we heard some exhibitors complain that they wanted a chance to work their machines a longer time and in different conditions of grain, &c. This was very fair and reasonable, and the committee promised to gratify them as far as they could, without spending more than three days at the work, which was as long as most of the members could consent to stay.

On Friday, the reaping was resumed, (Thursday being occupied with mowing,) and this time on a field of riper grain, with more variety of surface, and diversity of the crop—the ground being uneven or hilly, and the grain in places heavy and tangled or lodged—thus affording opportunity to test the machines more completely. Some few of the exhibitors, however, could not have as much time for working as they desired, without depriving others of their chance; and no opportunity was found for testing machines in barley—the only field of that grain in the vicinity having got ripe and been harvested some days previous to the trial.

Of the character and performance of the machines, we took brief notes on the field, but

wards lent our notes to the chairman of the committee, and find that he *stole all our ideas* and embodied them in his report!—hence, we can only refer our readers to the report, which follows this article, for observations on particular machines.

Much ingenuity and mechanical skill was manifested in the construction of these machines, although in their leading features, and especially in the *mode of cutting*, many of them were very near alike. Indeed, most of the machinists seem to have come to the conclusion that little or no further improvement can be made in the cutting parts of the machines, and hence for a year or two past, they have been mostly occupied in contriving methods for raking off the grain without hand labor, or in facilitating this operation by hand, and in securing strength and durability with greater ease of draught, &c. In these respects, very much has been accomplished, but still we believe much more remains to be done before machines for harvesting grain will fully meet the reasonable wishes of the farmers; and one of the valuable results sure to follow from this trial and exhibition is the *stimulus to improvement* given to the minds of the numerous ingenious mechanics who were present, and who could not fail to obtain valuable hints and suggestions from such a display of what each has already done, and what still remains to be secured. We heard a number of machinists remark that the exhibition was a very instructive one to them, and would be turned to practical account.

In regard to the award of the premiums, we think a majority of the spectators would sustain the decision of the committee; and certain we are that the members of that committee are gentlemen whom none who know them will suspect of being influenced by any other than fair and honorable motives in the performance of this duty. We are also certain that to the best of their ability, they faithfully endeavored to secure a full and fair trial of all the machines.

THE DENSMORE MACHINE, for which the first premium was awarded, we think was clearly entitled to that honor, according to the rules laid down for the guidance of the committee. It was the only *self-raking* machine that did good work at the trial—others of the class proving defective, either in principle or construction. And even DENSMORE's, we doubt not, will be further improved before another harvest, especially in adapting it to heavy as well as moderate grain. If this is not done it is possible that other kinds exhibited, may be improved so as to equal, if not excel this, by next harvest time. We think it is almost the unanimous decision of the farmers that *self-raking* machines are eventually to supercede other kinds, as it is now obvious that this part of the work can as well be done by machinery as by human labor, and it is for saving of labor that such machines are desired.

THE SECOND PREMIUM Machine (HUSSEY's) has neither raker nor reel; and hence it is very simple and durable in its construction, while at the same time it cuts beautifully, and is easier for a man to rake off than most others, leaving the ground clean and the grain in the best shape for binding. Its defects, however, as stated in the report, are weighty, with some minds, and we think most farmers will in time regard the reel or some contrivance for bending on the grain, as essential for a first rate reaping machine.

In regard to the rules by which the committee were guided in their decisions, we think they could be improved, if another such trial should be had; for it is easy to see that a machine might possess the largest number of the qualifications named, and yet, in the opinion of every sensible farmer, not be the *best machine*, because some of the points or qualities named, are of little importance as compared with others.

KETCHUM's (Premium) MOWING MACHINE.—The

Trial of Mowing Machines, on Thursday, was somewhat interrupted by showers; and as the owners of the grass refused to have it cut except with the agreement that it should be paid for by the committee, the machines were not as thoroughly tested as they would have been in fine weather.



KETCHUM's machine first entered the field, opening a clean swath and two repeats around several acres, in the most beautiful style. The simple and durable construction of this machine, and the easy, and rapid, and perfect manner in which it cut the wet grass, whether heavy or light, won the admiration of all spectators. And after the others had been tried and compared with it, there seemed to be no doubt so far as we could learn, as to which should have the first premium. Four of these excellent machines were brought on for sale by Messrs. HOWARD & Co., and all of them were readily sold on the spot. One was purchased by M. L. SULLIVANT, Esq., of this city, who was present at the trial, and has had it operating for some days in the most satisfactory manner on his extensive farm. He also purchased one of DENSMORE's Premium Reapers, which he has subjected to a severe trial in his large fields among the oaks, and reports that it works very well.

CASTLE's MOWER was next to enter the field, and although quite a new invention and needing some further improvements in the way of securing strength to the different parts, it did the work very handsomely, with less effort of the team than any other—as while it runs and cuts easily, it has a reel in front to bend the grass on to the knives, so as to allow the beam to go more slowly than with machines having no reel.

HUSSEY's machine also performed the work well, though like his reaper, requiring a fast gait of the horses, especially when the grass slopes or the wind blows in the direction the machine is moving.

PURVIANCE's machine was the most successful of the *combination* kind, and we are not sure but this will yet cause the honorable committee-men to change their views in regard to the value or expediency of this class of machines. If one machine can be made with little extra cost, to cut both grain and grass in a satisfactory manner, as some good machinists believe it can, of course it will be preferred by very many purchasers.

One of PURVIANCE's machines has been at work for a week past, cutting grain and grass, on the farm of Mr. Jacob Warner, near South Bloomfield, 14 miles south of this city. Another has been at work near Springfield on the farm of Mr. Brane, cutting barley, wheat and grass—both of these, we believe, give good satisfaction. Its width of swath is 6 feet; price \$130.

THE MESSRS. MCCORMICK, we notice by handbills, have expressed their condemnation of the trial and decisions at Springfield, as far as regards their machine. They have since been working their Reaper near Xenia, along with one of Densmore's self-raking machines, made at Springfield, and a number of spectators testify that Densmore's machine did not work well in heavy or tangled grain, while McCormick's performed handsomely. But as none of the manufac-

turers or agents of the Densmore machine were present to superintend its working, of course this will not be considered a fair trial. At any rate, we shall suspend our judgment in regard to it until the other party interested have time to give their views, if they see fit to do so.

THE NEW YORK TRIAL OF REAPERS, MOWERS, and other machines, we notice, is exciting much attention. Our readers may look out for some account of it in our next paper.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Reaping and Mowing Machines, at the trial at Springfield, June 30, and July 1st and 2d, 1852.

TO THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE :

The committee being desirous of managing this trial of machines in such manner as would most fully accord with the views of the exhibitors, as well as subserve the interests of the public, invitation was given for the manufacturers and exhibitors of the machines to meet with the committee, at the Anthony Hotel in Springfield, on the evening preceding the first day's trial; at which meeting a free interchange of opinions was had, and suggestions were made by various exhibitors in regard to the rules adopted by the committee, and the best mode of conducting the trial. The utmost good feeling was manifested, and the committee expressed a willingness to comply with the wishes of the exhibitors in regard thereto, as far as their wishes had been expressed, and when not in conflict with the rules as published.

A call was then made for entries of the machines to be tried, and the following is the list :

1. Palmer & Williams' Self-raker—Brockport, N. Y.
2. C. H. McCormick, Reaper and Mower, combined and attached, Chicago, Ill.
3. A. J. Purviance, attach and detach Reaper and Mower, Warrenton, Jeff. co., O.
4. Hussey's Improved Reaper, by Minturn, Allen & Co., Urbana, O.
5. Hussey's Improved Mower, by do.
6. Haines' Illinois Harvester, Pekin, Ill.
7. New York Reaper, by Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y.
8. Densmore's Self-raker, by Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O.
9. S. P. Castle's Mowing machine, Urbana, O.
10. A. J. Cook's Reaper and Mower, by Hatch, Whitely & Co., Springfield, O.
11. B. Smith's Grain and Grass Cutter, Batavia, Ill.
12. Ketchum's Mowing machine, by Howard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The first day's trial of Reapers, was on the farm of Dr. J. A. Warder, about 2 miles north east of Springfield. The field was mostly level, and free from obstructions, excepting a few apple trees. The wheat was of fair average growth and yield, stood up well, and was rather green for harvesting.

All the machines were tried, as many rounds each as the time would allow, and with the exception of two or three which were somewhat imperfectly constructed, or not properly adjusted for the work, all performed the work well. The day was fine, and a large concourse of spectators was present and manifested much interest in the exhibition. Indeed so eager was the crowd to witness the performance of each machine, that it was at times difficult for the committee to obtain a fair comparison of their respective work.

After a day spent in the trial of Mowing machines, the trial of Reapers was resumed, on the farm of Mr. Foster, on the National road, one mile south east of the former field. The ground here was more rolling, with some stones and stumps; the grain well ripened, and

some parts considerably tangled and lodged, thus affording opportunity to test the working of the machines under adverse circumstances.

No. 1. *Palmer & Williams' Self-Raker*, the committee regard as perhaps destined to be of value. It has a reel in front similar to McCormick's, and is designed to rake off on the side. The raker attachment is a very ingenious contrivance, and may succeed well, but it has not been thoroughly tested as yet, and owing to the defective construction and breakage of one or two small parts, it did not work satisfactorily.

No. 2. *McCormick's Reaper* was repeatedly tried in both fields, and when the raking was done by very expert hands, it performed the work well; but still, in comparison with several others, the committee thought this machine did not quite maintain its world-renowned reputation. It cuts the grain very well, a good wide swath (6 feet), but it requires more strength of team than most others—3 or 4 horses in stout grain—and much skill and hard labor on the part of the raker, who rides backwards on the machine, working in a straining position. The gavels are deposited on the side, so as to leave the track clear for the next round of the team. The machine is durably constructed, as was shown by running unexpectedly against a stump when at full working speed, without sustaining any damage.

There may be an objection to the working of McCormick's machine in the great *side draft* upon the wheel horses, which can only be remedied by additional force attached to the end of the tongue.

No. 3. *Purviance's Reaper* also performs the cutting part admirably, and its mechanical construction is of the best character. It has a reel forward, and the raker sits sideways on the machine and deposits the grain behind in the same manner as Hussey's, which may be urged as an objection, as the grain must be taken up before the machine can make a second round. Indeed the machine very nearly resembles Hussey's, with the exception of the reel. It is also rather too hard work for one pair of horses—resembling in this respect both Hussey's and McCormick's.

No. 4. *Hussey's Improved Reaper*, by its simplicity of construction (being destitute of reel, &c.), and its evident durability, impresses the committee, as it does all spectators, quite favorably. It also performs the work in a very satisfactory manner in most situations. The absence of a reel to bend the grain on the knives renders it somewhat difficult to cut with the wind, or in slanting grain, unless it leans towards the machine. It also requires rather greater speed of the team than is usual for farm horses, or than is necessary for machines with reels. On the other hand, it is objected to the reel, that in fully ripe grain it may cause a little waste by shelling when driven fast. Hussey's machine is also partially liable to the objection of *side draft* upon the team. Its width of swath is 5 feet; selling price \$115.

No. 6. *Haines' Illinois Harvester* differs essentially from all the others. The horses work behind, propelling the machine before them, and it is designed only to cut off the heads of grain, with 12 to 18 inches of the straw, which is carried by a revolving apron up on to a wagon having a large rack or frame, which is driven along by the side of the machine for the purpose, and when filled is taken to a barn or rick to be emptied, and another takes its place. The machine is quite ingeniously constructed and works very well, only it is too large and cumbersome, and requires too many hands and horses for Ohio farms, however well it may answer on the broad prairies of the west. This machine can be worked so as to cut nearly as low as others, and rake the grain off at the side for bin; but it still is difficult to guide and manage, and requires a man to steer, besides the driver and raker. As a curious specimen of prairie farming machinery, it affords

ed much interest to spectators. Its width of swath is 8 feet; price is \$230.

No. 7. *Seymour & Morgan's New York Reaper* was much admired for its lightness of draught, and quiet easy running; while it also performed good work. The gearing of this machine differs somewhat from all the others, and is believed to be a decided improvement, securing lightness of draught with less noise and friction. The position of the knives, also, being on a line with the driving wheel gives the machine advantage when crossing furrows or other inequalities of surface. The raker is stationed on the rear of the platform facing his work, and shoves off the gavels on the side; but like others of this kind, it was difficult for the raker to avoid scattering the grain; and in heavy and tangled wheat the machine occasionally choked. With a little further improvement this will be found a first rate machine. Its width of swath is 5 feet; price is \$120.

No. 8. *Densmore's Self-Raker*, like several others, does the cutting part in first-rate style, and in addition rakes off the grain in a very satisfactory manner on the side, thus dispensing with the labor of one man, and thereby having superiority over all the machines. The raker attachment of this machine is a very ingenious and effective yet simple contrivance, and does not seem liable to get out of order. It may be objected that this and other self-raking machines cannot deposit the grain in handsome gavels where it is tangled or lodged; but in the opinion of the committee, this machine does the raking in all conditions of grain as well or better than is done by hand with the other machines raking off at the side. In its mechanical construction, ease of draught, &c., this compares favorably with the other machines. Its width of swath is 5 feet 10 inches; selling price is \$140.

No. 10. *A. J. Cook's Reaper* does the cutting well, and is designed for a self-raker, but owing to a want of sufficient experience with its use, or of mechanical skill on the part of its inventor, it does not do the raking in a proper manner. The committee, however, are of the opinion that it can be made an excellent machine. The raker is combined with the reel which bends on the grain, and is quite a simple and ingenious invention. It is commonly made to rake off behind, but it is also designed to deliver on the side, by the attachment of a revolving apron. This, however, was not done in the presence of the committee. It is sold at \$100 to \$120.

No. 11. *B. Smith's Reaper*, like the other from Illinois, is something of a novelty. The forward part of the machine is attached to the forewheels of a common farm wagon. In other respects it does not differ very materially from other machines. The raker stands on the back part of the platform and rakes off at the side. Where the grain stood well, and with careful driving, it did pretty fair work.

MOWING MACHINES.

No. 2. *McCormick's Mowing Machine* is the same as his reaper, only changed by removing the platform and setting it to run closer to the ground. For some reason not explained to the committee, it did not work satisfactorily at this trial, frequently requiring the weight of one or two men on the machine to keep the knives close enough to the ground.

No. 3. *Purviance's Mower* is also of the combined convertible kind, being only his Reaper with the platform removed, and the running parts placed nearer the ground. These alterations are very easily made with this machine, and it worked quite fairly as a mower; still was not as good as the machines constructed only for mowing, and the committee do not warrant in recommending a premium for "combination" machines, as in their opinion no machine do both kinds of work so perfectly as those made

expressly for each. They would suggest that where a farmer does not feel able to buy both a Reaping and a Mowing machine, that he should unite with a neighbor, and one buy a Reaper and the other a Mower.

Smith's (Illinois) Mower was also of the combination kind. It came into the field too late to have a fair trial, and was imperfectly adjusted in some of its parts, so that it failed to do good work.

No. 5. *Hussey's Mower*, like his Reaper, is quite simple in its construction, and consequently not liable to get out of order. It did its work well, and like the Reaper, requires a team of three or four horses.

No. 9. *Castle's Mower* is a very creditable machine—quite new, as yet, and needing some improvement in the way of securing greater strength and durability. It has a reel to bend on the grass, cuts very smooth and clean, and is of light draft. It cuts with two series of knives attached to a double crank, working like shears. The committee, without further experiment, have some doubts as to the successful operation of this form of knives, when they become a little dull.

No. 12. *Ketchum's Mowing Machine*, though named last, was the first to enter the field, and its performance, as a whole, was not quite equalled by any of its competitors. It is also the most simple and durable in its construction, and quite easy of draught, requiring a team of two ordinary horses. Its cost is \$110.

SIDE DRAFT. The position of the driving wheel upon Densmore's and Seymour & Morgan's Reaping, and Ketchum's Mowing machines, is such as to balance the resistance; and under ordinary circumstances, obviate the inconvenience of side draft, even when driven with a single team.

RULES FOR JUDGING OF THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF THE DIFFERENT MACHINES.

The committee, according to previous advertisement, were governed by the following rules in making their awards, and deciding upon the comparative merits of the several machines, viz.:

1. Which machine cuts the grain or grass in the best manner.
2. Which does the most work in a given time.
3. Which leaves the grain in the best order for binding.
4. Which causes the least waste.
5. Which is the best adapted for uneven surface.
6. Which is the least liable to get out of repair.
7. Which is the least cost.
8. Which requires the least power to drive the machine.
9. Which requires the least manual labor.
10. Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground.

Whichever of the machines so tried, has, combined, the greatest number of the above qualifications, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, to be pronounced the best machine.

The committee in deciding upon the above qualifications, as found in the several machines, took a vote upon each rule separately, to see which of the machines was first or best in regard to that point; and if several were thought to be alike good, they were so set down. In these decisions, the votes of the committee were unanimous.

COMPARISON OF REAPING MACHINES.

Rule 1. *Which machine cuts the grain in the best manner*—Hussey's, Densmore's, Seymour & Morgan's, McCormick's, Purviance's: all nearly or quite equal.

2. *Which does the most work in a given time*—McCormick's, Densmore's, Purviance's. Others that cut a little narrower swath were regarded as nearly if not quite equal under this head, owing to their greater speed.

3. *Which leaves the grain in the best order for binding*—Densmore's, Purviance's, Hussey's.

4. *Which causes the least waste*—Hussey's, Purviance's, Densmore's.

5. *Which is the best adapted for uneven surface*—Seymour & Morgan's; but those above named very near as good.

6. *Which is the least liable to get out of order*—Hussey's, with Seymour & Morgan's next.

7. *Which is the least cost*—Hussey's.

8. *Which requires the least power to drive the machine*—Seymour & Morgan's, and Densmore's.

9. *Which requires the least manual labor*—Densmore's.

10. *Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground*—Hussey's, McCormick's, Purviance's, Seymour & Morgan's, Densmore's; alike.

PREMIUMS—The committee recommend that the State Board award a Gold Medal, as first premium, for DENSMORE'S REAPING MACHINE, by Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O.; and a Silver Medal, as second premium, for HUSSEY'S IMPROVED REAPING MACHINE, by Minturn, Allen & Co., Urbana, O.

COMPARISON OF MOWING MACHINES.

Rule 1. *Which machine cuts the grass in the best manner*—Ketchum's, and Castle's.

2. *Which does the most work in a given time*—Ketchum's, and Hussey's.

5. *Which is the best adapted for uneven surface*—Ketchum's.

6. *Which is the least liable to get out of repair*—Ketchum's and Hussey's.

8. *Which requires the least power to drive the machine*—Castle's.

9. *Which requires the least manual labor*—Ketchum's and Castle's.

10. *Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground*—Ketchum's and Hussey's.

PREMIUMS. The committee recommend that the Board award a Gold Medal, as first premium, for KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, by Howard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; and a Silver Medal, as second premium, for HUSSEY'S MACHINE.

The committee feel that there is much credit due the officers of the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, for their prompt and efficient aid in making the necessary preparation for the trial of Reapers and Mowers at Springfield; and also to certain individuals for furnishing grain to try the experiment upon, and horses to work the machines, and for their constant attention to the wants of the committee, the exhibitors, and spectators throughout; and further, to the marshal, assistant marshal, and police, for their efforts to preserve order and give all an opportunity to see and be satisfied.

The operation of Haying and Harvesting machines was comparatively new to a large portion of those in attendance, and a portion of the committee had previously enjoyed only limited opportunities for observing the practical working of most of the principles involved. All were very strongly impressed with the importance of such labor saving machinery in agriculture, thus enabling the farmer to secure a large crop, at the right time, with unprecedented despatch, and also with less waste than usually attends the ordinary manual labor methods.

The committee have full confidence in recommending these machines to the farmers of Ohio, believing that their use in the harvest field will give general satisfaction, and lead to improved modes of husbandry, alike economical and profitable. They would also urge upon manufacturers the great importance of so thoroughly constructing their implements as to obviate complaint, for which too frequent cause is given, of breakage or derangement of working parts, by which

much time is lost in repairs, and the credit of the machine not a little damaged. The timber should be chosen of the most durable kind, the smaller irons should be carefully wrought, not cast, and the general workmanship of a good and substantial finish.

J. T. PUGSLEY, *Convenience, Fayette co.*

A. WADDLE, *South Charleston, Clark co.*

WM. HUNT, *Urbana, Champaign co.*

JOHN KEILER, *Bell Brook, Greene co.*

DAN'L MCLEAN, *Washington C. H., Fay. co.*

JOHN S. HALL, *Columbus.*

Compliments of the Exhibitors.

At the close of the trial of Reaping machines, the following testimonial was signed by all the Exhibitors that had not left the ground at the time:

NEAR SPRINGFIELD, O., July 2, 1852.

The undersigned, Exhibitors of Reaping and Mowing machines, respectfully present their acknowledgments to the members of the Awarding Committee, for their endeavors to afford a fair and impartial trial of our machines, and for their courteous and honorable deportment towards us during the trial.

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & Co., *Brockport, N. Y.*

PALMER & WILLIAMS, *do.*

MINTURN, ALLEN & Co., *Urbana, O.*

HOWARD & Co., *Buffalo, N. Y.*

WARDER & BROKAW, *Springfield, O.*

HATCH, WHITELEY & Co., *do.*

B. SMITH, *Batavia, Ill.*

A. J. PURVIANCE, *Warrenton, O.*

Flax Crop in Ohio—Market for Flax Straw—Clausen's Flax Cotton.

While at Springfield last week, a sample of flax stalks, very long and fine, was presented to us by Mr. John Kugler of Clermont county (near Milford), who informed us that there are 200 acres of flax now growing in his immediate neighborhood. He is desirous, in common with many others of our subscribers, of learning whether there is now, or likely to be soon, any demand for flax straw, after the seed is thrashed off, sufficient to compensate farmers for the trouble of saving it.

We have received several inquiries of the same kind from other parts of Ohio, also from Indiana, of late, and we regret that it is not in our power to give a more definite and satisfactory answer.

Owing to the scarcity of capital, and the want of practical knowledge on the subject, nothing has as yet been done towards the introduction of Clausen's process of flax cotton manufactory in Ohio, or the adjoining States, as far as we can learn, though it has been announced that the patent has been sold for several of the western, as well as most of the eastern States. It is also stated that Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of Indiana, has now 500 acres of flax growing, the straw of which he designs for this kind of manufactory.

We should be glad if the agents of the patentee, or any other persons interested, would inform us whether the Right for Ohio, Indiana, &c., has been sold, and if so, who are the purchasers, and where it is to be expected that manufactories will be established; also, whether there is any present demand for the flax straw, or the half dressed flax, that is worth the attention of farmers in these parts.

At Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, there is an establishment (by HIGGINS & ABBOTT) for breaking and dressing flax, which has been doing considerable business for several years past. In answer to a letter from us, asking information in regard to their purchase of flax straw, &c., they wrote as follows:

being mowed and the seed tramped out—which is the condition in which they wish to buy it. They ask for information upon this point. We published an article or two upon this subject last year, derived from foreign experience. We should be pleased to hear from some one who has had experience in the business of rotting flax in this climate. At the same time, we would suggest that perhaps our Miami friends can avoid the difficulties they experience by obtaining machinery which will break the flax well enough for their use without much, if any rotting.

Indiana State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society decided, on yesterday, to hold the State Fair at Indianapolis, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of October next. The State reserve in the western part of the city, commonly known as the military grounds, has been selected as the place. The grounds will be put in order, and all the necessary buildings erected under the supervision of William T. Dennis, of Richmond, Ia., who has been appointed general superintendent.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

SMITH'S ENGLISH HORSE RAKE.



This is the most approved form of horse rake known in England. It is called *Smith's Patent* but which of the numerous members of the Smith family claims to be its inventor, we could not learn. We were told it was a recent invention and we should think the inventor was indebted to Brother Jonathan for some of his ideas, considering how nearly his rake resembles DELANEY and several others in this country, where they have been in use much longer than his has in England. It may be, however, that MR. BULL SMITH, like his cousin JOHN, of this country, is a real original genius, and has a clear title to a patent; at all events, we think he has improved on the Yankee, "*independent rake*," in several particulars.

greater simplicity and durability of construction, and by the mode of attaching the wheels separately. The teeth are of good elastic steel, and attached to a common axis so as to act independently of each other in passing over inequalities of ground; and all are raised at once, to unload the rake, by bearing down on a lever purchase above. The price of these rakes in England, is \$40 to \$50, according to size.

Letter from North Western Indiana.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS:—I wish for information respecting the failure of the wheat crop in this region. Our soil is rich sandy loam, from two to eight feet deep, substratum lime stone rock. Wheat succeeds well as a first crop, but afterwards is very uncertain—liable to rust, blight and mildew. From this it appears evident to me that some essential ingredient in the formation of wheat is exhausted by the first crop, and consequently future crops must fail. I would like to know, 1st., what that ingredient is? and 2d. In what manner it can be returned or supplied to the soil in sufficient quantities to render the wheat crop certain and profitable?

Clover does not succeed well on lands that are much worn.

Fruit of all kinds (except the pear) yields well. The peach, however, is likely to be killed by the severity of our winters, but while it lives yields delicious fruit in abundance.

I am endeavoring to introduce the Osage Orange for hedge into this region, but it being a new thing, it is rather looked upon as a *Yankee notion* that will make a stir for awhile and then pass away. But I expect for one to give it a fair trial, and when others are regretting their folly, I expect to be enjoying the comfort and security of an everlasting fence.

I have some wet prairie I wish to set in blue grass. Can it be done properly without breaking it?

Yours, E. T. SMITH.

Marion, Jasper co., Ind., 1852.

REMARKS.—It is impossible to prescribe with much hope of success without an analysis, or at least an examination of soil. We apprehend, however, that there may be a deficiency in the phosphates, with a superabundance of some other elements. Try a rotation of Flax, Wheat, Corn, with barn-yard manure, then Wheat or Oats, and lay down to grass. Flax is usually a good crop to precede wheat on dark sandy loam.

We should advise to rip up the prairie sod and civilize it before putting it down to blue grass.

Why Farmers should keep good Sheep.

I set down a little while this evening to inform the readers of the Cultivator a little of my success in wool growing, and the improvement of sheep.

I sheared, a few weeks ago, a buck lamb of the French Merino breed, near 18 months old, of my own raising, and the fleece unwashed weighed 15 lbs.

I have since purchased of John Campbell, of Middlebury, Vermont, 5 ewes of the same breed with their fleeces upon them, and I have sheared them unwashed, and their fleeces weighed as follows: 18, 15, 14, 13, 12½ lbs. each. I have sold the wool at a reduction of one quarter of its weight, for being unwashed, at 40 cts. per lb., as also my entire clip from about 400 sheep at that price.

Of all sheep to keep for wool and breeding, give me good sheep—I mean such as bring the money back. The fleeces from the above mentioned 6 sheep, have sold for \$26, at an average of \$4.50 per fleece. Compare this with the 2 and 3 lb. stock, at 33 and 37½ cts. per lb., gives a difference of from \$3 to \$4 per fleece. Three French Merino bucks have been purchased in young Morrow of late, which is a fair indication that she is taking the lead of her sister counties in the improvement of sheep.

A recent trip to Seneca county gave me satisfactory evidences of the spirit of enterprise and improvement that has already been awakened there.

Some of the farmers in the vicinity of Melmore, who have some of the most fertile soil in the State, are stocking their farms with the best of stock of all kinds, and are alive to the advantages of providing good shelter for them during winter.

JOSEPH MOSHER.

REMARKS.—We have received with the above, half a dozen samples of friend Mosher's wool, which satisfies us that his sheep are all that is claimed for them. Though not so silky as some, yet they are of a heavy-wooled kind, and of course most profitable until manufacturers are more discriminating their purchases.—Eds.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, JULY 15, 1852.

The National Agricultural Convention.

This body held its session at Washington City, according to previous notice. The meetings were somewhat numerously attended by members of Congress, acting as delegates, with a few distinguished agriculturists outside of Congress. We have watched the progress of this movement with much care, in hopes to discover some omen of practical good to the country, but thus far we have looked in vain. After discussing several projects for nationalizing the agricultural interests, and doing something for that which has been so patriotic^{ly} talked about for the last seventy years, the Convention could only agree to a resolution requesting Congress to do as they pleased in the matter; and while the members of that distinguished body seem to feel that their first duty to the nation is, to manage the blind wires of a presidential campaign, we may safely calculate about what may be expected from them in the premises.

Now, we have not taken up our pen for the purpose of finding fault, but the time has come to call things by their right names; and occupying, as we do, an independent position among the high powers and low powers of society, we shall speak out in behalf of the great interests of LABOR, which designing men are attempting to turn in partial and selfish channels, for their own aggrandizement. They can well afford to bait the people with honeyed words, so long as they can receive in turn a more material aid. And honeyed words is all the people will get, so long as they are content to amuse themselves with the gilded baubles of promise, which in the end are found to be as false as the apples of Sodom.

The reform in this matter must begin farther back. The working-men of the nation must lay their own hard hands upon the work, and make their legislators feel that they are an entity in the body politic. It is useless to appeal for encouragement to Agriculture to a Congress which is more interested to determine the level of the Dead Sea, or the character of the seaweeds and clams in Oceanica, than to discover and develop the dormant resources of their own soil; and who labor with tenfold more ardor on the race-course for office, than in the legitimate sphere of promoting our national prosperity.

The Convention has fulfilled our predictions. If, hereafter, the National Agricultural Society, which has been founded under its auspices, shall show us to have been false prophets, we shall gladly give the proper credit for it: But we further predict, that before we shall be able to chronicle this happy result, the centre of operations must be removed from the city of Washington, and from under the officious control of members of Congress.

BIG CALF.—We notice in the Warren, Trumbull county papers, that our old friend W. Young, Esq., has a monstrous calf weighing 380 pounds, at eleven weeks

old. Mr. Y. seems to be stuffing him for exhibition at the county fair; but if the committee award a premium to such an *over-fed* animal, they are greater calves than we take them to be.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Robert E. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, have undertaken a reissue of this beautiful work, which was first attempted in 1834. This work promises to be an improvement upon the previous issue; the whole to be completed in forty No.'s, each containing three steel engravings, portraits of the most eminent persons who have occupied a place in our national history, together with a short biographical sketch. Persons desiring this truly national work, will receive the several numbers by mail as published, by sending the subscription price, TEN DOLLARS, to the Publishers, N. W. corner of 5th & Arch sts., Philadelphia. The whole will be completed by the first of July 1853.

Come out of that Tall Grass.

BEAT IT WHO CAN.—M. H. Ives exhibited some stalks of Rye yesterday afternoon, at the Masonic Hall, which measured over 7 feet in length.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Our neighbors of the *Ohio Cultivator* take up that glove. They show a bunch of Rye stalks 8 feet 3 inches long, raised in this township. That is pretty steep Rye.—*O. S. Journal.*

Warren is always ahead when it comes to agriculture. Our friend, Amos Barr, brought into our office on Saturday last a stalk of Rye 8 feet 8½ inches in length. Beat that.—*Lebanon Star.*

We have looked the fields through, and 8 feet 6, is the best we can do. So we knock under. Old Warren is some Rye.

LOGAN COUNTY.—We learn by James McClure, of Belle Centre, that much of the corn crop in that region was not over four inches high on the 1st of July.

CORN PLANTERS.—Our friend, above, also suggests that Barnhill's corn planter covers the seed too deep for such a cold season, and enquires if the manufacturer could not so improve the machine as to regulate the depth.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—We also learn by this correspondent, that while the white, and some other varieties of wheat, have suffered very much from the red weevil, the Mediterranean has generally escaped. He thinks there will be below half an average crop.

SOUTH DOWN BUCKS.—Our correspondent enquires where, and at what price, he can obtain South Down bucks.

FLAX IN PREBLE COUNTY.—The Eaton Register says there is more than the usual quantity in cultivation this season in that county, and never saw flax look so well.

Last year Preble county produced 80,000 bushels of flaxseed, and the crop this year will reach 100,000 bushels.

THE COL. proposes to spend a few days among the Cultivator folks along the Valleys of the lower Miami, after the issue of this No.

SPLENDID HORSES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—We refer those who are critical in the matter of Horse flesh to the advertisement of J. Dorr, Esq., of Scottsville, by which it will be seen that his fine Morgan colts are offered for sale. Such an opportunity to purchase seldom occurs. Both the breed and these individual specimens, are among the most desirable in the country.—*Rochester American, July 2.*

A Visit to Madison, Greene, and Clark Counties.

In going to, and returning from Springfield, we took a somewhat circuitous course, and traveling by our own conveyance, had time to observe a few things of interest along the road, though we could not stop to call upon as many of our friends as we wished.

Commencing at the village of *West Jefferson*, near the east line of Madison county, and at the intersection of the National Road with the Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, we find the place assuming quite a business aspect, especially in the vicinity of the depot, where two steam flouring mills have recently been erected, and are busily at work; a number of good new dwellings have also been lately put up, and many others painted and improved. With the large circuit of fertile country which must make this place its centre of trade and travel, it would seem to us that it is destined to take a rapid growth some day. In the mean time, we hope that the citizens, or town council will before long fill up that PUBLIC SQUARE, (now only *mud yard*), in the centre of the town, and plant it with trees. It would greatly beautify the place, and add more to the value of property, than many times the cost of the work—to say nothing of the benefit to health, &c. The lands immediately around West Jefferson are more undulating and attractive than a few miles distant, where the oak plains or “barrens” generally prevail. These extend almost the entire distance on the turnpike to *London*, the farms being mostly devoted to grass and stock, where not fully occupied with oak trees and hazel bushes. There are, however, some very fine stock farms in this part of the county; and after passing *London*, on the way to South Charleston, the country becomes very beautiful, with some of the handsomest farms for both grass and grain that are to be found in the State. We learned too, on enquiry, that lands in Madison county were within two or three years past, began to be more properly appreciated by purchasers, than formerly; till it is thought that prices of farms are lower there than in most other counties, considering the quality of soil and advantages of transportation, &c.

Near South Charleston, we wanted to turn off a few miles, and look at the fine Durham cattle and other choice stock of the Messrs. Pierce, Harrold, and others, but the heat of the weather and want of time prevented. We called on our friend Elwell Pratt, for the sake of looking at the largest grafted cherry trees in Ohio. These are three trees of the *Bigarreau*, or *Fellow Spanish* variety, planted by the father of the present proprietor about the year 1820. They stand on an elevated slope, the soil a clayey loam, a mestone gravelly sub-soil, and have borne abundance of fruit almost every year. The trees are apparently healthy, of fine shape and proportions, and nearly equal in size. We measured the largest one, and found the body four and a half feet in circumference, four feet from the ground! Who can show us larger cherry trees of grafted kinds in Ohio? Or, who will say that such trees cannot be grown advantageously in this climate. These trees have had no special manuring or other advantages excepting *suitable soil*. Mr. Reeder, residing near Mr. Pratt, is growing a supply of fruit trees, for the people of that region, but his nursery grounds are quite too small for his business. He has some good trees on hand, and is fond of experimenting with fruits and flowers. He grows very fine quinces, and has taken several premiums at fairs with his fruit.

At *Salma*, our friend Dr. Wilson has surrounded himself with flowers and shrubbery, exciting the admiration of all passers by, and affording himself an exhaustless source of recreation and exercise. His taste in the form of flower beds, &c., is a little of the Gothic

or pointed order, and a little more reading and travel would suggest improvements in several respects—still, in the name of the people we thank him for setting an example calculated to beneficially affect the community around.

The crops through Madison, and this side of Greene and Clark counties, we found quite promising, with the exception of corn, which was so backward and uneven that a fair average crop cannot be expected. A few late pieces of wheat we found a little damaged by the red weevil, but the loss will not be great. Grass was very abundant, and oats promised a full crop. Potatoes look well, and apples are very plenty.

At *Clifton*, the weather above ground being too hot for comfort, we descended into the deep rocky gorge of the Little Miami river, and spent a couple of hours in the shade of over-hanging cliffs, exploring the mossy caverns, &c., which extend for a couple of miles beyond that village, and served to remind us of our botanical and geological researches along the banks of the Genesee, in times gone by.

At *Yellow Springs* we were unfortunate in not finding our friend Mr. Neff at home. We are surprised that while he still owns and occupies this most attractive domain, he and his family spend most of their time in Cincinnati, in summer as well as winter; and if such is to be the case, we hope there is truth in the report, that this old favorite summer resort is shortly to be thrown open to the public again. We found the farm and grounds in good order, and a new barn more ornamental than the old dwelling. And the SPRING—Oh, how gloriously it gushes out from the rocky earth! And how inviting and healthful the cooling draught and enticing shade, with the velvet turf and a fresh breeze on a hot day in July! We are tempted to add, what a pity it is that the public from our pent up cities, are not permitted to come and freely recreate themselves amid these shady groves, and with these health-restoring waters.

The Osage Orange hedge surrounding the premises at *Yellow Springs*, though very beautiful, was, like most others planted five or six years ago, allowed to grow up to the full height, (5 or 6 feet,) without first having, by sufficient time and clipping, secured a close and wide foundation or base; so that thin spots and passages for small animals may occasionally be seen near the ground. We are quite sure that Mr. Neff will guard against this error in his more recently planted hedges, here and on his lands in more Western States.

Springfield, we found, had much improved during the past two or three years; and is now one of the most thriving as well as beautiful towns in Ohio. With the three additional railroads now in progress—extending to Columbus, Dayton and Delaware—this will be an important centre and crossing place for travel and trade; and with such facilities, together with its natural advantages, excellent society, and beauty of location, it must be a most inviting place for residence.

There are some very beautiful farms around *Springfield*; one of these, embracing several hundred acres, is owned by our friend Dr. Warder, of the Horticultural Review, Cincinnati, and is offered for sale, though we can hardly conceive how the Doctor can bring his mind to part with it. The first day's trial of Reaping machines was on this farm. Another beautiful farm is that of one of our subscribers, M. C. Cooper, Esq., only about a mile north of the town; and this, too, is offered for sale.

PLUM CULTURE. Mr. Cooper devotes much attention to fruit culture, and informed us that he has been quite successful in growing plums, by covering the whole surface of the ground four or five inches thick with gravel—this is in a back door yard, where it

tramped hard; and we are not quite sure whether the gravel would prove effectual as a protection against the curculio, except where tramped or rolled frequently. The effect of course is similar to that of a pavement, which many have tried with success; and if gravel will serve the purpose as well, it is certainly a valuable discovery; and even if occasional rolling should be necessary where not efficiently trodden, it would be cheerfully performed by many.

MILLS and MACHINE SHOPS are quite numerous about Springfield. Among these, we visited the manufactory of Pitts' Threshers and Separators, and found a number of hands engaged in making and repairing these valuable machines, but learned that Mr. Pitts was absent at Buffalo, N. Y., where he has another manufactory which occupies most of his time. At *Lagonda Mills*, a couple of miles north east of the town, we found the machine shop of Messrs. Warder & Brokaw, where the Densmore (premium) Reaping machine is manufactured, together with a host of other approved agricultural machines, such as wheat drills, corn planters, cultivators, straw cutters, horse rakes, &c. We understand it is the intention of the proprietors to greatly enlarge their establishment the present year, so as to enable them to supply the rapidly increasing demand for such machines.

The nursery of J. T. Warder & Brother, just east of town on the National Road, is deserving of notice, though not as extensive as we expected to find, having before learned that many of their trees were sold in Cincinnati. We wonder that the people of Clark and Champaign counties do not call for as many trees as they can supply, in addition to the other two or three nurserymen in that region.

A fine show of CHERRIES was made at the house of our friends the Warders, during our stay, by Mr. Elliott, of Cleveland, who came to attend the trial of Reapers, and brought them from his own, and Dr. Kirtland's, gardens, comprising a dozen or more varieties—several of them Dr. Kirtland's new seedlings. This was an unexpected treat for us and others present—among whom was our old friend, Mr. Ellwanger, of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., whom we were happy in meeting at our "Oak Cottage" a few days before. He seemed to enjoy this, his first, visit to the Buckeye State very well, and we hope he may call again.

RETURNING HOME by the National Road, we found the wheat crop generally good; only a few late fields damaged by the "weevil." The corn crop is very uneven, and some fields abandoned as not worth tillage. The hay crop is very good, and oats, potatoes, and apples promise well. We notice that quite a large portion of the grazing lands on the Oak plains in Madison county, are badly overrun with *hazel bushes*; can there not be a machine of the reaper kind invented for cutting these?

At *Vienna Cross Roads* we found that our old friend George Smith had sold his farm and his long wooled sheep and other stock, to Mr. Joseph Loxley, a young English farmer, who intends to breed and rear imported farm stock of various kinds, for sale. We had not time to go and see his animals, nor the choice lot of long-wooled sheep belonging to friend Browning on the South Charleston road, eight miles from Springfield.

CROPS IN CLERMONT.—Harvesting in this region has fairly opened. As far as we can learn, wheat is of the first quality in yield and every other respect. Small grains are generally very good. Grasses have never been better. Corn was planted late, and some was re-planted, and has been quite backward until recently it has come rapidly forward. We hear no complaints of a scarcity of laborers to secure the incoming crops.—*Clermont Cour.*

Sheep Speculations.

No. II.

At his first importation of Merinos in 1802, Col. Humphrey imported two breeds, one of which, in form, and quality of its wool, and color of its yolk, being of a blueish white cast—answers precisely to the description of the Montarco breed; and doubtless came from that cavana. The Montarcos are of a size smaller than the Paular, Guadaloupe, and Negretti breeds, but the annual growth of the staple upon them is about the same—being about two inches—and their wool of the same fineness. The Montarcos have short heads and short thick legs, with very broad heavy bodies, heavier than those of the Escorial breed, and are a very superior, hardy, soft-wooled breed of sheep.

The other kind of Merinos imported by Col. Humphrey, is known by the name of the *short wooled breed*. It is not known from what cavana they were taken, and of course their true name is unknown. Their wool is shorter than that of any other breed which has been imported into the United States, the annual growth of its staple being about 1½ inches. Its color is of the same color as that of the Montarco, and the wool of the same fineness; but in point of softness, it is decidedly superior to that of any other breed, except the Escorial or Saxon breed. Their wool is far more compact upon their bodies than upon any other breed, which has been imported to this country. Their heads and necks are rather short, with legs about as long as those of the Guadaloupe breed, and with very compact bodies, of about the same size as of the Guadaloupe. The excellence of their forms and the extensive thickness of their wool, are such that they have been crossed very advantageously with coarse wooled sheep, and for that purpose no other breed is superior to them.

These two kinds of Merinos were brought into Beaver county, Pennsylvania, soon after their importation, by Mr. Stone, who lived at the mouth of Big Beaver. They afterwards fell into the hands of Enoch Marvin Esq., of Little Beaver, in the same county. Soon afterwards Dr. Bassy Detmer Muller brought from Germany many two or three sheep. The progeny of these sheep also came afterwards into the hands of Mr. Marvin; but his stock consisted principally of the short wooled breed for which he had a fancy, as being the most profitable, and by him were widely diffused through northern Ohio and north western Pennsylvania. Also, in the early settlement of Stark county Mr. Rotch, from Connecticut, took another parcel of the short wooled breed to Massillon in that county. Some of Col. Humphrey's sheep were also taken at or near Marietta, about the same time.

The third kind of black top Merinos, which was brought to Ohio, were of the Negretti breed. They were purchased at the Eastward, by Mr. Dickinson and by him brought to Steubenville. From them they were extensively diffused through south eastern Ohio and south western Pennsylvania. Eventually they were crossed by him with the spurious Sax breed; but still the Negretti blood strongly predominated in his flock. The best part of his flock afterwards fell into the hands of Mr. Adam Hildebrand Massillon, who also sold them abroad far and near.

This Negretti breed is distinguished for the fineness of its wool—it being nearly as fine upon the thighs and bellies as upon their backs. In this respect no other breed which has been imported into the United States, is so very perfect. Their wool is soft and well covered with yolk, which is white, and when opened upon their backs, the wool appears of a beautifully white, glossy color. The hair upon the flanks of the rams, while they are younger, is very short

best of them show the carnation color of their faces so strongly that they appear very pink color, and their faces are very beautiful to form—their heads, necks, and legs are long, and their bodies are more slab-sided than any other breed yet imported to this country; occasionally some splendid rams are to be seen. Mr. Dickinson's ram, Bolivar, is well bred; and about 15 years ago Mr. Hildebrand sent to Dr. Stough, of Columbiana county, the beautiful ram of this breed which I ever beheld of Merinos whatever. This breed, when distinct from other breeds of black top Merinos, is a most excellent quality and a good quantity and are a hardy breed, though not so easily as some other breeds. When crossed with wool sheep, their progeny are apt to be too long and badly shaped for profit. When crossed Montarco and other breeds of black top Merino, the wool of the progeny is very apt to be excessive and wiry. This fact I first noticed about years ago, and since that time have had abundance of its correctness. The Negretti is one of the breeds of which the French sheep are made up, at which it has produced the same effect. Al. N. Blakeslee, of Connecticut, has noticed the Negretti breed produced the same effect in

The reason for this effect is beyond my question; but as it is a fact, it ought to be known to all growers of fine wool. The Negretti ought to be fed as nearly pure as possible, and not mixed with any other breed of black top

On the other hand, a cross between the Saxon and Saxon breeds produces very soft, good sheep of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson county, Ohio, are mostly of this de-

the Negretti, the Montarco, and the short breeds were brought west of the Allegheny, the people of Ohio were in possession of a foundation for hardy, soft woolled Merino and the blood of most flocks in Ohio is to this partly made up of these three breeds, mixed with all proportion of the Saxon and various profuse coarse woolled sheep; there being only a portion of first rate Saxon sheep in this State.

H. J. CANFIELD.

ng county, June, 1852.

Manure for Fruit Trees, &c.

CULT.: Please to inform me whether apple or other wet beech land, need manure about it; and if so, what kind is best? Is rotted manure or half-rotted chips best?

Mr. Davis preserve his peach trees in a condition, in the great orchard noticed in O. C. VI, p. 296? Some say that unleached manure, put around the roots, will protect them from worms; but with me, this does not answer the purpose at all. J. T. P.

ter, Ia.

Ans.—The first thing to be done for fruit trees on beech lands is, to drain the ground perfectly, plow it deep, so as to let the air into the soil, make it mellow and lively; then, if light-colored, rather poor, add manure of any kind to be plentifully; but much stable manure about the young trees is not good;—better mix your manure with the stable manure, and add ashes, leached, if at hand; also, some lime, if not available.

Do peach trees do not need any particular manure to keep them in healthy condition; they are healthy, in locations that suit them, such as our "Pomona Farm."—Eds.

Miami County—Flax—Butter Making.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In traveling through Miami county, I have been surprised, considering its intelligence and agricultural wealth, that there has not been a better representation of it in the columns of your valuable paper, by some of its citizens, many of whom are subscribers to and practical readers of it.

Miami is decidedly an agricultural district, and possesses many advantages as such. The Great Miami passing through the central, and its west branch, or Stillwater, through the western parts, affords much fine bottom land which is under a good state of cultivation. Crops look well this season, with the exception of corn, which is good only on bottom land. Wheat is an abundant crop. There is probably more flax raised in this county than any other in the State,* and the present crop, which is now in boll, promises so well that it is thought the price which has heretofore been \$1, will not be more than 75c. per bushel.

The Dairy business, though not carried on very extensively, is well understood by some of the farmers. Mr. Pearson, who lives near West Milton, informs me that from one cow he made 56 lbs. of butter in thirty days, beginning on the 23d of May. The butter, which was sold in Troy, is decidedly superior to any other brought to this place. The cow has been on good pasture, and has had slops morning and night, sometimes yielding 42 lbs. of milk per day.

Troy, June 30th. 1852.

J. H. LAIRD.

*What does Montgomery say to that?

Mediterranean Wheat—Flax Crop, &c.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR:—The weevil or wheat midge has taken possession of the berry of the wheat and will leave the farmer only the straw. There are some exceptions, however, to the general devastation where early varieties have been sown, and especially the Mediterranean; as a general thing, that variety will escape the evil and produce a good crop. The season has been unfavorable for corn, which is much the most important grain crop in these diggings. It is very backward, and will require a warm summer and a long one to make a good sound crop. Of Flax, there was an unusual breadth sowed, and although got in late, I never saw a crop look finer. We will get a few apples and cherries. I have not seen nor heard of any potato bugs yet this year; perhaps they will come by and by.

Respectfully,

G*****.

Berkshire, Del. co., July, 1852.

Farming in Washington County.

Eds. CULTIVATOR:—The wheat straw is uncommonly bright and clear of rust, and the berry large and well filled, but I think the crop is not quite so heavy as it has been some other seasons. I suppose the crop will be an average one. But little more than half the seed corn came up; that selected last fall and kept in the house where there was fire, and some small hard varieties succeeded as usual; but generally farmers have replanted two or three times without being able fully to supply the deficiency. The prospect for corn is not good. Oats look well. Grass is unusually heavy. Apples about half a crop. Most other kinds of fruit have failed. The cold of last winter killed many peach, cherry, and apple trees that stood on low ground; those on the ridges were but little injured.

Farmers have generally sold their wool at from 25 to 35c. per lb. Our fleeces here, I should think, would average \$1 each, and the increase of the flock will probably average 25 cents a head more, so that \$1.25 each is probably a pretty correct estimate of the income of our sheep for the last year. LEVI HEALD.

Bartlett, June 28, 1852.

Vineyards around Cincinnati.

A committee was appointed the past spring by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society to obtain statistics in regard to the vineyards and wine making in Hamilton county. Their report was as follows:

Of the number of acres now under cultivation in vines, we are not, as yet, prepared to make an exact report, as the entire statistics of the county have not been fully made out since 1845. There were then eighty-three vineyards, covering an area of three hundred and fifty acres. In that year alone, one hundred acres were prepared and planted, and the number of acres brought under cultivation, has been steadily and rapidly increasing every year since. The number of new vineyards commenced since 1845, some of which embrace twenty-five to thirty acres, with the annual enlargement of those previously planted will swell the aggregate amount to not less than twelve hundred acres. From the statistics already in our possession, we can safely say that this is within the actual amount.

The labor bestowed upon this culture in the preparation of the ground, planting and dressing, and making the wine, gives employment to at least six hundred efficient laborers, at an annual cost of \$120,000, producing, when in a bearing state, in moderately favorable seasons, about 240,000 gallons of wine, estimated at about the same number of dollars. Beside the cultivators and wine dressers, employment is also given to wood coopers, equal to the making of 8,000 barrels, estimated at \$8,000.

A considerable portion of this crop now falls into the hands of the wine-coopers, and is converted into sparkling wine or champagne, thereby more than doubling its market price. The value of sparkling wine prepared in this county in 1851, as near as we can arrive at an estimate, amounts to not less than \$175,000. The dealing in these wines also forms a considerable item in the transactions of the wine merchants.

As most of those engaged in the culture of the vine have families to support, as well as others engaged in the business, it may, without exaggeration, be calculated that the wine interest in Hamilton county affords subsistence, directly or indirectly, to at least 2,000 industrious and sober people—a drunken vine-dresser we have never met with.

Mr. Yeatman urged that the estimate was too low, and suggested that it should be put at 500 gallons per acre, a fair average estimate; therefore 500,000 gallons would be the aggregate annual yield.

Insects and Pear Blight.

Prof. Turner, of Illinois, thinks he has discovered the cause of the Western pear and apple blight. In the Horticulturist, for June, he says he finds little white specks in all parts of the tree—as every one has observed—but some of these are larger than the rest, appearing like a “mite of mould” upon the bark. These he finds, by the use of the microscope, to contain “infinitesimal” eggs in vast numbers, which subsequently hatch into microscopic insects. They appear to exude a poison, which destroys the bark beneath, leaving small holes like the prick of an awl, and are in short the cause of blight, that is in other words, death. As many close observers, with powerful microscopes, have never discovered these punctures in diseased trees, we may fairly infer, that if these insects cause the death of Prof. Turner’s trees, they do not of most other people’s. He has tried ineffectually to destroy them with “soap, ley, ashes, lime, copras, sulphur, plaster, tobacco, spirits of turpentine, salt, coal tar, charcoal, asafetida, and a whole apoth-

ecary shop of other drugs.” He calls for the variations and experiments of others. He proposes this insect the elegant name of “pear devil.”—*Cultivator*.

KEEPING FRUIT FRESH.—The New England says he has preserved gooseberries by placing picked rather green, in bottles so as to fill them then filling all spaces to the mouth with water bottles are then set in a kettle of cold water they remain till it is made to boil, when they are out, immediately corked very securely, and sealed. To this the Prairie Farmer adds, “Very; and we have many times put gooseberry bottle, clean and dry, without any cold or hot anything else, except corking tight and covering cork with sealing wax, and putting into a cell had gooseberry pies as fresh at New Year’s as the fruit had just been taken from the bush.” mode would serve admirably for gooseberries & rants (nearly ripe), but for cherries and some smaller fruits the water process has proved the best. High-flavored sour cherries, as the M Early Richmond, &c., keep much better than the cherries.—*Albany Cultivator*.

Treatment of Diseased Apple Trees.

Noticing the inquiry from Stark county, in *Cultivator*, I would state that I have had some experience with apple trees (only) affected in a similar and my treatment of them has been as follows: immediately on perceiving the injury, I take a knife and remove all the bark that is dead, and the wood clean; then remove the surface of the roots for about a foot around the tree, the about two bushels of leached ashes close up the tree. In this way I have not failed to restore health a number of valuable trees. I am of the opinion that washing the roots with strong soap & before applying the ashes would be advantage. I think that the disease is occasioned by insects particularly in grass or pasture lands.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

Near Cardington, Ohio, 7th mo., 3d, 1852.

REMARKS: We presume the experiments of MORRIS were on trees which were only partially died; for if the bark was removed entirely around the wood scraped or washed with soap & then covered with ashes, we hardly suppose that a new circle of bark would be formed.—*Eds.*

The Right Kind of Politics for Farmers.

The *Cultivator* is exerting a good influence in the region, and the agricultural interest is evident the rise. An Agricultural club was organized in place in November last, and numbers now all members. The Society meets monthly, at different points in the township, for the mutual improvement of the members, by reading reports, exchanging &c.

The funds arising from membership are expended in purchasing a Circulating Library of Agricultural Works.

Respectfully, yours, J. N. BARNES.
Clarksfield, Huron county, July, 12, 1852.

The best kind of Pigs.

EDS. O. CULT.: I am perfectly satisfied, from observation and experience, that the best breed for farmers in this region is the Red Guinea. They were imported into this county three years since from Steuben county, N. Y. They fatten at any age, fine points, a wide, deep chest, and a round, full

are handsome in their appearance. April make heavy pork by New-Year's day, if well d makes pork.) Their hair is red, but thin; white, when scalded. The Byfield breed tolerably well, but the Guinea is the best pig. l from \$2 to \$4 each, at from one to two ld—and more applications than pigs. s the gentleman of Anderson, Ia., might get harvest, if application is made soon. They riciently fast for farm purposes. 'orydon, Ia. W. H. MONTGOMERY.

o BUG.—A friend from Athens county informs ie potato bug has again made its appearance gion. This is the only news we have of it on, and may hope that other places will esitation.

L., of Miami county, says that he effectually bug from his field, last summer, by the ap- of unslaked lime, sown upon the tops of the while the dew was on. We know of others l this remedy, and failed.

Flat Turnips on heavy Soils.

are aware of the difficulty in attempting to op of flat turnips on a heavy or clayey soil. known complete success to result from the practice: Spread over the ground intended rrips, several inches or a foot of old straw, s, and whatever else of a similar combustible may be at hand—burn these, and sow the ithout disturbing the soil much—a good crop e result. Whether the coat of fresh ashes— burning which the clay recieves—the des- of insects and their eggs—or the repulsive he turnip fly,—has the greatest favorable , or whether all operate together, we must others to decide—we only know the result. / *Cultivator*.

Ohio Wool Depot—The Wool Trade.

ceived the following despatch after our paper t inst. had been closed. sold 693 lbs. No. 1 and 2 at 40 cents per lb. No. x, at 40 cents per lb. At these rates I e sold fifty thousand pounds, *but this was all* The reports of the Cogswell sales, and the k *Dry Goods Reporter*, have had their effect. se estimates, wool growers, generally, were to take low prices, rather than hold on a few A loss of from 4 to 6 cents per pound has ained on all the wool sold prior to 20th June. ses my business for this year. I may try it D. YANT.

on, June 29th, 1852.

OUNG MEN OF THE AGE.—Not long since we r gathering in the eye of an old man, as he the past and the present—of the time when l pine knots upon the rude home hearth for btain a scanty education, and then compared ut ten thousand privileges which are now broadcast around every door. 'Oh,' said he, ous tones, 'the young men of this day do not e the light of the age they live in.' The the old man made us sad, while at the same elt mortified that so many of our young men rove the advantages within their reach. even continually muttering about their lot, ng for positions where they can win the re- out the sweating, purifying, ennobling sac- oil. The mist-cloud enjoyments of a day are ough after, to the exclusion or neglect of the orable, intellectual and useful. In truth, few ung men know anything of the value of the around them.—*Ex.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Our Trip and Visit to Springfield.

A trial of reaping and mowing machines is not usually supposed to possess much interest for ladies, but we were always curious to examine the working of machinery, and have a special admiration for it when turned to such highly useful purposes as this; so, with the additional prospect of new scenes, fresh air, and pleasant visits, we were not long deciding to go, or making the necessary arrangements. We traveled by a rather circuitous route, as we had our own conveyance—spending the first night in South Charleston, and reaching Springfield on Tuesday evening.

The first part of the route was mostly level, but after passing London, and especially as we approached Charleston, we found the scenery more varied, the land more undulating, and the finely tilled grain farms took the place of the plains and cattle pastures.—Tuesday morning we spent an hour very agreeably with good Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, at Selma. Their house commands an extensive view of the beautiful country around them, and the well kept flower garden and fine evergreen shrubbery showed both skill and taste. We hope soon to introduce Mrs. Wilson to our "Cultivator circle" as a new contributor. We dined at Clifton and avoided the heat of noonday, by visiting the Little Miami, which flows through the place, and for several miles beyond, in a deep and rocky ravine. Its pretty cascades and placid pools, rendered dark by the overhanging cliffs fifty feet or more in height, and the evergreens that fringe their tops—the wild scenery, the cool air and quiet shade, all rendered the visit one of interest and enjoyment. In the afternoon we made a short stop among the still more beautiful scenery of Yellow Springs, and drank from the fine chalybeate spring, which gushes forth so beautifully; and then we passed on to Springfield, through a varied and well cultivated country.

The trial of reaping and mowing machines which occupied the following three days, and which is reported in the other department of the paper, was deeply interesting, for the interest of the exhibitors and manufacturers was shared by the spectators. There was not less than two thousand persons present the first day, and yet we never saw more perfect order, quiet and good feeling manifested.

The very fact of so large a gathering of intelligent farmers for such an object, betrays so deep an interest in agricultural pursuits, and such a spirit of progress, that we hail it as an omen of good for the farming interest of the country. We were surprised to see so few ladies present. Why did not the farmers bring their wives with them? Did they think it was no place for women? We were interested and instructed, and we are sure our sisters would have been. Then how delightful it would have been if the farmers and their wives had brought their baskets of dinner with them and enjoyed a rural pic-nic in the beautiful grove adjoining the trial grounds.

We enjoyed the generous hospitality of Mrs. War-der, while in Springfield, and as a specimen of her characteristic energy, we will mention that at one time finding her tenant a thriftless man, she dismissed him, and for two years conducted her farm of two hundred acres herself, and with entire success—furnishing the heaviest wheat that was sent to the mill. Still it was too laborious, and she relinquished it for the lighter and hence more congenial occupations for which her tastes and education fitted her, and superintended the education of her charming family of children. We shall long remember the pleasant days we spent in her family. Her house and pleasure grounds too,

me whisper to the ladies, were perfect models of neatness and good taste.

Springfield we think has few equals in beauty of scenery, its streets and yards are so ornamented with shrubbery, the hills that completely encircle it are so beautiful, and its abundant springs at all times, give the foliage a richness and luxuriance of appearance which dryer soils cannot enjoy. Judging from the number of spires, the people of Springfield must be a church-going people, and with its Lutheran College, its Female Seminary, its high school for the accommodation of four hundred pupils, its excellent private, and its common schools, we must expect them to be an educated as well as a moral community. The spacious new building for the new Female Seminary, is not yet finished. The building for the College is nearly completed and capable of accommodating 150 students. It has a commanding situation on the brow of one of the hills that circle the city, and the grounds around it are very fine. It has now 100 students, but is embarrassed for want of funds, and two of the Professors are now absent soliciting pecuniary aid. It should receive a good support, and we trust it will.

In returning to Columbus, we took the National Road—as good a road as one could wish, when not too dusty, and lying through a fine and well settled country, and this brought us quickly and safely to our own home.

Letter From Mrs. Tracy.

DERBY, England, June 15, 1852.

When I wrote you last, I think all were awake enjoying the gladness of Whitsuntide, the annual festival of labor. Now all are again turned back to their "cark and care." I was pleased with many of the demonstrations, but especially with the Temperance festivals. On Tuesday, there was a grand gathering at Elvaston Gardens, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, one of the most beautiful country seats in England. On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Temperance Hall, and on Thursday, the celebration of the schools connected with the church. This was one of the prettiest sights that I saw during the whole week. I had, on the preceding Sabbath, attended the church with which the largest parish school is connected, and found there some seven hundred, all in their holiday attire, and with faces beaming with the joyousness of those who expected unalloyed pleasure. The clergyman himself superintended, and I was pleased with the order that was manifested. I feel like bidding God speed to every work that is calculated to advance the condition of the poor; and such must be the case, to a great extent, with these schools, even though there may be more of darkness, in regard to great principles, than we could desire, and the instruction is rather training than educating. There is good, much of good inculcated, and I felt like looking at and rejoicing in the good, when on Wednesday I heard the merry peal of the old bells of Allsaints, and saw the hundreds of children filling the streets on their way to the church, led by the clergymen themselves, walking by their side. I thought of the time when ROBERT RAYNES, in the humility of his heart, sought out a way of instructing the poor—how the few, the lowly few, rallied round him; how from that humble fountain had flowed a great stream, making glad a mighty nation. The few had become an army with banners, the little one a strong nation.

I wanted to know what those old bells said as they rang out their pealing notes, for I was sure they had witnessed great changes. They had rung out their wordless anthem for many a proud pageant—they had never refused to laud the triumphant march of the conquerors, who, falsely assuming the right to oppress

others, because of their strength, had dared to invade the blessing of the God of Hosts. Perhaps the same old bells had pealed when the sad prisoner of Elmsbeth, Mary of Scotland, passed through, and spent a night in the castle, which has now become a school, not one of the public schools, but a private boarding school.

In those old times, the bells must have told a different tale from that which they rang into my ears as the children, with their silken banners, with beautiful devices, marched to the church where the old walls were to echo and re-echo to their cheerful songs. Then they chanted of the divine right of kings, of the duty of most humble subjection to the powers that be—of a blind belief—the creed that the Church and State agreed together to force upon the people at all hazards. They told of a God all sternness, all justice, feeling no yearnings of compassion, nothing but a desire to punish the miserable transgressor, and the more severely, the more was it deemed to harmonize with divine purity.

Now they were ringing out jubilant notes, bidding every heart rejoice because Mercy and Truth had kissed each other. I almost felt that I could hear the songs of the angels again chanting "peace on earth, good will to men."

How has the meek spirit of truth wrought its way through all opposition, and trial, and persecution, rising from the stake in a form more glorified—never beheaded by the headsman's axe, but catching a new and purer life from every effort to persecute it and drive it from the world, and now it is sitting in high places, and the wise and the mighty do it homage.

On Thursday, again, when the venerable member of Parliament for Derby, LAWRENCE HAYWORTH, came to lay the corner stone of the Temperance Hall, again its glad tones sung out "Peace among men." The procession that followed was of the people, the lowly among the many. Well, there is hope, hope for the final triumph of Truth over all errors; and if we will be faithful to the monitions of conscience, great will be the reward that we shall obtain even in our own day. We have not to wait for any future, however glorious, the reward of real goodness is contained within itself. Let the heart be faithful to its trust, and the hand ready for every good work.

H. M. T.

Aunt Fanny's Visit to Chester County, Pa.

Our friend Mrs. Gage informs us that she had a most delightful time of it, the past month, visiting in and around Philadelphia. We regret that a letter from her, written for our columns from Philadelphia, has never come to hand; and to make amends in part for this misfortune, we make the following extracts from one of her letters to the Cleveland True Democrat:

West Chester Farms—Hedges—Education—Ladies— Cabinet of Natural History, &c.

From Philadelphia I went by the cars to West Chester, and here let me say a few words of the West Chester farmers—of their fine stock, their broad, luxuriant fields dotted over here and there with mounds of lime and plaster, looking for all the world like snow heaps among the green grass and waving wheat, suggestive at the same time, of future abundance, ease and independence.

Those fine white thorn hedges, too, bounding the orchard, the meadow, and the grazing land, stretching away in their deep, dark green outline over level plain, rolling hillside, and quiet valley, adding greatly to the picturesque beauty of the landscape, as well as to the security of the crops. I do not wonder that the English traveler is repelled by our unseemly looking worm fences. They are uncouth when compared with the

careful tracery of a well trimmed hedge. But the Englishman must not forget that it takes hedges long to grow. Our fences are only the creeping pinnafores of this infant world.

The Westchester farms, woodlands, houses, horses, marriages and people, seemed to me a little in advance of anything I have had the good fortune to meet with. Mine, my experience is very limited. Nor would I be understood to assert that Morgan or Williams, Hamilton or Ashtabula, Franklin, Fairfield or Licking, in our grand State of Ohio, are not capable of being as beautiful, as rich and as good, if the best means are taken to make them so—capable, too, of producing as high-minded, intellectual, and intelligent a population if they will set themselves about it, improve their schools, educate equally their sons and daughters, enlarge their libraries, and give, as do most of these people, more time and thought to perfect the social, moral, and physical relations of life. I never saw anywhere such healthy, happy looking women. Roses, lilies, and smiles seemed to be the light of the fashion.

Now, whether all this is the effect of the non-restrictant principle, or the equality of the sexes, or the high appreciation of justice and right, or the "thee and thou" familiarity of love and kindness, or the broad brimmed hat and white satin bonnet, which demonstrate the influence of the last Paris fashion—I will not pretend to say. All I know is that they do seem a healthy, happy, truth-loving and right-acting people. And I can hardly breathe a better prayer for my own native State, than that when our counties have had as many years of experience and growth, they may be as highly cultivated and beautiful as the county of Westchester.

I found in one of the farm-houses, near Kennett square, what surprised and delighted me. A cabinet of curiosities, in the shape of birds, beasts, insect and reptile, plant, shrub and flower, all in a high state of preservation. There were near five hundred birds, stuffed and made to look as perfectly natural as if they were cheerily singing their morning or midnight song, in their own native forest and woods, from the grave old solemn owl down to the tiniest humming-bird that ever sipped sweet from the bell of a honeysuckle. Colored butterflies, too, in all the brilliancy of a July sunshine, seemed to be sporting away their brief existence, perfectly at home. While snakes, toads and lizards luxuriated in that element which I could not help wishing could be for the benefit of the biped race, appropriated exclusively to their snakeships, to-wit: the Ardent. While foxes and rabbits, cats, mice and squirrels "grinned ghastly smiles" at each other in the same apartment, without exhibiting a particle of their natural propensity to prey upon each other.

All these things were the gatherings up of the leisure hours of a young farmer, Vincent Bernard, within the last four or five years, and in his own neighborhood, too. One could hardly believe, unless they could see them thus grouped together, that any one section of country was so prolific of the beautiful, the range and useful. What an interesting occupation would be for the leisure time of our young men and maidens, to thus get up home cabinets and honor the rough Nature, Nature's God, in all His glorious attributes and perfections. What a high source of intellectual amusement and scientific research.

After a visit of four days in this pleasant vicinity, I returned to Philadelphia, and spent a week seeing what was to be seen. If hereafter I feel impressed to scatter my accumulated treasures, (treasures to me, dear reader—perhaps I may not be able to make them to you,) you will hear from me again.

F. D. GAGE.

Hints for Husbands.

The Rural New Yorker has a communication describing "a scene in the country," which for the hint to husbands it contains, we think well worth a transfer to our columns.

"A few days since I was stopping for a time in the village of F—. While there, I accepted an invitation from a friend, to make a visit at his house in the country. I arrived a little before noon; my host took me to his garden, showed me his fruit trees, &c. Just then we were called to dinner. Here I found a repast which showed the careful hand of a frugal housewife, and she had done honor to her husband as well as herself, in the selection of her garden sauce, and a nicely cooked pair of chickens. We seated ourselves at the table, and my host looked round a moment and then said, "I don't know what to do with this." I cast a careless glance at the wife, but I saw a crimson blush mantle her cheek, and she meekly replied, "Tis a picked up dinner, my dear, but you may pass the chickens and potatoes first, if you please."

Ah, thought I, could not you have done the honors of the table without causing that blush, which I doubt not was attended by an unseen pang. The dinner passed, and I accepted an invitation to spend the night. The afternoon wore away, and my host returned from his labors in the field. I saw him take the jack from the nail, and remove his boots; but did he hang it again in its place on the nail? No, he left it on the floor, with one boot in its claw. The wife, with her accustomed meekness, placed the jack on its nail, and the boots in their proper corner. Ah, thought I, you might have saved those steps for your wife, and though but few in a day, they amount to a good many in the end of the year.

Night passed away, morning came, and the wife arose. Was her fire built, and the tea-kettle boiling? Ah, no; I saw her go to the wood-pile, and with an axe break up some pieces of board to build her fire. But where was her husband all this time? I peeped into his room, and Lethe's soft veil was spread over him on a downy couch. Ah, thought I, your wife will not last always; and though younger in years, far more numerous are the grey hairs upon her brow, than upon her husband's. My host was a generous hearted man, and would have scorned the idea of being unkind to his wife, yet he did not realize that kindness consists in trifling attentions as well as in weightier matters."

THAT WASHING RECIPE of our friend S. LAPHAM, given in our paper No. 2, current vol. p. 31, was not fully understood by all of our readers, some of them supposing that the mixture was too strong, and should be diluted before boiling the clothes in it. But Mr. L. informs us that such is not the case, and that his family and several of his neighbors use the recipe with perfect success. His daughter uses about two-thirds of the liquid for the first boiler full of clothes, and when these are drained out, adds a little more, as may be necessary for each succeeding boiler full.

IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING AND CULINARY VESSELS.—Samuel Cotter, of Ansonia, county of New Haven, Conn., has taken measures to secure a patent for improvements in culinary vessels, the object of which improvement is principally to allow the vessel to be set on live coals without smothering the fire, but allowing it to have free and perfect combustion. The bottom of the vessel is made concave on the outside, and convex on the inside. When a vessel having a flat bottom is placed with water on a clear burning fire, it crushes down the coals and prevents free combustion. The concave outside bottom of these vessels will also present a greater heating surface, and cooking will be done quicker with a saving of fuel by them.—Sci. Am.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, July 15, 1852.

The Cincinnati Commercial remarks.

"Business continues extremely dull and transactions in the leading staples are consequently very light, but in prices no change has taken place. The inactivity that we have had occasion to notice in our markets for some months past is not, it appears, confined to this place, as in all the leading markets East, West and South, trade is exceedingly dull."

THE WHEAT HARVEST is progressing favorably, as far as we can learn, throughout the State, and the crop it is thought will prove a fair average one in quantity and excellent quality. The weather has been warm, with occasional showers, for the past two weeks, and the corn fields have improved rapidly.

WOOL seems to have been suddenly bought up at low prices, so that at present rates, the speculators have put a handsome sum in their pockets.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Sales of 6,000 bbls. Flour at \$4.25@4.37c. for State, and \$4.62@4.81c. for Southern—an advance. Sales of Western Wheat at 95c, and of mixed Corn at 60@61c. Sales of mess Pork at \$19.37c; and of prime at \$17. Sales of pickled meats at 9 3/4@10c. for Hams, and 8 1/2@8 3/4 for Shoulders. Beef is buoyant. Sales of bbl. Lard at 11 1/4c.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Flour \$3.20@3.25 common, \$3.30@3.35 for extra. Grain—Wheat remains at 61@64c. Corn is scarce and saleable at 32@33c. for city consumption. Distillers pay \$1@32c. Oats common 24 1/4@25, on arrival; and we notice a sale at the inside rate of 30,00 bu. Rye is saleable at 50c. Barley Malt 65c for summer and 75@80 for winter. Mess Pork \$20. Bacon Shoulders 7 1/4@8c pkd; Lard—there is nothing doing, and prices are entirely nominal; no prime bbl. is now offered for less than 10c. Cheese—The receipts have continued comparatively heavy, and we have again to notice a very dull market, without, however, change in prices; but stocks are accumulating somewhat, and this must of course result in loss to consigners. The sales comprise about 700 boxes at \$6@6 1/4c; the inside being the highest price obtainable for lots of any magnitude. Butter and Eggs—The receipts of Butter have continued moderate and with a demand equal thereto, prices are pretty well sustained, though there is not much disposition on the part of buyers to pay over 10@10 1/2c. We quote good and prime bbl. and keg from store at 10@11c. On receipt, including wagon lots, packers pay 9@10c. Wool—The demand continues active, and the market is firmer; but our quotations remain the same. Prices are now very nearly as high as at any time last season. The clip has been pretty generally purchased—and in Eastern Indiana and western Ohio very little remains in the hands of growers. We quote: common 25@26, 1-1/4 blood 26@28, 1-2 do. 28@32, 3-4 do. 33@35, full do. 35@37; extra fine clips 50, tub washed and toll 27@30, unwashed 1-4 off.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Flour \$3.48@3.50. Wheat, 73@76. Corn 42. Live Hogs \$4.50. Oats 45. Fish—white \$8.74. Halves \$4.75. Salt from vessels \$1.18 3/4.

COLUMBUS.—Our domestic markets are less fully supplied, and not very fully attended, reports of cholera abroad frighten gardeners from bringing in produce. Flour sells at retail for \$8.50. New Potatoes \$1 per bu. Eggs 10c. Butter 12 1/2. The health of the city is as good as usual at this season of the year.



STEEL PLOWS AND STEEL MOULD BOARDS.

THE MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW, which has but recently been introduced in Ohio, and which won the premium at the recent State Fair, as well as at the State Fair of New York, and at other Fairs, the last year is now being manufactured by the undersigned, right and left-handed with Steel Mould Board. We would call the attention of Farmers to this improved Plow, which for general utility can be excelled by no Plow in the United States. By it the soil can be raised from the depth of 9 inches with the same draft of a single Plow used only to the depth of 6 inches, the forward Plow turns off the sward at any required thickness, and the after one completely covers it with the under soil, leaving the plowed surface in a perfect level and arable condition.

Practical farmers need only to see the performance of this Plow to be assured of its superior worth. We are also manufacturing Right and Left Handed Plows with steel and cast Moulds of our late improved patterns, for award and general use. Also, steel Mould Boards kept on hand for sale.

Farmers and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
GARRETT & COTTMAN,
Plow Manufacturers, 7th st., first door west of Main, Cincinnati.
July 16, 1852.—2*

MORGAN COLTS FOR SALE.

ON the 18th day of August next, I will offer for sale at auction at Scottsville, Gifford Morgan, 4 years old, August 6, next, Zachary Taylor, 3 years old, June 8, 1852—both Morgan studs, brothers, deep bays, color an mark alike, of genuine Vermont blood, can descent; sired by Genl Gifford—be by Gifford Morgan—the Woodbury, and he by the old Justin Morgan horse.

They are sharp travelers, and will make splendid stock, single or double horses.

Also, if desired, a Mare in foal by the sire of these Colts. Gifford Morgan may be seen August 10th, at Spencer's Exchange Hotel, Rochester.

Terms Cash, or approved paper at 12 months, with interest. Scottsville, N. Y., July 15, 1852. J. DORR.

PILKINGTON'S OR LUCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE has proved itself to be one of unrivaled excellence. It is warranted to answer every purpose of the most complete and expensive machinery of screens, rubbing stones, &c., and will thoroughly clean the most smutty wheat. It is the contrivance to take out chaff, onions, and every grit, that has ever been used by millers. This machine is provided with self-acting feeders to the journals, and requires to be oiled but once a week. It wholly does away with the small fan. It runs at the rate of one thousand revolutions per minute, requiring but little power. We have sold a large number of these machines, and they have in every case given entire satisfaction. Price, \$60. A. B. ALLEN & CO., New York Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y. June 15 1852.

VERMONT MORGANS.

I HAVE two or three of the above celebrated stock of Stallions for sale; they were brought from Vermont the past winter, and are from the best stock of Morgan Horses.

Any information with regard to these horses, or any of the stock, can be had by addressing me at Granville, Ohio. I expect to return to Vermont about the 1st of August next, and will attend to any business relating to horses or other stock in that State, that may be entrusted to me. L. HODGES.

April 15, 1852.—tf

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT—VERY SUPERIOR—The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price \$4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, black Sea, &c. A. B. ALLEN & CO., N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, 189 & 191, Water street, New York.

July 1, 1852

MANSFIELD'S CLOVER SEED HULLING AND CLEANING MACHINE.

WAS awarded by the Ohio State Fair, at 1851 and 1852, the First Premiums, Diplomas and Silver Medal.

Warranted to hull and clean from 30 to 40 bushels seed per day or from two to five bushels per hour. Cash price of Machine \$25. Manufactured and for sale by

M. H. MANSFIELD,
Ashtabula, Ohio.

THE BLACK HAWK MORGAN HORSE "CHAMPION."

THIS horse took the first premium in the class of four year old stallions, at the last Ohio State Fair. He is of a bright chestnut color, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1100 lbs.; was sired by old Black Hawk, now owned by D. & D. E. Hill, of Bridport, Vt.; his dam is a cross of Morgan and Messenger. He was raised in Addison county, Vt.; and in the winter of 1850-51—then rising three years old—he trotted one mile on the ice in 3 min. 10 sec. For symmetry of form, and style of action, he is not surpassed by any other horse in this State.

Will stand the ensuing season at the stable of Jas. D. Ladd, Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the following terms: For single service, \$5; season, \$10; insurance, 20;—five dollars to be paid, in all instances, at the time of first service. The payment of five more, any time during the season, pays the season; but if it is until the mare is known to be with foal, twenty dollars will in all instances be charged.

April 15, 1852.

JAS. & WM. LADD & JAS. & A. McGREW.

P.S. We have several colts of "Morgan Tiger"—stallion and fillies—of three, two, and one year old, for sale; and will meet halfway, and show two of each sex, of each age, against an equal number and age of the stock of any other horse in the State.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE CULTIVATOR having a larger circulation in Ohio, it is believed, than any other paper, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising; but no advertisements will be inserted but such as are suited to the character of the paper, and none will be allowed more than two insertions, except by special agreement.

PRICE.—For six lines, or less, two insertions, One Dollar. Longer advertisements, \$1 per hundred words for the first insertion, and 50 cents for the second. Cuts to be estimated according to the space they occupy, at one-half these rates. Engravings of new and valuable inventions, &c., suited for the paper, will be inserted gratis when desired, with such remarks and descriptions as the editors may see fit; but all communications of an advertising character must be paid for as such.

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M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, (they need not be to one address) **THREE DOLLARS;** nine copies for **SIX DOLLARS;** and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number—payments always in **ADVANCE.**

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Address, **BATEHAM & HARRIS,**
Columbus, Ohio.

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New Remedy for Mildew on Grapes.

The great obstacle in the way of growing the finest kinds of foreign grapes in this country is, the *mildew* or blight which attacks and destroys the fruit before it is half grown. This disease has of late years so generally destroyed the fruit, after the first or second year, that few persons now think of planting foreign grapes, except in houses constructed for their culture; and even in these much care is often requisite to guard against this evil.

American varieties, as the Catawba, Isabella, &c., are not subject to the mildew, except in very unfavorable seasons, or on wet soils, under shade of trees, &c. Hence we find that experienced cultivators, like Mr. Langworth of Cincinnati, have abandoned all hope of any advantage from attempting to acclimate foreign grapes, and are bestowing all their attention to the improvement of native varieties. For wine making, it is now generally conceded that no foreign grape is equal to our Catawba; but for table use, we have nothing at all to compare with the Hamburg, Frontignac, Chassellas, &c., of France. It therefore is a matter of much interest to discover a remedy for this devastating *mildew*, which robs us not only of the luscious grapes of France, but the favorite gooseberries of England, and is a serious injury to some other kinds of fruit.

This disease is by no means confined to our own country. It often does more or less mischief in England, and also in France; and we notice that much investigation has of late been bestowed upon the subject of the nature, cause, and remedy of the evil in both those countries.

Mildew is admitted to be a minute vegetable (*fungi*) of which very many distinct species have been figured and described—almost every kind of fruit having its own peculiar species; and some, as the grape, being liable to the attacks of several species, but all of them bearing enough resemblance to each other to warrant the belief that they may be attributed to the same general causes and removed by the same remedies. The *Gardener's Chronicle* of June 26th, 1852, says:

"In all directions **BLIGHT** is making havoc; that is to say, the *fungi* which produce the appearances popularly known by the name of blight are showing themselves in great force. Beans are so attacked by *Uredo Fabæ* that farmers are ploughing them up; Wheat is withering under the joint or separate infliction of the *Uredos Rubigo* and *segetum*; *Acididium cancellatum* is ravaging Thorns and Pear trees; *Oidium Tuckeri* is smothering Grape vines; *Erysipthes* are overrunning the Pea crops; and as a matter of course, our old enemy *Botrytis* is once more a visitor to the Potato grounds of Sussex.

"The seeds of mildew or blight *fungi* appear to everywhere—dispersed through the air and lying in the soil. Drawn into the system of a plant with the water absorbed by the roots...

pores of the leaves, they are ready to grow wherever they find themselves in presence of matter on which they can feed, and in circumstances favorable to their development. Hence they appear every year in some degree, particular species infesting particular kinds of plants, just as each animal is preyed upon by vermin peculiar to it."

In regard to the *cause* of mildew, or the circumstances favoring its product, opinions are quite various, and often conflicting—some writers attributing it to excess of moisture in the soil or in the atmosphere; others to excess or improper kinds of manure, &c. An English writer, in a late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, expresses the opinion that the one kind of mildew on the grape is induced by excessive evaporation of the plant, arising from a *lack of moisture* in the atmosphere. But this, we believe, is contrary to the general belief of horticulturists in that country as well as in this.

The *remedy* in common use among grape cultivators, is to dust the vines with *sulphur* as soon as the disease begins to appear. But much care and frequent repetition of the dusting is necessary, and, except in houses, the remedy is difficult and ineffectual. We are therefore much gratified in being able to lay before our readers a more easily applied and it is thought a more effectual remedy recently discovered in France, which we find detailed, as follows, in the (London) *Gardener's Chronicle* of the 3d ult.:

"Now that the Vine Mildew is reappearing, it may be useful to lay before the public certain statements respecting it, made in the proceedings of the scientific bodies of Paris. They will show in what light our intelligent neighbors, who are so much more interested than ourselves in repelling this unwelcome visitor, regard the practical manner of dealing with it.

"It appears that the disease showed itself last season at an early period in the neighborhood of Paris. It attacked the Vines when they were in flower, and spread with great rapidity. The Chasselas variety suffered most. In many cases the berries did not attain the size of small peas, and many of them split.

"The results of all attempts to remedy the disease having been unsatisfactory, M. Prange proposes to bury the Vines. He states that, in 1850, a Vine trained in a small garden at Montmartre was attacked by the disease. It was an old Vine, and was buried by layering it in the ground, in March, 1851. The shoots from it continued healthy throughout the season, although all the Vines near it were diseased. The fruit which it bore was likewise perfect; and when the most minute examination was made, no trace of disease could be found in any part of the tree. This is a simple mode, and the operation may be performed in November or in March. All the old stems should be buried, otherwise the sporules of the Oidium, supposed to lodge in the bark of the old wood, might develop themselves, and again invest the young growing parts.

"Grison's method for the prevention and cure of this disease appears to merit particular attention. It is detailed by Gustave Heutze, Secretary to the Seine-et-Oise Horticultural Society, in the "*Revue Horticole*," for May, 1852.

"Horticulturists having so frequently obtained only negative results from the different modes of treating Vines attacked by the [fungi] Oidium Tuckeri, in the past season, M. Grison, head gardener of the forcing-houses in the Kitchen-garden of Versailles, was induced to employ a very simple method against this troublesome disease. Convinced that the means he had discovered were more efficacious than all those previously tried, M. Grison requested the attention of the administration of the department to his proceedings. The prefect, wishing to have the opinion of

competent persons, requested the above-mentioned Horticultural Society to appoint a commission to take into consideration the advantages resulting from this new mode of resistance. The commission was unanimous with regard to the excellent effects obtained by the mode of treatment employed by M. Grison; and they also agreed that this skilful horticulturist was entitled to a reward.

"M. Grison's peculiar method consists in syringing the Vines with hydrosulphate of lime. In order to obtain this liquid, M. Grison employs 1 lb. of flowers of sulphur and on equal *volume*, or quantity by measure, of fresh-slaked lime. When these substances are intimately mixed, they are put into an iron or glazed-earthenware pot containing five pints of water; the mixture is made to boil for 10 minutes, and kept stirred all the time. The pot is then taken off the fire, and the mixture allowed to settle; when it has done so, about four pints of the clear liquid is bottled for use.

This liquid is not, however, directly applied to the Vines. Before using it, 100 parts of water is added to 1 part of the liquid [or, in other terms, each pint of the liquid is mixed with 12½ gallons of water]. This diluted, M. Grison has ascertained that 1 litre of hydrosulphate will be sufficient for 100 superficial metres of wall. This is at the rate of one pint for 68 square yards; or 51 feet along a wall 12 feet high.

"This method is much more economical than that of employing the flowers of sulphur. The pound of sulphur employed for the preparation of the hydrosulphate of lime does not cost [in France] above 1d. The lime costs almost nothing; and as one pint of the liquid, mixed with 12½ gallons of water, is sufficient to prevent, check, or destroy the Oidium, it follows that for the value of a halfpenny we may secure a considerable extent of Vine-wall from the ravages of the mildew.

"The inventor of this very simple mode applied the liquid at three different periods; but he thinks that one syringing before the Vines are in flower, and another when the Grapes are formed, will be sufficient, and that a third syringing may be dispensed with, unless the Oidium should re-appear. But a vigilant inspection of the Vines is necessary; for it is well proved by experience that the mildew is much easier destroyed in the commencement of the attack than it is after it has overrun the whole plant.

"When we compare the facility with which the above remedy is applied with the inconveniences which attend the use of dry flowers of sulphur, we must certainly give the preference to the former. We know that before the dry sulphur is scattered on the Vine it is necessary to moisten the foliage; and that frequent repetitions of the operation are required. We know likewise that these powderings injure the beauty and quality of the Grapes; whereas the Vines treated last year by M. Grison, according to the method above detailed, had a vigorous growth, and produced large bunches and very fine berries.

"This new mode of stopping the ravages of the Oidium is known under the denomination of the *procédé Grison*. The French commission of enquiry has thought it right to adopt such designation. No doubt experiments have already been tried with sulphate of lime dissolved in water in the proportion of 1 gramme to the litre, or 1 oz. to 25 quarts; Mr. Tucker has, in England, in 1845, employed 1 part of sulphur, 1 part of lime, and 100 parts of water against the Grape disease. Nevertheless, the means proposed by M. Grison are all his own in regard to the preparation, and to him the merits of this method should accrue if, as is to be hoped, this year's trial should confirm them by such beneficial results as were obtained by him last season.

Since M. Grison's preparation can be so easily and cheaply made, it might be tried extensively for the destruction or prevention of mildews which infest various crops. Most kinds of fruit trees are liable to be attacked, and particularly Peaches and Apricots. Kitchen garden crops have of late years suffered much. The application might even be extended to field crops of Turnips and Potatoes; and to the Hop plantations. The expense of the substances is a mere item. At the rate at which sulphur was employed by M. Grison, 18 lbs. would be sufficient to dress an acre once over; the materials for this extent of surface may be had for less than 5s [\$1 25]."

Experiments in Wheat Culture—Top-dressing with Manure.

EDS. O. CULT:— * * * These experiments were made in Mahoning county, on flat, low land, of a clayish soil, what is there termed "oak swail." The greatest obstacle in the way of raising wheat upon such soil, is the "freezing out," or "winter killing."

Such soil cannot be too well drained. It is not, in my opinion, necessary that the lands be very narrow; but that the draining furrows be thoroughly cleaned out, and deep enough to carry off all superabundant water, that might otherwise collect in the wet seasons. The practice of plowing wheat lands as narrow as I have seen—only from six to ten feet wide—is, on the whole, I think, rather poor economy, to say the least of it, as some of the following facts may prove. If the lands were made from one and a half to two rods wide, and then harrowed even and smooth, so that there would be no hollows where the water could stand, and the furrows clean enough and deep enough to form a free and easy water course, then there would be no more likelihood of its freezing out, besides having the advantage of less waste of ground, and leaving the surface smoother for meadow purposes.

In 1848 I moved on to the premises above alluded to. That year, and the year following, I made unsuccessful attempts at raising a little wheat. I pursued the common custom of plowing in manure, on oat stubble ground, and not manuring fallow. In the fall of 1848 I tried the effect of manure on the top of the ground. I had plowed 5 acres of clover ground for fallow, and one acre of it, that appeared to be the worst part of the field for wheat, and most likely to freeze out, I gave a heavy top dressing of well rotted manure, harrowing it in with the wheat. During the fall, and in the early part of winter, there was not much difference between the appearance of this acre and the rest of the field. But towards spring the difference was quite marked. And from that time till near harvest, it was the subject of remarks and inquiries of passers by. I believe I never saw wheat look more flourishing or much heavier on the ground. But ere it ripened it was struck with the rust, which so generally prevailed that year, (1849.) It was of the common white bearded variety. Had it been Mediterranean, it might have been pretty good, as my Mediterranean was but little injured. But all the wheat I had sown in the fall of 1848 was very thin on the ground, except that one acre, having been frozen out during the winter and spring, as the preceding crops had been. In the fall of '49 I plowed a field that had been put in with wheat by the former owner, and made into lands of about six feet in width. It appeared as if the field had been plowed twice the same way, so high were the middle of the lands and so deep the furrows. After some labor I succeeded in making the field once more level, and the lands four times the width of the former ones. This field I gave a top dressing, and harrowed the manure in with the wheat, as before. The following spring manifested the same results. The wheat was but little affected with the

frost. The wheat was much better when cut in harvest than any on the same farm for three years previous.

In the fall of 1850, to give the experiment a more certain test, another field was manured on the top of the ground—excepting one land in it. On one half of that land we spread manure and plowed it in; the other half received no manure. The half land between it and the fence received the usual top dressing. I had put this same field in with wheat before, and this half land next to the fence was not worth the cutting. The whole field gave but a meagre crop—I believe about five bushels to the acre. Now notice the difference:

The wheat came up as evenly as usual, and for three or four weeks a stranger could see no difference. After that time, while the rest of the field assumed a rich, dark, healthy green, the land that received no top dressing grew paler. The winter made sad havoc upon it, while the rest of the field was comparatively little disturbed. About the middle of last March I examined it particularly, and noticed the contrast. Here and there a blade of wheat might be seen with a pale, sickly look, while the lands on either side were in a flourishing condition. Indeed it was the opinion of neighbors who passed that way, that I had missed sowing that land; but when better informed, they remembered seeing it in the fall look about like the rest. When I went to cut it last harvest, I found it had come on much better than I expected. That land produced nine sheaves! while the half land next to the fence produced thirty-five! (The lands were short in that part of the field.) It might also be remarked that the half of the land that had the manure plowed under was a little better than the other part that received none; but the difference was small.

To all who have to contend with 'spouting soils' in raising wheat, I would say that such experiments might not produce the same results with all of you. But I feel satisfied that they are worthy of a trial; and if you will try them you may perhaps discover some new facts in relation to the management of such soils. As far as my experience has gone, the more hardy the variety the better for such land. The old red chaff bearded does pretty well, but the Mediterranean does the best of any I have tried. It seems useless to try to raise the white varieties, as the golden rock, the club, the white blue stem, and the Soules wheat, &c., on such lands. They do not grow to the same perfection as the red varieties.

Yours, respectfully,
Mt. Union, Stark co., O.

I. NEWTON PEIRCE.

Dikes for fences.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper if any of your numerous correspondents have tried dikes for fencing, and if so, please state the expense and the best plan for constructing them. And if not, I would recommend the following plan, if any are willing to try the experiment:

On clayey soil well bound with sod, take off the turf from a space three feet in width and parallel with the line of the intended fence, in sheets as large as convenient to handle, and lay them outside the space you intend the dike to occupy, then leave a space four feet wide on which to erect the fence, then take the turf from the next space of three feet and place it on the opposite side from the other.

Then commence to excavate the earth from the spaces cleared of sod, and erect the dike on the space left for the purpose. Dig the ditches to the depth of 18 inches, three feet wide at the top and 18 inches at the bottom, and the earth thrown out will make a dike three feet wide at the base and 18 inches v

at the top and three feet high from the surface, or four feet six inches from the bottom of the ditches.

Then place the sods you took from the ditches on the sides of the dike to preserve it from wearing away, and your fence is finished, unless you choose to set some useful kind of shrubbery on the top of it.

If the above described dike should, after a fair trial, prove insufficient to prevent the encroachments of animals, it may be still improved by placing blocks or stone on the top at suitable distances for ground chunks. Then lay your rail, setting your stake crosswise of the dike; after which, put on the second rail for a rider, and you will have a cheap and durable fence, in my opinion, saying nothing of the benefit the ditches will be to your land.

Very respectfully, A. J. SMITH.
Delaware County, 1852.

REMARK.—We have seen this plan resorted to in northern Ohio, but the dike is always helped out with post and rail fence. The extremes of wet and dry in our country, are fatal to any hedging plants upon the top of such a bank.—ED.

Sheep Speculations. No. III.

Between the years 1808 and 1812, more than nine thousand pure bred Merino sheep, of the Paular, Guadalupe, Infantado, Montarco, Negretti, Escorial and Acquieres breeds, were imported into the United States from Spain. Ohio was then a new country, and few if any of those sheep were brought to Ohio, except some of the Negretti breed, by Mr. Dickinson, of Steubenville. The remainder were mostly dispersed through the Eastern and Middle States, and the largest share of them were frittered away by extraordinary sagacity in crossing them. Of all these breeds of those importations, the Guadalupe is the only one, which has with certainty, been kept pure and distinct. The Escurials then imported did not receive the attention, which has since been bestowed upon them, and it does not appear that one solitary flock of pure blooded ones was preserved by any person. But about the year 1820 it began to be rumored, that Saxony possessed highly improved sheep of this breed, and a few of them were imported. They were *white Merinos*. The wool growers were delighted. The speculators took the hint. Within two or three years after that time, ship loads of them were imported from Saxony, most of which were only grade sheep. Within a few years after these importations, almost every flock of Merinoes in the United States was crossed with them; and all this was done with very little reflection, and with much the same feeling, as is now manifested concerning these French sheep. After a few years the wool growers found that with respect to hardness they had almost ruined their flocks, and used their best exertions to remedy this evil. But unfortunately they were too late in making this discovery, and a large share of the finest sheep of Ohio, are to this day, miserably tender compared with what they would be. If these breeders ever knew the cause of this tenderness, they never proclaimed it. I shall therefore endeavor to explain it.

The genuine Merino of every breed has a thick skin and thick ears covered with fine glossy hair. But in Saxony the Escorial breed was crossed extensively with the long coarse woolled sheep of that country which have their ears and their skins like those of the New Leicester breed, which are almost as thin as writing paper, and the cross breed sheep inherited this defect. The Escurials imported from Saxony were mostly of this description. Such a thin skin, superinduced upon the Merino, being entirely unnatural to them, makes them excessively tender and sensitive to cold and hence more liable to disease. Their skins

are so very tender, that frequently whole flocks of lambs may be seen, whose ears are red and scurvy, or blistered by the sun, before they are three weeks old. This defect may be seen both in flocks which are mostly of Escorial blood, and also in other flocks which are partially crossed with these grade Escurials.

This defect may be remedied by two methods. In flocks which are mostly of this grade, Escorial blood, and which generally have rather long thin wool, and very light fleeces, frequently not exceeding two pounds, or two pounds two ounces, this defect may be partially remedied, by crossing them with pure Escorial rams of later importations, and then selecting for breeders only those lambs which have thick ears. This method will eventually produce a hardier flock, and thicker, heavier fleeces, with shorter wool. It should be remembered, that in all cases, the comparative thickness of the ears of the different breeds of sheep, indicates the comparative thickness of the skins of those breeds.

On the other hand, in such flocks as their owners wish to retain, with the same length of wool, as they now possess, and also in flocks of black top Merinoes, which are partially crossed with these grade Saxons, if hardier sheep are desired, when the lambs are about three weeks old, they should be assembled, and those lambs of both sexes, which have the thickest ears, and whose ears are least sunburnt or blistered by the sun, should be marked and reserved for breeders, rejecting the others. If possible, in every breed of Merinoes whatever, a ram should never be used, which has thin or scurvy ears.

It is very possible, that by crossing the pure Escorial breed, with some long, coarse woolled and thick skinned breeds of sheep, much better sheep for producing long fine combing wool, might be obtained, than any which are now bred in this State.

Those who cross the Escorial breed, with black top Merinoes, are very apt to forget, that what they gain in fineness, they are very sure to lose in the weight of their fleeces, and hardness of their flocks. The pure Escorial breed is the highest style of Merino sheep, as to fineness and softness; but can seldom be crossed advantageously with other breeds of Merinoes. It frequently produces on the cross bred sheep, a yellow salvy, or scurvy yolk, which cannot be washed out with cold water, and greatly disfigures the wool. Even on some of the female sheep, with which all possible pains have been taken, to render them perfect, this defect may be seen. Hence the most successful method of breeding them will be, to obtain and adhere to the purest blooded animals of this breed. This fact is now well understood, by the most distinguished breeders of them in this country, and in Germany. They are now fully sensible, that no other breed of Merino sheep can begin to make any improvement in them, and are cultivating them with great success.

H. J. CARFIELD.

Mahoning County, July, 1852.

More Flax and Linen Manufactories.

We yesterday examined specimens of *flax wool*, or the fiber of flax (as likewise hemp) reduced by Claussen's process, to a condition closely resembling that of ordinary fleece wool. That from hemp is harder and coarser than the other; but either is fine enough for ordinary fabrics, and at least as strong as good merino wool. The flax is nearly as white as sheep's wool, and may doubtless be made quite so. The cost of the flax wool is about fifteen cents per pound; though in the fertile West, where land is strong and cheap, it may doubtless be produced lower. This was made at the manufactory in Norwich, Conn., owned by the proprietors of Claussen's American patent.

A linen factory, expected to cost some \$200,000, is now going up at Fall River, Mass.

S. Leavitt, of Kentucky, aided by some friends of culture, is putting up linen machinery of his invention at Marcellus, N. Y. So far, it seems well.

Flax is extensively grown in Ohio, and is beginning to be manufactured there. The seed pays cost in many places, so that whatever may be obtained for it will be profit. The culture is being extended.

Flax is at hand when flax will rival cotton as a source of cheap and serviceable fabrics, and greatly exceed the annual requirement of wool. We believe that Sea Island cotton, equal to Sea Island, can be produced for six cents per pound. If, then, good wool may be obtained from flax at fifteen cents, there can be no doubt that an immense breadth must be sown annually to that of wheat at present. And its cultivation will go far to stop the ruinous drain of cash from the State by the export of raw cotton. This will necessitate the development of a diversified industry at the South, and thus benefit the nation. Success to flax cotton!—N. Y.

New Flax Dressing Machine.

The Scientific American for the 17th ult., contains a description and engraving of a newly patented machine for dressing flax, hemp, &c., which it is thought to be superior to all former machines for the purpose. It is the invention of L. S. Chichester, No. 57 West 14th st., New York:

"This country can produce any amount of flax, but it is owing to bad machinery or not, we cannot get a single yard of good linen has yet been produced in the United States. If we could make cheap linen, a great benefit would be conferred on our people. This machine has been invented and constructed for the purpose of facilitating the manufacture, by an improvement in the breaking and separating the inside woody from the fibrous parts of the flax."

The principle of the machine's action is a very simple one, and embraces a most excellent feature. It is known that if we take a few threads of flax and pull them with the finger and thumb of both hands, all distance apart, and give them a rubbing up and down motion, we can break and rub the woody parts from the fibrous of the flax, in a perfect manner, and with less injury to the texture, that is, making less tow than by any other method.

This machine is constructed to carry out the principle upon this principle of action. * * * The flax is moved forward between the cylinders, rubbed and twisted, or angled, between the cylinders under considerable pressure, and thus the pith or woody parts of the flax are broken and separated from the fibrous parts without tearing the fibres. The flax is then drawn from the first pair of cylinders between the pair of feed rollers, and then carried between a pair of cylinders and acted on in the same manner, and is then discharged on the back table or apron.

"It makes very little tow, and produces beautiful linen. It can be operated either by hand, horse, or steam power. We cannot say how much linen can be broken in an hour or a day; that depends a great deal upon the way in which a machine is attended to, and the power applied to operate it; it can at least be broken one ton per day. We have seen the machine in operation and it produced very excellent work."

NOTION FOR EXERCISE.—If a hole is twice as wide as it is deep, and twice as deep as it needs to be, how many holes will it hold, provided they are half mer-

Crops in Morgan County—Agricultural Fair.

It was predicted in the early part of the season by some of the complaining part of poor humanity, that we were not going to have a good crop of wheat, but the result has proven that they belong to that class of seers we read of. Corn is beginning to promise a fair crop, though from a failure of much of the first planting in coming up, it was late in getting a start. Oats are fine, Grass unusually heavy—Potatoes promise a more abundant crop than they have for many years, though they are not yet out of reach of that fatal disease, the "rot." The potato bug has not made its appearance yet, as I hear of. Fruit is scarce.

The severity of the past winter is developing itself more plainly as the season advances. I find on examination of my fruit trees that they are all more or less injured by the last winter's frosts—likewise many of the forest trees are injured, and some of them entirely killed. The mulberry and dogwood have suffered most of the forest trees.

Our agricultural Society is in a flourishing condition, though in its infancy. At the last meeting, the Treasurer reported \$403.00 available funds, and one hundred members that had not paid in. At the same meeting it was

Resolved. "That the first Annual Exhibition of this Society be held in McConnellsville, on the 5th and 6th days of October next."

So look out for something fine about that time in old Morgan.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Morgan County, O., July, 1852.

Plums and the Curculio—Watermelons.

MR. BATEHAM: Dear Sir:—I have a plum tree standing within the enclosure of my poultry yard, which is the only one on my premises not visited by the curculio. All the fruit on my other trees is literally perforated by these pests, and this tree has always been visited and destroyed by them till the present year, when my chickens have been confined constantly within the enclosure. The hint may be worthy of remembering, and a further trial may satisfy us that it is possible, even in Central Ohio, to enjoy this delicious fruit.

I have practiced, for two or three years, shortening in my watermelon vines by cutting off the ends, and the result has been fewer melons but much larger. Year before last I raised a melon that weighed some 40 pounds, by this experiment. Let it be further tried.

Yours, truly,

Newark, Ohio, July 20, 1852.

I. DILLE.

REMARKS.—The above fact respecting the curculio is valuable, and agrees with others that have been published in this and other papers. We shall be thankful for any other facts bearing on this subject. Eds.

HOW TO CHOOSE A SYTHE.—The following, which we cut from an exchange paper, is new to us, and if the rule is correct, may be of value to some of our readers:

"A complaint is often made by workmen of their sythes not acting well, of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c. Now the form best suited to each mower may be tested by a very simple experiment. Let a man, with a piece of chalk in his hand, walk up to a high wall, or a barn door, and raising it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form that his sythe should be; and if he applies the edge of it, and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save himself much trouble and labor."

Pear Culture—the Blight.

Editors Ohio Cultivator: As the culture of the Pear is receiving much attention at the present time, I suppose all facts relating to the cause or remedy of the pear tree blight, the only serious drawback in the culture of the pear, will be of interest to the numerous readers of the Cultivator. I therefore send you a statement of a few facts coming under my observation.

One of my near neighbors, Noah M. Bronson, an early settler of this county, and formerly an Associate Judge, in the spring of 1821 planted a pear tree near his residence, which grew finely and bore abundantly, so much so that he informed me that he had received \$15 for the product of this tree in a single year.

About five years since, this tree began to decline, the limbs died at the ends, the little fruit it bore was small and flavorless, and it was evident to every passer by that the old man's *pet* was dying.

That year he applied 8 quarts of salt to the roots of the tree, and cut out the dead limbs, but still the tree continued to die. The next spring as I was returning from Medina with a wagon load of bones, he wished to know what I designed to do with so many bones. I informed him that I intended to pound them up and put about a peck under *every pear tree* I should plant, and advised him to try the application of bones to his tree, as the most probable means of saving it. That spring, being unfortunate with his sheep, he lost several lambs, ten of which he buried among the roots of this tree, and applied about four quarts of salt. This year the tree began to show some signs of returning vigor. The next spring he applied to this tree all the bones he could collect, and the result was that last year he had a full crop of pears, and now the tree is loaded with fruit, and is making vigorous growth, evidently *renewing its age*.

The above facts go to substantiate the theory that the blight, at least in some cases, is caused by the soil being deficient of some element entering into the composition of the Pear, and *necessary* to its growth.

Bones largely abound in *Phosphate of Lime* and this element forms 27 per cent. of the ashes of the wood and bark of the Pear tree. Therefore if the tree does not readily find this element in the soil, and its deficiency is not supplied by art, the tree must die—literally *starved to death*, for the want of that kind of food requisite for its healthy growth. This may seem strange logic to some of your readers; to talk of *feeding trees*, but no more strange than true. There exists as much necessity for feeding our trees as our animals; and we have found that the pear is a great feeder on phosphate of lime. Now if this exists in the soil but in a very limited degree, as is often the case, we see the reason why the pear soon exhausts the supply and then declines.

This, doubtless, is not the only cause of blight; but if our trees are supplied with the kinds and amount of food necessary to their healthy growth, reason would teach that they are in a better condition to resist the attack of disease than when in a declining state.

Some distinguished cultivators are of the opinion that if pear trees are allowed to grow in grass sward, the ground being undisturbed by cultivation will in general prevent the blight.

If you or any of your numerous readers can give any facts relating to the effect of sward upon the health of the pear, or point out the most successful method of cultivation, so as to escape the blight, such facts must be of interest to a large class of your readers, and to the undersigned in particular.

Weymouth, O., July, 1852. T. W. PAINTER.

State Pomological Convention.

In another column will be found a call upon all Pomologists in the State of Ohio to assemble in Convention at Columbus on the last day of August.

The time may to some appear early, but when they call to mind the fact that the National Pomological Congress commences September 13; that the New York State Fair is to be held Sept. 7; that our Ohio State Fair will be on the 15th, and then looking to the Pomological Congress, for the evident expectation which may be held by that body toward Ohio Pomologists and especially toward us in Convention, Ohio having been the first State to lead off in Convention with a view to correct nomenclature and at the same time advise varieties for certain locations.

Again, it will be recollected that heretofore our Conventions have been at such times as to abolish any show of Peaches, Plums, or early Apples and Pears. The present call will give us an opportunity to examine many varieties of these fruits, and also to hear reports from sections where they have been destroyed by winter rigors or late Spring frosts. It is not only an examination of varieties that have been successfully cultivated that is wanted at these Conventions, but full as explicit statements of partial success or failure of others—and we hope in all truth for the good of Pomological science and as an aid to its farther demands on the public, that our people will one and all make notes of such fruits as they have grown, and if not convenient to attend in person and speak there, why, write out in plain words their observations and forward them to this Convention.

Let us have a Convention which shall be enabled to forward a report to the National Convention creditable to our State, creditable to us as pomologists, and this forwarded by such delegates as will examine and note all fruits in the Congress, and be enabled to give us, when we hold a winter session, such a return that will repay us "an hundred fold." Collections of fruits to be forwarded by the delegates, appointed by our Convention to attend the Congress will undoubtedly be made, and growers will therefore please bear this in mind; and where they have abundance, retain a portion on the tree to be forwarded the next week to such a delegate as may reside nearest.

It will be recollected by our readers that we have advocated the establishment of a State Pomological Society—which Society shall become incorporated by our State Legislature, subject to laws and having claim on the State funds for aid in its work of advancement towards the culture of all Horticultural products. We shall bring the subject up at the coming Convention.—F. R. Elliott in Ohio Farmer.

THE APPLE MARKET.—Some fear the apple market will be glutted, although population and facilities for transportation are rapidly increasing, and the economy of using fruit becoming better understood. The New England Farmer says, "A gentleman in New Hampshire informs us that when his orchard came into bearing some 30 years ago, the best market he found for his apples was at Portland. This year he refused \$450 for the product of less than an acre and three-fourths, to be taken on the trees." The editor estimates about 200,000 families in Massachusetts—and if five barrels, on an average, were consumed in each family per annum, it would require *one million barrels* yearly for home consumption in that State, far exceeding the amount now raised—and saying nothing about exportation.

WOOL.—The Golden Era brought to St. Louis on the 23d, from Burlington, nearly 8,500 pounds of wool, which is destined for the eastern manufacturing establishments.



SHORT HORN BULL, "WATERLOO," Red 1856.

Bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Walsiston, Durham, England.

The above cut will be found of interest to the breeders of Short Horn cattle, among our readers, taken in connection with those previously given in our current volume—*Earl of Seaford, third Duke of Cambridge, and Duke of Northumberland*—as illustrating the pedigree of a famous race of Short Horns, known as the Princess Tribe, of which some good specimens were imported by the Ohio Company, and more recently by AMBROSE STEVENS, of New York, whose advertisement has appeared in this paper. A communication from Mr. S. tracing the pedigree of this tribe back to the very earliest date of the history of Short Horn cattle, may be found in the Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, just published.

Farming operations at Rotch Institute.

We plant good sized potatoes as early as the ground is in good order to work. Our rows are about three feet apart, made by drawing a furrow about three inches deep; our sets in the rows are from 8 to 12 inches apart, covered with the plow by turning two furrows on to the row. When we find them sprouted, and before they come out of the ground, we harrow the ground as level and mellow as possible; then while growing the ground is kept clean, and a little dirt thrown in among the plants; as soon as they finish their growth, which is in August or the first of September, they are raised with the plough and harrow; this prepares well the ground for wheat. The potatoes are, when dry, put on the barn floor, where they remain until cold weather warns us to remove them to a safer place. We then carry them out and bury them in heaps of from 20 to 40 bushels each, cover with straw and earth until the ground freezes or early in

winter, a thick layer of stable manure is thrown over them. When opened in the spring they are found fresh and good as when first dug.

For a few years past we have plowed usually from 6 to 9 inches deep. Shall plow deeper in future, apply all the manure we can obtain.

We find, by reference to our crop memorandum the eight years past, that there has been some improvement in the products of the Charity School farm under our supervision. During the first four years our wheat crop averaged per year 98 bushels; during the last four it has averaged 541 bushels. Other crops have increased in nearly the same proportion.

Truly yours, P. DAWLEY
Rotch Institute, Stark Co., 1852.

Over \$5,000,000 in gold were shipped from San Francisco in the single month of June.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, AUGUST 1, 1852.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE STATE FAIR, we learn, are progressing favorably at Cleveland; but from some cause there seems to be little disposition on the part of those having the management, to let their doings be known to the public. Modesty is undoubtedly a virtue, but it may be carried to excess. Cannot the Cleveland editors find room for an occasional item on this subject, as well as the deeds of *Scott and Pierce*?

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—The weather has been warm and fine for the past two or three weeks, quite favorable for securing the wheat and hay, and where not too dry, bringing forward the corn very rapidly. The wheat harvest is admitted to be of the finest quality, and a fair average yield, taking the State at large. Some parts of the State have suffered considerably by drouth of late.

THE TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS at Geneva, N. Y., has been going on for nearly a week past, with a large attendance of spectators and great manifestations of interest. We learn that there was present 12 reaping and 8 mowing machines; 11 horse powers and 8 thrashers; 1 portable steam engine; 5 grain drills and 7 seed planters; also a number of cultivators and other implements.

No report of the premiums awarded had reached us when our paper was made up for the press. Further particulars will be given in our next.

RAMBLES AMONG THE MIAMIS.—The associate editor has just returned from a delightful ramble through Warren, Butler, and Montgomery, including a visit to some shrines of art, genius, and beauty, in and around Cincinnati. It is too late to speak of these in this number. We shall discourse of this matter in our next.

DEATH OF A. J. DOWNING.—While making up this No. we have seen a telegraphic despatch to the *Ohio State Journal*, giving the sad intelligence of the burning of the steamer *Henry Clay*, upon the Hudson, and the loss of many valuable lives. Among the lost is reported the name of Mr. DOWNING, of Newburg, the Editor of the *Horticulturist*.

KETCHUM'S MOWERS.—Five of these excellent machines were recently ordered from the manufacturers, by W. A. Gill & Co., of this city, and four of them are already sold.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—Messrs. Watts and Renck, who went to England last spring to purchase cattle for the newly organized Scioto Cattle Importing Company, have sent home word that they have purchased and shipped about twenty head of improved cattle from the North of England. They intended also to buy and ship a fine stallion, and are expected shortly to reach home. We believe it is the intention of the company to keep these animals near Cleveland all the time of the State Fair, next month, that the public may have an opportunity of seeing them at the Fair.

THE SAMPLES OF ENGLISH WHEAT imported by us last fall, were distributed to a large number of farmers, and we should be pleased to hear from some of them in regard to their success. We tried two or three kinds at Pomona Farm, but it was sown rather too late, and the midge worm (or weevil) destroyed it—while the Mediterranean and blue stem, sowed a few days earlier, succeeded well.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—The *Massillon News* says that Judge Kelly, of that place, raised some of this wheat the present season, "which far surpassed any wheat in largeness of head and grain we have ever seen." The seed can be procured of A. B. Allen & Co., New York. See advertisement.

The *Washington Wheat* raised for several years past in some of the south-west counties of Ohio, we are satisfied, is identical with the Australian.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD is now in operation from Massillon to Pittsburgh, 108 miles. The *News* says that passengers are now carried from Massillon to Philadelphia for \$10, and the road is completed westward to within three miles of Wooster.

State Fairs for 1852.

Vermont, & Rutland	Sept.	1, 2, 3
Ky. Agr. & Mech. Association, Eminence, Henry county.....	"	7
New York, at Utica.....	"	7, 8, 9, 10
Am. Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia	"	13
Ohio, at Cleveland.....	"	15, 16, 17
Michigan, at Detroit.....	"	22, 23, 24
Canada West, at Toronto.....	"	21 to 24
Indiana, at Indianapolis.....	October	19, 20, 21
Pennsylvania, at Lancaster.....	"	20, 21, 22
Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.....	"	6, 7, 8
New Hampshire.....	"	6, 7, 8
Georgia.....	"	18 to 23
Maryland, at Baltimore.....	"	26, 27, 28, 29
American Institute, at New York.....	"	5
" " Exhibition of Stock...	"	19, 20, 21

County Agricultural Fairs in Ohio.

We have collected the following dates in regard to the county fairs of 1852. We hope to present a full and correct list in our next issue:

County.	Place.	Time.
Ashtabula, - -	Jefferson, - -	September 28, 29.
Belmont, - - -	- - -	October 29, 30.
Butler, - - -	Hamilton, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Carroll, - - -	Carrollton, - -	October 19, 20.
Clark & Madison, London, - - -	- - -	October 6, 7, 8.
Clermont, - - -	Batavia, - - -	October 6, 7, 8, 9.
Clinton, - - -	Wilmington, - -	October 7, 8, 9.
Coshocton, - -	Coshocton, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Cuyahoga, - -	Cleveland, - -	October 6, 7.
Hancock, - - -	Findlay, - - -	October 15, 16.
Holmes, - - -	Millersburg, - -	October 14, 15.
Huron and Erie, Milan, - - -	- - -	October 5, 6, 7.
Jefferson, - - -	Steubenville, - -	October 14, 15.
Knox, - - -	Mt. Vernon, - -	September 29, 30.
Licking, - - -	Newark, - - -	October 14, 15.
Mahoning, - -	Canfield, - - -	October 5, 6.
Medina, - - -	Medina, - - -	September 8, 9.
Meigs, - - -	Rock Spr'g Hotel, - -	September 30.
Mercer, - - -	Celina, - - -	October 28.
Morrow, - - -	- - -	October 5, 6.
Morgan, - - -	McConnellsville, - -	October 5, 6.
Perry, - - -	Somerset, - - -	October 8, 9.
Richland, - - -	Mansfield, - - -	September 23, 24.
Seneca, - - -	Tiffin, - - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Shelby, - - -	Sidney, - - -	September 28, 29.
Stark, - - -	Canton, - - -	October 7, 8.
Trumbull, - -	Warren, - - -	September 8, 9.
Tuscarawas, -	Canal Dover, - -	October 14, 15.
Vinton, - - -	McArthur, - - -	October 5.
Washington, -	Marietta, - - -	October 14, 15.
Wayne, - - -	Wooster, - - -	October 5, 6.
Wood, - - -	Perrysburg, - -	October 6, 7.

**State Pomological Convention,
At Columbus, August 31, 1852.**

Agreeable to a resolution adopted by the Ohio State Pomological Convention, held at Columbus, December, 1849, it is the duty of the undersigned to make the call for the next session: Therefore, in pursuance of such duty, and after correspondence with gentlemen in various parts of the State, we hereby request all persons interested in the subject of fruit culture, to assemble at the city of Columbus, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August next.

It is desired that not only will fruit growers bring specimens of their fruit, ripe at the time for exhibition and comparison, but that they will also bring with them notes and observations relative to varieties ripening at other seasons. Fruit intended for exhibition, or communications therefor, from those who cannot attend in person, may be directed to the care of M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus.

A. H. ERNST, *President.*

J. A. WARDER, } *Secretaries.*
F. R. ELLIOTT, }

✍ Editors throughout Ohio are requested to copy, or notice the foregoing.

THOSE MORGAN COLTS are to be sold at Rochester, on the 25th instant—not at Scottsville, as before announced. See advertisement.

Answers to Inquiries.

Clover Hay that has been burnt in the stack or mow is not good for horses or other stock.

Successing Corn is not of sufficient benefit to pay for the labor, unless where fodder is very scarce—and even then it is better to leave it till the crop is fit to cut.

Peruvian Guano can be obtained at the Agricultural Warehouse of W. A. Gill & Co., in this city. We do not suppose its use can be of advantage in this State, except for horticultural purposes on poor, light soils, and even this is doubtful.

English Blue Grass.—We hope shortly to be able to give the correct name of this valuable grass; and to announce where the seed can be had.

Wheat Drills will be noticed in our next.

THE TROPICAL FARMER, a large 16 page monthly, comes to us from Ocala, Florida, published by Lewis C. Gaines, at \$1 a year. We bid the *Farmer* God speed in the great work of industrial progress.

"CULTURE OF THE GRAPE, AND WINE MAKING; by Robert Buchanan; with an Appendix containing directions for the cultivation of the Strawberry, by N. Longworth." Cincinnati: Moore & Anderson, Publishers, 1852.

This is an enlarged and improved edition of the valuable little work which appeared two years ago, and contains more reliable and practical information on the subjects to which it relates than any other work with which we are acquainted. It should be in the hands of every person who thinks of raising grapes for wine making, or who wishes information in regard to the history and extent of this business around Cincinnati. We extract a paragraph or two, applicable to the season:

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPE VINES, consists in removing suckers, and *pinching* off all lateral shoots, leaving but two stalks or canes to be trained for bearing wood the ensuing year, and *pinching* off the ends of the bearing branches, about the time of blossoming, some two or three joints beyond, or above the last blossom bunch; pull no leaves off the bearing branches, and but very few from any other. As the vines grow, tie them neatly to the stakes, with rye straw (some use grass), and when they reach the top, train them

from one stake to the other, until the fruit has nearly matured; the green ends may then be broken off. If this is done too early, there is danger of forcing out the fruit-bearing buds for the next year, and of injuring the grapes in ripening.

Some of our cultivators are averse to removing any lateral branches from the fruit-bearing wood—merely pinching off their ends. Others adopt close pruning, in summer, and even taking off some of the leaves of the bearing branches. Both these extremes are wrong. The experience of the writer is in favor of removing such lateral shoots as appear unnecessary to the growth or ripening of the fruit—to pinch off the ends of the bearing branches two, three, or four joints beyond the upper bunch of grapes—according to the number it bears—to take off all the laterals from the bearing wood intended for the ensuing year; and not to break off the ends of these branches at all (as has heretofore been done about the time the grapes began to color). The leaves are the *lungs* of the plant, and while it is necessary to remove suckers and laterals, to throw strength into the *fruit* and the *bearing branches* for next year, a liberal supply of leaves should be left for the maturity of both.

Osage Orange Hedge "Cut Down."

Mr. Elliott, in the Ohio Farmer of July 1, speaking of a visit to our residence at Columbus, says:

"The Osage Orange Hedge of our friend B. we found had been cut down, it having been practically tested, and found unsuited when attempted to be formed in two or three years. The more we have to do with, and the more we see of the Osage Orange, the more we are inclined to our old doubts as to its superiority over the buckthorn."

Now we by no means intend to accuse friend E. of designedly stating what is not true, but there is a possibility of stating *truth* in such language as to convey falsehood; and as proof that this was done in the above case, we need only state that two friends of ours, after reading Mr. E.'s remarks, expressed to us their surprise at learning that we had *cut down* our hedge, they very naturally supposing we had abandoned it entirely.

We took one of these friends to see how much our hedge was cut down, a few days ago, and he was much surprised to find it in most parts five feet in height, and so wide and dense from top to bottom that nothing could see or go through it, and notwithstanding the hot and dry weather, it was growing as rapidly, and looked as green as in early June. After the present season it can be safely left to the hardships of a public street without any protection. All the cutting down which friend E. "discovered," was a reduction of about two feet in the height last spring, to cause a greater thickening towards the ground, it having been allowed to grow upwards too rapidly the past year.

As to his preference for buckthorn, we hope he will try it, and let us know how soon it will make an effective hedge. Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, is giving it a trial, but his hedge, now three or four years old, shows no signs of thorns or other good qualities.

LIQUID MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent of Moore's New Yorker, strongly recommends from his own experience, the application of the liquid portions of manure (which are commonly wasted), to fruit trees, more especially in very dry weather, and to those which have begun to be injured by drouth. He digs a cavity round the tree, pours in the odorous liquid, and immediately replaces the earth. "An extraordinary growth immediately commences, and shoots are forced out in a few weeks truly astonishing both in length and size." Soap suds he finds good; but not at all equal to liquid manure.

Things around Cincinnati.

Having spent a couple of days very pleasantly in and around Cincinnati the past week, we give our readers a few items from there.

THE CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY hold their meetings each Saturday forenoon, and judging from the one we attended, a very good degree of interest is kept up among the members. There were about thirty members present, and as is usual, several topics of interest were discussed and communications read. There were also good specimens of fruit, vegetables, and flowers exhibited.

Grape Culture is a frequent topic of discussion at these meetings, and much valuable information is often elicited thereby. Notes of these discussions and communications to the society, are given from time to time in the *Western Horticultural Review*, also the transactions of the "Wine Growers' Association." All persons interested in this branch of horticulture, especially, should subscribe for that work.

Ailanthus Trees Condemned.—The regular subject for discussion at this meeting of the Horticultural Society, was the question whether the odor of the blossoms of *Ailanthus* trees is injurious to health—as many persons had adopted the affirmative opinion, and advocated the destruction of these trees about the city. No positive testimony was adduced in favor of this belief, further than that the odor was disagreeable to most persons, and when the trees are very near to a dwelling some of the inmates are at times injuriously affected by the odor. On the whole, the majority present seemed to be in favor of cutting the trees down, except where at a distance from dwelling houses. We felt no objection to that decision, but we could not help thinking of those who are said to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," as we rode the next day through densely populated parts of the city, where the stench from slaughter houses, hog-pens, and soap factories was sufficient to breed pestilence in any community.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY is perhaps the most interesting place around Cincinnati, deserving the attention of strangers. It is about 5 miles north-west of the city, and consists of 206 acres of finely undulating land, well stocked with forest trees and evergreens, and tastefully laid out with fifteen miles of carriage roads, and studded with a large number of beautiful and costly monuments. We noticed that great improvements had been made in the grounds during the past year, and we could not repress the desire that all of the cities and towns of our land might speedily be provided with like beautiful and quiet resting places for the dead. Our feelings had been shocked the day previous by learning that the old Presbyterian burial grounds had been sold to speculators in city lots! and that the bones of the early pioneers, the fathers of Cincinnati, are likely in a few years to be disturbed by the pickaxe and shovel! We were disposed to cry out *shame* on the vandalism of this Mammon-serving age, and *shame* on the inhabitants of Cincinnati; but the sight of this beautiful Cemetery reminded us that all of her citizens are not partakers of this iniquity; and we have since learned that a strong protest has been made against the proposed disposition of the old grounds.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.—The hedge around the cemetery, planted and trimmed under the direction of Mr. Ernst, has grown finely the present year, and with the close and frequent clipping it has had, its appearance is now very fine. It has thickened better towards the bottom than we had expected to find, and bids fair to become quite impervious to the smallest as well as the largest animals, besides making the most beautiful and appropriate enclosure that can be imagined. At the same time we are still of the opinion that a hedge is as good if not better than the fence formed with less

labor, in as short time, by the simple mode of trimming which we have recommended, than by the method of interlacing and trimming practiced by Mr. Ernst, (described in *Ohio Cultivator*, vol. vi., p. 112.) In support of this opinion we will offer a specimen of hedge on our grounds around Oak Cottage, after it has had one more year's growth.

Dr. Warder's Hedge, (at his late residence,) we also visited, in company with Mr. Ernst; and although the present proprietor had neglected to trim it too late in the season, it was still quite handsome, and generally very close and strong at the bottom. We discovered, however, that the plants were not set as wide apart as the Doctor has of late recommended in the *Review*; and we think he will find it requires much time and labor to make a perfectly close hedge if the plants are more than 12 inches apart.

AT MR. JACOB HOFFNER'S we found, as usual, everything in the nicest order, and the whole premises more attractive than ever before. Besides the profusion of beautiful trees and flowers, the soft green turf and fine gravel walks, the fountain, fish pond, &c., there has recently been added a choice collection of *Italian statuary*, purchased by Mr. H. while in Europe the past two years. This is a kind of out-door decoration very rare, as yet, in this country, and is well worth the cost of a trip from the city to witness. Then if in addition there is granted a sight of the exquisite groups of statuary within doors, it will give an idea of the sublimity of the sculptor's art, and what luxuries wealth and taste can afford the mind.

MR. WM. RESOR'S RESIDENCE is among the beautiful hills four or five miles north of the city, and one of the most attractive places to the horticulturist. His conservatory and grape house are the best constructed that we have seen in this country, and are well stocked and well managed. The *Hamburg*, and other fine grapes in his house, are bearing profusely, and appear in perfect health. The spacious grounds are also well stocked with fruit, as well as ornamental trees, &c. Of pears especially, there are a fine assortment, many on dwarf trees, bearing quite profusely. In front of the dwelling is a splendid work of art, purchased by Mr. R. in Vienna the past year—a bronze statue, the *Amazon and Panther*, a reduced copy of the large and splendid statue by *Kiss*, so much admired in the great exhibition at London the past year, and for which a great medal was awarded, as the finest work of its class. This piece of work is a perfect study for any one who has a taste for such creations of art.

THE RIDE FROM TOWN, by way of Mr. Ernst's and Mr. Hoffner's, to Spring Grove Cemetery, and back by Bishop McIlvain's, the Messrs. Resor's, and Mt. Auburn, is one of the most charming and instructive that can well be conceived. The variety of scenery, beautiful dwellings, and highly cultivated gardens and pleasure grounds, combine to fill the mind with delightful admiration. There are also several other routes scarcely less interesting, and we earnestly recommend all of our readers who wish to improve their taste for rural architecture and horticultural embellishment, when they chance to be at Cincinnati, to spend a day or two among the beautiful suburban residences around that city.

SPRING GARDEN, the residence of our friend Ernst, is a most attractive place for persons interested in fruit culture. In fact his grounds will in a few years become a perfect museum of *Pomology*. Mr. E. has devoted most of his life to the study of this branch of horticultural science, and he is now collecting and testing every variety of fruits adapted to our climate, that promise to be of value, for the purpose of proving their comparative qualities, and correcting, in part, at least, the many erroneous names under which they are often propagated. He has now in bearing or

grafted, over 450 different kinds of pears, and over 400 of apples! and is every year increasing their numbers. This is undoubtedly by far the largest collection of kinds in the Western country, and with his experience and care in making records and comparisons, we cannot doubt that his experiments and observations will eventually prove of great service to the public, if his life is spared, as we hope and trust it will be.

THE NURSERY AND FLORIST establishments around Cincinnati, are deserving the special attention of strangers interested in such matters. We have spoken of these on former occasions. Our next visit we intend shall be among the farmers and country folks of that region.

Culture of Sea-Kale.

(*Crambe Maritima*.)

Why the culture of this delicious vegetable has been so much neglected in our country, I am unable to say; but I do think that the attention of our vegetable gardeners should be directed to it, and for that purpose I have been induced to offer the following practical hints, hoping that it may be the means of drawing a supply into our markets, thereby affording a treat which none but those destitute of *taste* can refuse.

The best soil for the successful production of Sea Kale is a rich deep sandy loam, though ordinary garden soils, if mixed with a good proportion of sand and well manured, will answer the purpose. Stiff or wet soils should be avoided. Before sowing or planting, the ground should be thoroughly prepared, by trenching to the depth of from two to two and a half feet, and thoroughly mixing with good compost manure, thereby rendering top-dressing sufficient for after-culture, and saving the roots from disturbance.

Sea Kale may be raised by seed, root-cuttings, or offsets; but the seed is by far the most preferable. Sow in April or May, thinly in drills, three or four feet apart and two inches deep, ultimately thinning out to fifteen or twenty inches in the rows; which, in order to insure against injury the first winter, should not be done until the plants are one year old. In the fall the ground must be thoroughly cleaned from weeds, and the surface well stirred, either with a two-pronged hoe, or still better, with a fork, to the depth of four or five inches; after which a covering of fresh stable dung six inches in depth should be laid on, and left so until Spring, when the rows should be dressed just before the plant comes through the ground, as follows viz: after raking off the rough part of the covering, point-in with a fork the short part of it, taking particular care not to wound the roots; at the same time scatter a little earth upon the crowns of the plants.

In inland places salt may be used to advantage as an invigorator. The third year after sowing, it will be fit for use; and to prepare it for the table, blanching must be attended to as follows: As soon as the leaves appear above the ground a few inches, they should be earthed up and large flower-pots inverted over them, taking care to exclude light by stopping the hole in the bottom of the pot, and then to guard against sudden changes in the weather, cover the pots entirely with soil. When the sprouts have sprung up to the height of from eight to twelve inches, they are fit for use, and should be cut off with a knife without injuring the crown of the root; after which they may be prepared for the table in the same manner as asparagus.

In case pots can not be had, other methods may be resorted to, such as earthing up, as the plants advance, once in four or five days, or by hooping over the beds or rows, and covering with mats; but if possible, the pots are decidedly preferable, and will repay the trouble or expense of procuring them. In blanching

without pots, sand is sometimes recommended for earthing up; but as it is difficult to clean the sand thoroughly out of it, I would recommend, as preferable, the use of bog peat, which renders the shoots more tender and delicious than anything else.

Throughout Great Britain and Ireland, Sea Kale is very extensively used; some think it not inferior to asparagus, others prefer it in soup to any other method of consuming it. The fact that it is even more nourishing and digestible than asparagus, is a great recommendation; and I know of no reason why we—a people in the midst of so many peculiar advantages in climate, soil, etc.—should be deprived of so delicious a treat. Then let us unitedly say to the gardeners, 'Forward! onward! and lose no time in placing within our reach that long neglected prize.' And may their labors be amply rewarded.—*West. Hort. Review*. W. P. SHEPPARD.

Peeling the Bark from Cherry Trees.

It is an old adage that "nothing is made in vain," and it is generally admitted that it is founded in truth. It seems, however, that it is not so in everything, for Professor Turner, of Illinois, states that it is only by *peeling off* (!) the bark of his cherries that he is enabled to save his trees. We know there are instances where life can only be saved by amputating a limb; but that the bark of the cherry should be peeled off as a general rule, we consider one of the most wild notions that a sane cultivator could conceive. We see no reason why other trees would not thrive without their bark just as well. Indeed, so elated was the Professor with his experiment with his cherries, that he intended this year to *rasp* the bark off his *pear trees*, (!) with the expectation that it will add to their vigor. We should be glad to learn the result of the experiment.

Professor Turner is certainly zealous in the cause of Horticulture, and as observation, experiment and practice can only make a successful cultivator, some valuable information may be the result of his zeal. His mode of destroying the curculio, is to bore a hole in the stem of the tree, fill it with sulphur, plug up and seal with wax. (!) He now proposes to get rid of the pear blight, which he has ascertained is caused by an insect, by boring similar holes, and filling with quicksilver. (!)

We certainly must be thankful for the pleasure we have derived from our gardening labors. Beyond the ordinary vicissitudes of climate and the attacks of insects, we have nothing to complain. We have neither used gas, tar, coal ashes, tan, iron filings, blacksmith's cinders, copperas, lime, sulphur, soot, peat, or other nostrums, upon or around our trees, and find them only to be *too* vigorous. If we had experienced the ills which Professor Turner seems really to groan under, judging from his articles in the *Horticulturist*, we should quit our garden, and take refuge in some place where there would be no vestige of vegetation to remind us that trees and plants were only given to man to murder with bad treatment.—*Hovey's Mag. of Hort.*

The Crops in Perry County.

The wheat crop of this county is a full average, with the exception of some late sown fields, which are somewhat injured by rust. The red weevil has done very little injury to the crop in this county.

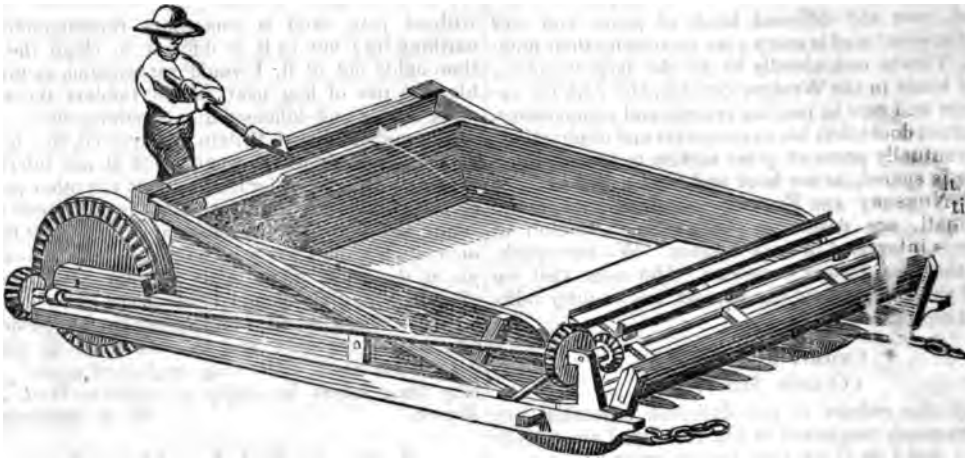
The corn crop will be short on our hills from the effects of grub worm and late planting.

Potatoes have made good growth, and the prospect for a crop is better than for the last five or six years.

All kinds of fruit are rather scarce in the northern part of the county. In the southern, more hilly portion, I am told that apples are quite plenty.

Yours, &c.

W. I. C



KRAUSER'S PATENT CLOVER SEED HARVESTER.

We take pleasure in announcing that the above machine will speedily be introduced throughout the clover growing districts of Ohio; as we believe it will be found superior to any former contrivance for cutting and harvesting clover seed; and thus tend to facilitate the production of this important crop, and thereby also promote the growth of wheat. We have not yet seen the machine in operation, but from its appearance and the popularity it has gained elsewhere we have confidence in its utility and success. It will be seen by advertisement in this paper, that the proprietor is making arrangements to cut and clean clover seed, in different parts of the State on shares; and considering the difficulty which has heretofore been experienced by farmers in securing and fitting the seed for market, we think a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity.

The machine does not cut the clover stalks, but simply gathers the heads, leaving the stalks or straw to protect the roots from the winter, and to enrich the ground. It is said to gather the seed more cleanly than when the crop is mown, and effects a great saving of labor. It will gather from ten to twelve acres a day, with the labor of only one horse and a man. The teeth catch the heads and the revolving knives cut them off and throw them back into a box which will cross a large field without need of emptying. The heads are then put in a wagon and taken to a barn or shed for the hulling machine. The machine has been extensively used in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and many strong testimonials are published in its favor. See advertisement.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Female Merchants.

We have noticed articles in our prominent exchange papers recently, urging the importance of an enlarged sphere of labor for women, and insisting that they should be made merchants, clerks, book-keepers, &c. We agree with an aged friend of ours, who recently said to us, "No one objects to woman's taking these positions—let's have less talking and more acting—if a woman chooses to become a merchant, and takes the same means to insure success that are taken by the other sex, we believe she will be as successful." We could point out numbers of successful female merchants in our own country.

Some merchants say they would gladly employ female clerks, if they would not lose custom by it, but that young ladies prefer to shop where there is a "fine young man" behind the counter. We hope this is not true—we believe it a slander, at least so far as country custom is concerned. Is it not so?

Mrs. TRACY's Letters from England we know have been very acceptable to our readers, yet we doubt not they will be happy to welcome "Aunt Patience" home again. Before another number of our paper goes to press, we hope to greet her at our own cottage, as she has written to us that she proposed to sail for this country July 21, though she could not say positively that she should be ready to leave England so soon.

COMMUNICATIONS come in only occasionally now; we should like to receive them oftener, if home duties do not press too hard upon our housewives and misses. "The Editor" will find time to send us those plain

and wholesome recipes for cooking, which she partially promised us? They would be specially useful during these warm months. We have been expecting another article on "Faults of Women" for some time, but it has not yet come to hand. We hope M. C. has not forgotten us.

OUR FRENCH FLOWER SEEDS have done finely; many are now in blossom, and we think them very pretty. The season has been quite favorable, and we congratulate our "honor"-able friends on the good success which so far as we can learn they have also had in their cultivation. The little misses must take care that the seeds do not waste, but put them in little papers neatly labelled as soon as ripe, so that there will be a good supply another season.

Health and Food of Farmers' Families.

We were grieved when visiting a highly intelligent and interesting farmers' family, some time since, to find that of the whole circle of sons, (there were no daughters) not one looked forward to a farmer's life. None thought he had sufficient physical constitution to endure its occasional, unavoidable severe labor and exposure. We can all see similar instances about us; how many a family sends its sons to learn some other employment because they are not robust enough for this.

The race of farmers is not now nearly so vigorous as it was a few generations since. We know a similar change has taken place, to some extent, with those engaged in other pursuits, but we think the change is not elsewhere so marked or so inexcusable as here; and why is this? Farmers take more of healthful exercise, they breathe a purer atmosphere, they usually have less mental anxiety, and no temptation to keep

late hours—and what can so greatly counteract these natural advantages? The laws of health must be grossly violated somewhere.

We believe no little attention is given, not only to bathing, and the ventilation of sleeping apartments, but to what is of perhaps still greater consequence, the food of farmer's families. With greater facilities than any other class of persons, for procuring a variety of wholesome food, their diet is yet composed principally, even in the hottest months of the year, of the most unwholesome articles, such as fat pork, and hot bread and strong coffee. We endeavored to show in our volume of last year (page 94) why fat and fat meat were injurious in the warm season.

We know that farmers feel the need of animal food, and fresh meat cannot always be had, yet leaner kinds of meat and more vegetables might be used with profit, if the farmers would cultivate a taste for these, and take the pains to furnish a supply. We believe nearly all working men would like vegetables if they were properly prepared, and how easy it is to cook a few tempting dishes of them, to take the place of fat meat and greasy pastry. There is a great reform needed here, and oh! wives and mothers, as you value the health of your families do not neglect this. Examine your own tables and if there is room for improvement, set about it without delay.

Recent visit to Oberlin—Growth of the College Religious Interest.

Since we last met in the Cultivator circle, dear reader, we have visited our own early home and *Alma Mater*—Oberlin, and have been as deeply interested, and we trust profited, that we are more than usually inclined to give you a short account of it.

Had we as pleasant a route the whole distance as while traveling by the C. C. & C. Railroad, it would be nothing but pleasure, for here we had a smooth road, little dust, (owing to recent rains) and a most gentlemanly conductor, (Mr. Hall) which latter we especially prized, as we were traveling without our husband. But staging for the last nine miles, over a poor road was an unpleasant ending, and we shall be glad to see the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo railroad completed, as it will possibly be the coming fall, as we can then change from this to that railroad, at Grafton, and land from the cars at Oberlin.

We found many new buildings in process of erection there, and learned that property had risen considerably in value since the endowment of the College was completed and the railroad located. The number of students is now greater than ever before, there being 650, of whom 300 are females.

There has been a deep religious interest for some time at Oberlin, although there has been no extra preaching, and the studies are rather severe at this season of the year. We were privileged to spend a Sabbath there—a deeply impressive Sabbath, for it was communion season, and many young converts were to be added to the church. As I took my seat in the house of God, I recalled the time when my mother led me, then a little child, to the upper chamber, where the colonists and students—few in number, united for worship. Now a congregation of nearly 3,000 was before me; and the capacious church must soon be enlarged to accommodate the weekly audiences.

The morning sermon, by Pres. Finney, was clear and forcible, as his sermons usually are. At the close of the services, six candidates for admission to the church were baptized by immersion, as perfect freedom of belief is there encouraged, and persons from all evangelical denominations unite in one church. The ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered in the afternoon and 105 united with the church, nine-

teen by letter and eighty six by profession of their faith. Sixteen of these were baptized by sprinkling. The aisles were filled by the candidates, and the whole scene was a most impressive one.

Nine others were propounded, but were detained at home, and nearly fifty more, I was informed, were hopefully converted, but would not unite immediately. More than half of the great number of students who came there the past spring—impenitent—have been hopefully converted, and many others are inquiring. One hundred have been added to the church within the year previous to this communion, and it now numbers over 1000. The Sabbath school contains more than three hundred children.

The true object of life, as it seems to us, is more clearly understood at Oberlin than in most other places—the youth are trained for a life of efficient labor, of active usefulness in some sphere, not to commence after the diploma is taken, but to begin now, and to “live in the active present.” This is the secret of the almost constant revival influences there—each feels his own responsibility and labors and prays for those about him, day by day. So may we all learn to live and labor that we may prove “good and faithful servants.”

Letter from Mrs. Tracy.

English Social Distinctions—Visit to Leicester—Historical Associations.

DEAR NIECES:—Here I am in rich Midland district of England. It is something to see a land through one's own eyes without the intervention of others, and this I have most assuredly done; I have seen the old world without an introduction; have worked my way as I saw fit, and have, as I believe, had a good opportunity of knowing the real, as well as the ideal of these our transatlantic cousins. I have seen much of real worth, much of the sterling gold of the heart, but after all, give me my own dear land with its plain, blunt manners, and hearts that know no disguise. The ceremony of rank here shuts out half that is genuine. If you are with the middle class you find that unconsciously they bow to the higher; if with the laboring, they feel that there are two grades above them, and so it goes. The direct recognition that humanity is one great class in God's creation, and that all who belong to it are brethren, is the great want of this land. You can carry forward no great scheme here without feeling the full force of this clanship. It is of little use to try to break the barriers; there they stand, as ancient as the power of the nation, and as strong as its laws. They will be invaded, but it will be slowly as by the hand of time.

What I have named to you of the spirit of education may be taken as an indication that a change must come. Still it is slowly, very slowly, that this moral world turns upon its axis and inclines to the sun.

I speak from observation, for I have endeavored to sift society to its foundation as far as I might. But I must not altogether moralize, for that I can do at home. I am in the vicinity of the ever mighty houses of Lancaster and Leicester, and in the very city through which Richard III passed in such great pride to the field of battle that proved so fatal to him and his adherents. Not being on the best of terms with the nobility of the place, he spent the night at the Blue Bell Inn, and departed on the following morning with his troops in the greatest splendor. After the battle, his poor mangled corse, stripped of all its gaudy trappings, was brought back and exposed in the Guild Hall as an object of contempt.

The favorite seat of John of Gaunt was here, but now a great woolen factory occupies the place of Baronial pride, and the home of monarchs has been

the scene of the humblest struggles for bread. There is something very remarkable in the feelings that come over us when visiting such scenes. We seem to feel that destiny must have imprinted itself so indelibly that no change can transmute the home of a king to that of a vassal, or the palace to a hovel. Yet such is not the case. No pomp, no grandeur can libel future generations, and so, not all the wealth and splendor of the ancient Barons has kept the walls of their old castles from crumbling back to their original elements. The gateway of the old castle, and a dungeon called Prince Rupert's cell, are opened to the visitor, and there is still a piece of an ancient building called John of Gaunt's kitchen. The walls and the old moat are still undecayed.

There is a fine old Roman ruin, supposed to have been a temple. I looked upon this piece of solid masonry with feelings of veneration. The remains of the first civilizers of the stock from which we were descended, the root as it were of a mighty tree whose scions had found root in all the earth. Well might the poet sing—

"O. Rome, my country, city of the soul!
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee,
Lone mother of dead empires."

Here I saw the birth of architectural art in England, and we owe to her all the refinements that give grace to our land.

Another grand ruin, beautiful in its ivy weeds, is Leicester Abbey. The walls enclosing it still stand, and the principal gateway is quite perfect. I passed through it recalling the mournful words of the fallen Cardinal Wolsey—

"O, father Abbot,
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye.
Give him a little earth for charity!"

The charity of dust for dust was here given, and a few years since several stone coffins were found by the cultivators of the soil, one of which was supposed to contain the remains of the distinguished cardinal.

There was formerly an elegant church within the Abbey, built at the expense of Petrenillo, wife of Robert Blanchmains, and such was the estimation in which this pious lady was held that a long plait of her hair devoutly presented before her death, was for a long time used as a cord for pulling up the great lamp of the choir where she was buried.

Groby is another interesting ruin, in the vicinity of Leicester, and one of the favorite resorts of Lady Jane Gray. There was a castle here built by Hugh de Grentemaisnell, which was demolished about 1176, when in possession of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. In the reign of Henry VIII, John Leylande visited it "in his serche for Englande's antiquities, given of hym as a newe yeaere's gyfte to King Henry the VIII in the XXXVII yeaere of his reigne."

But the most interesting of all the remains of ancient state, is Bradgate Park. Bradgate Hall was the residence of Lady Jane Gray, and through its fine old woods she used to stroll, in the pensive pursuit of knowledge rather than join the sports of others. The park is six or seven miles in circumference, and now used principally by its owner, Lord Stanford, as a preserve for deer and other wild game. Lady Jane Gray was the eldest daughter of Henry, Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, and great grand daughter to Henry VII, by his youngest daughter, Mary, Queen of France, who married the Marquis of Dorset. Lady Jane was born in 1537, and by the will of Edward VI, was left heir to the throne. This had been brought about by the Duke of Northumberland, through fear for the Protestant cause.

Another interesting resort in this vicinity is *Ashby de la Zouch*, the scene of the tournament held by Prince

John, at which Richard Cœur de Lion is by Sir Walter Scott described, as returning from the crusades, and rescuing his faithful adherent, Ivanho, in his encounter with Bois Guilbert. Here Rebecca, the Jewess, is introduced to the presence of the Prince, the money of her father procuring some favor in the eyes of a man who felt so little security in his assumed power, yet whose presumption was so great that he scarcely stooped to conciliate the strength that was so sorely needed in the face of his bold hearted brother.

But while all around are the decayed monuments of the past, we cannot, and we would not live in them or for them. The present, the living present, let us be up and doing for it that our monuments may be more enduring, even the pillars of universal love based upon the corner stone of Truth. H. M. T.

Leicester, July 2, 1852.

Letter from Mrs. Gage.

Female Physicians—Signs of Progress—Petition for aid for Female Normal Schools.

MY DEAR NEICES:—I notice in the *Cultivator* of July 1, a notice of the Third Annual Announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. I have the pleasure of informing you that I met several members of that fraternity, as also some of the Professors, with all of whom I was highly interested, and I could not but feel, that with such spirits to lead in the work, it could not fail of producing great and important results. The more I see, hear, and think of "Woman as the Physician" the more I am impressed with the deep needs of humanity, and the earnest call for woman to take her place as the healer and comforter of mankind. Not only as the curer of disease, but the preventor, at least with her own sex. How many thousands of women are now irrecoverably invalids, who might have been saved all pain and sorrow, if they had had a female medical adviser near at hand to whom they could have imparted all their trials and difficulties without fear or reserve? But who were only forced by dire necessity, when too late, to reveal to a male physician their suffering and disease. This, in the present state of woman's feebleness, especially at the west, has become a crying evil, and I earnestly hope a remedy is at hand, in the awakening sense of the public mind, to the errors of dress, exercise, ventilation, &c.—and most of all in teaching woman to be her own adviser. Few mothers now need be assigned out of Physiology as were those of my own age when we entered upon that highest of all earthly duties, the duty of a mother. Few things can so wring with anguish a mother's heart, as to see the children of her love pale, sickly, and diseased, growing up beneath her care, unfitted for life, deprived by suffering of much of its true enjoyment. Such being the case, I hold that woman almost guilty who neglects any opportunity of informing herself of the laws of her own nature.

Physiological Lectures are now becoming quite common. Women who, deeply impressed with the wants of their sex, have labored to fit themselves for the work, and have gone forth, to have, in many instances, the odium of public opinion, for the sake of benefiting the race. Give them your countenance. Learn of them all they have to impart. Learn to realize, weigh, and balance in your own mind those things which are presented to you as facts. And beware while seeking for truth, that ye run not into error. Learn to think for yourselves. What is right for one, is sometimes wrong for another, and it requires something more than the knowledge of a truth itself to make that truth in all cases useful. Discrimination and judgment must be called to our aid, lest we make great mistakes, and thus subject ourselves and others to blame and contempt.

Let women, as physicians and mothers, as their own counsellors and nurses, use more than common vigilance, for be assured that the public would pass by an egregious blunder from the male Dr., that the mother, or a female adviser would be harshly condemned for making.

Now let me refer to the advice of Gertrude in our last. It is all good, but she says: "Our mothers have nobly lent their aid, the car of emancipation is started, its course is surely onward, though slow and feeble, from the many impediments in the way." Gertrude has made a mistake, though I am sure she will rejoice to find it a mistake. The car of emancipation does not move slowly and feebly. Though, perhaps it may not be said to be moving at railroad speed, it is still moving rapidly and with firmer power and strength. New avenues are opening every where for woman's energy; and now there needs, on the part of any woman, to carry out any plan (that is right and proper in itself of course), but a power and adaptation within herself to carry out that plan. True, she may meet difficulties and trials that man might not meet, but let her meet them with gentleness, yet firmness, and she will conquer; and when one woman has overcome the Lions in her path, they will rarely rise to disturb those who may follow. Let every one who attempts a new thing remember this: That she not only does a great work herself, but for mankind.

I saw, during my late visit to the East, women employed as engineers, painters, takers of daguerreotypes, sculpture, working in the mint, in the schools of Design, where they form patterns for calico, lawn, wall paper, &c., &c., clerks, book-keepers, printers, editors, and a world of &c's, too numerous to mention.

I met one lady, Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, who has been a physician for eighteen years, and has earned not only a competence, but wealth, by her profession; and the enthusiasm with which she spoke of "Woman as the Physician," would inspire any one with hope who wished to enter that highly important profession. No matter if our medical colleges do close their doors against us. We have helped to build them, and we can help to build others, where we may share the benefits of our own labors, and where we can have equal privilege with our brothers in solving the mysteries of science. If delicacy forbids our entering the lecture hall and dissecting room, as students in company with men, it equally forbids our becoming the subjects of their medical skill. Let us do our own work. I will close by quoting a remark from Mrs. Tracy's last.

"In all your efforts, my dear neices, and I am sure they will be many for the advancement of your own natures; first seek out this *land* (the land of harmony) and then all will follow in accordance with the laws of your own being and in most perfect accord with all around." Be sure you are fitted for your undertakings and all will be well.

P. S.—One word more—I met Mrs. S. J. Hale in Philadelphia. She is now using her influence to get up a petition to Congress for a grant of land, to endow a College for females, where they may be fully qualified for teachers in any branch of science, and fitted for any position as teachers. Her plan is fully detailed in "Godey's Lady's Book," I think for June. Perhaps Mrs. Bateham will copy her petition. I do not like the idea of an exclusive school for females. For if the sexes are made to live together, and must live together every where else, I can see no propriety in separating them while pursuing their studies or fitting themselves for life's cares and duties. Still I will not contend that point. Let us, by all means, ask congress to help us. They who have done so much for men, surely will do something for women, whom they boast over as being their special care. R. D. G.



STEEL PLOWS AND STEEL MOULD BOARDS.

THE MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW, which has but recently been introduced in Ohio, and which won the premium at the recent State Fair, as well as at the State Fair of New York, and at other Fairs, the last year, is now being manufactured by the undersigned, right and left-handed, with Steel Mould Board. We would call the attention of Farmers to this improved Plow, which for general utility can be excelled by no Plow in the United States. By it the soil can be raised from the depth of 9 inches with the same draft of a single Plow used only to the depth of 6 inches, the forward Plow turns off the sward at any required thickness, and the after one completely covers it with the under soil, leaving the plowed surface in a perfect level and arable condition.

Practical farmers need only to see the performance of this Plow to be assured of its superior worth. We are also manufacturing Right and Left Handed Plows with steel and cast Moulds of our late improved patterns, for sward and general use. Also, steel Mould Boards kept on hand for sale.

Farmers and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
GARRETT & COTTMAN,
Plow Manufacturers, 7th st., first door west of Main, Cincinnati.
July 15, 1852—2*

MORGAN COLTS FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, I will offer for sale at auction, at Rochester, Gifford Morgan, 4 years old, August 16, next, and Zachary Taylor, 3 years old, June 8, 1851—both Morgan studs, full brothers, deep bays, color and mark alike, of genuine Vermont Morgan descent; sired by Gen'l Gifford—he by Gifford Morgan—he by the Woodbury, and he by the old Justin Morgan horse.

They will be sold in front of J. P. Fogg's store in Rochester, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the above day.

They are sharp travelers, and will make splendid stock, matched or single horses.

Also, if desired, a Mare in foal by the sire of these Colts. Gifford Morgan may be seen August 10th, at Spencer's Exchange Hotel, Rochester.

Terms Cash, or approved paper at 12 months, with interest.
Scottsville, N. Y., July 15, 1853. J. DORR.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT—VERY SUPERIOR—The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price \$4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store,
189 & 191, Water street, New York.
July 1, 1852

FILKINGTON'S OR LUCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE has proved itself to be one of unrivaled excellence. It is warranted to answer every purpose of the most complete and expensive machinery of screens, rubbing stones, fans, &c., and will thoroughly clean the most smutty wheat. It is the best contrivance to take out chaff, onions, and heavy grit, that has ever been used by millers. This machine is provided with self-acting oil feeders to the journals, and requires to be oiled but once a week. It wholly does away with the small fan. It runs at the rate of one thousand revolutions per minute, requiring but little power. We have sold a large number of these machines, and they have in every case given entire satisfaction. Price, \$60. A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.
June 15 1852.

KINDERHOOK WOOL DEPOT.

THE subscribers continue the business of receiving and selling Wool on Commission. Several years' experience, an extended acquaintance with manufacturers, and increased facilities for making advances on Wool, will enable them, it is believed, to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with consignments.

All who desire it can have their clips kept separate. Their charges for receiving, sorting and selling will be ONE AND A HALF CENTS PER POUND, and insurance at the rate of 25 cents on each \$100 worth of Wool for each term of three months and under.

H. BLANCHARD & CO.
Kinderhook, N. Y., June 1, 1852.—4t-a*

MANSFIELD'S CLOVER SEED HULLING AND CLEANING MACHINE

WAS awarded by the Ohio State Fairs of 1851 and 1852, the First Premium, Diplomas and Silver Medal. Warranted to hull and clean from 30 to 40 bushels seed per day or from two to five bushels per hour. Cash price of Machine \$25. Manufactured and for sale by

N. H. MANSFIELD,
Ashland, Ohio.

Wabash Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
MUMFORD & HOOKER,

No. 7 Purdue's Block, Lafayette, Ind.

DEALERS in all kinds of Farming Implements and Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental and Agricultural Books. May 1,

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, July 29, 1852.

Our farmers have just secured another excellent wheat crop, being the third in succession. The damage, we find by careful investigation in all quarters, has been only local and partial, confined principally to the ravages of the army worm and fly in the vicinity of Maryland, and the red weevil, in some of the central counties of Ohio. South of the National Road the crop is exceeding fine, and saved in good order. Reports from the west are very favorable.

The corn crop in the rich valleys of the Scioto, and the Miami, is very promising, though upon uplands it must be short, owing to late planting and present drouth.

The wool question is settled for this year, and those who did not sell too soon have realized good prices. Some of the fine lots in Harrison county sold for rising of 50 cents.

Stock hogs are in good demand; all merchantable lots go off ready at \$4.25 to \$4.50, gross.

Dairy products are in small demand during the excessive hot weather.

The grain market is rather inactive.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Flour, unchanged. Southern Wheat \$1; Western 95c. Rye 79c. Mixed Corn, 64c. Mess Pork, \$20; Prime \$17. Keg Lard 11 1-2. Prime Beef, 8c 9; Mess 15a18. Hams 10c.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour for city trade, \$3.20a\$3.25; extra \$3.30.

Grain.—In wheat there is nothing done. There have as yet been no receipts of new, but the market will open at about 60 cents. Corn continues very scarce, and distillers are now paying 34a35c. The demand for oats has been fully equal to the supply, and prices are firm. We notice sales of 500 bushels in lots at 28c; 1000 do. at 24 1-2c.; and 200 do. at 25c. Rye is better, and we now quote 51a58c for prime. New Barley would command 40c. but it is not yet wanted to any great extent. Malt is unaltered, Barley bringing 65c. for Summer, and 75 to 85 for winter.

Butter and Eggs.—The receipts of butter have continued moderate, and the supplies being no more than equal to the demand, prices are well sustained, good descriptions bringing 10a11c. and packers paying 9 to 10 1-2c. Strictly prime keg in nice order would command 12 1-2a13c. but during the warm weather this description is not obtainable. Among the sales were 67 brls prime at 11c.; 30 firkins extra at 11 1-4c.; 30 brls. at 10c.; 12 firkins common to good at 9a10c., and 12 brls. at 10 1-2c. Eggs sell to packers at 8c.

Cheese.—The market continues very dull, the demand being small and the supply more than equal thereto. In prices however, there is no change, 6a6 1-4 being the current rates for selected Western Reserve.

Hogs and Cattle.—Hogs are in fair demand at \$5 per 100 lbs. net. The supply of Beef Cattle has been light; prices are well sustained, ranging from \$5 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs net, including fair and prime. For Sheep \$1.50a\$2 are the prevailing rates, though inferior sell as low as \$75c.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Flour—Sales mostly in small lots, at \$3.40a\$3.50 for good to fancy brands; \$3.50a\$3.75 for fancy to extra brands. Wheat—78c. Pork—Stock in market is small of mess, and no prime. Mess is held at \$18.50a\$19. Bacon—Hams, 11a12. Sale of 1000 lbs at 11c. Salt—Fine and coarse, \$2.25; bags, 12 1-2. Butter—Selling at 10a11 1-2 for prime. (Cheese—5a6 for W. R. new. Eggs—11a12. Fish—There is an ample stock in market. White, \$8.75a\$9, and \$4.75 for bbls. and halves. Trout, \$7.50a\$4. Pickerel, \$6.50a\$7.5.

KRAUSER'S PATENT CLOVERSEED REAPER.

(See engraving and remarks on p. 236 of this paper.)

THE subscriber invites the attention of the farmers of Ohio to the above machine, as one of the greatest improvements of the day, and particularly adapted to this State. Its principal advantages are as follows:

- 1st. It saves all the seed, which renders the crop one-third larger than if gathered in the old way.
 - 2d. It saves four-fifths the labor, as one man can enter a twenty acre field, and with the assistance of the hauler, give the farmer his seed cleaned in the best manner, and ready for market in two days.
 - 3d. By cutting only the heads, it leaves the stalks all standing for the protection of the soil for pasturage, or to be turned under for manure.
 - 4th. It does not disturb the roots, and hence does not injure the ground.
 - 5th. Its simplicity of construction—which renders it capable of being used by any boy who can drive a horse, and also renders it not likely to get out of order.
- State, County, or Township Rights for the manufacture of the machine, will be sold on terms that will secure the purchasers handsome profits.

Harvesting and cleaning seed on shares will be attended to by the subscriber or his agents, in different parts of the State the present season. Terms—One half of the seed. In gathering the farmer furnishes a boy, and hauls the clover heads from the field to the barn, or some suitable place, and gives board to the gatherer and horse.

In thrashing the farmer furnishes two men to assist, and two horses if needed, to haul the Thrasher to the next place, and board for the thrasher and his two horses.

Persons wishing their crops harvested, will please send immediate word, stating the number of acres, and the probable time when it will be ready, to either of the following places:

J. F. Dair & Co, Cincinnati; O. Kirtledge & Co., Dayton; W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; Elliott, D-witt & Co. Cleveland; J. B. McGee's Massillon; Jas. Johnson, Wooster.

If the work is not done in a satisfactory manner, no compensation will be asked, as the object is mainly to introduce the machines.

A few machines can be furnished to persons who may wish to engage in the business of harvesting on shares, if immediate application is made. Address for a short time to the care of J. F. Dair & Co., Cincinnati. JOHN S. TOUGH.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE IN 1852.

THE Subscriber, contemplating some important changes and improvements upon his farm, will sell, without reserve, his entire herd of thorough bred, and high grade Shorthorn cattle, consisting of upwards of ONE HUNDRED head of Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull and Heifer Calves.

This valuable herd of cattle has been nearly all bred by the subscriber, on his farm, and under his own eye, with a particular view to their milking quality, which he believes he has been successful in developing to a degree not excelled in any herd of cows in the United States. Ever since the year 1834 he has been engaged in breeding Shorthorns, in the belief that no cattle kept by the farmers of this country, were equal to them in all their qualities, as dairy and feeding animals, and this belief has been fully confirmed by seventeen years' experience.

Commencing with animals selected from the best thorough-bred stocks, then to be found in this country, this herd has been continually added to, and improved by selections from the best imported stock, and their immediate descendants. During the years 1845, '46, and '47, the Shorthorn blood of the late celebrated Thomas Kirk-leavington, England, was resorted to in the use of the imported bull, Duke of Wellington, and of Symmetry. (by Duke of Wellington, out of the imported Bates Cow, Duchess) belonging to Mr. George Vail, of Troy, N. w York, which bulls were hired of Mr. Vail for three years. The animals of this herd, since grown up, inherit, more or less, of that blood, which is believed by those having opportunity to judge, both in its milking and feeding qualities to be equal to any other previously imported; and that belief is confirmed by the prices obtained during several years past, for animals descended from that stock.

For the quality of the stock bred by the subscriber, he can, without vanity, refer to the recent Shorthorn sales of Messrs. J. F. Sheafe and Lewis G. Morris, in which some of the highest priced animals were immediately descended, or purchased from this herd. The unrivaled Cow, "Grace," owned by Messrs. Sherwood & Stevens, and probably the best fat cow ever bred in America, described in pages 183 and 184, Vol. X, of the American Agriculturist, was bred by the subscriber; and numerous animals in various parts of the United States, the West Indies, and the Canada, which have sprung from his herd in years past, may be referred to.

In 1850, the imported Bull, Duke of Exeter, of the Princess tribe of Shorthorns, (for pedigree of which see (10 152.) Vol. IX, of the English Herd Book,) sent out from England for Mr. Sheafe, of New York, by Mr. Stevens, from the distinguished herd of Mr. John Stephenson of Wolverton, England, was purchased and introduced into this herd; and about forty of the cows and heifers are now in calf to him, all of which will be catalogued for the coming sale. In the quality of his flesh, and in the milking excellence of his ancestry, no bull ever imported into the United States can surpass the Duke of Exeter. His own stock, in the hands of several gentlemen in the State of New York, are confidently referred to as evidence of his value.

The herd now offered for sale will consist of about FIFTY thorough-bred, including cows, heifers, and heifer calves; and probably six or seven young bulls, and bull calves. The remainder, about fifty in number, will comprise young cows—good, proved, milkers—heifers and heifer calves, together with a few superior bull calves, from the best milking cows, of high grade, Shorthorns, with an occasional dash of Devon blood intermixed—the best of useful, family cows.

All the calves, or nearly all, both thorough-bred and grade, will be the get of the Duke of Exeter; and all the cows, and two-year-old heifers will be bled by him, (if he lives,) previous to the sale; thus will be combined the blood of the Bates, and the Stephenson stocks, comprising as much excellence, both in milk and flesh, as can be found in any animals whatever.

The sale will be on the 18th August, on the premises occupied by Peter Garbrano, at the Homestead farm of Gen. Van Rensselaer, on the Troy Road, two miles above Albany, where the stock will be about ten days previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready by 15th June, and forwarded to all post-paid applicants.

For further particulars, inquiries may be made by letter, directed to the subscriber, or to A. B. ALLEN & Co., New York.

June 1, 1852. LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, N. Y.

FOWLS FOR SALE.

After August, the subscriber will have for sale Fowls raised this season, from the following stocks:

Shanghaes, Forbes, Buff Marsh's, do, Perley's, do, Andrews', White, White's Black, and Kirtland's. Cochins Chinas, the Queen's stock, and Bailey's, do. Also, Black Spanish.

Warranted pure blooded. They have been bred with care, and are worthy the notice of breeders or fanciers.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$12 per pair, according to their age and beauty.

J. M. LOVETT.

Albany, N. Y., July 1st, 1852—3-t.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, (they need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; nine copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number — payments always in ADVANCE.

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MISSING NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers on notice being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of postage.

Address,

BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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New Flax Dressing Machinery in England.

One of the great wants of the farmers of Ohio, at the present time is some kind of machinery or process by which the thousands of tons of flax stalks annually thrown away may be easily converted into merchantable fibre. This we are fully persuaded *can*, and *will be done*, within a year or two, if not less time; and it is to assist in bringing about this desirable result that we so frequently allude to the subject in our columns.

In the *Canadian Agriculturist* for the present month, we find a prospectus or circular from J. J. Donlan, the patentee of a late English invention for dressing flax by machinery, (without previous rotting or steeping;) one of the machines, or a model, it is expected will be sent over in time to be exhibited at the Canadian Agricultural fair at Toronto next month, in which case we shall look with interest for the reports respecting it, if we are not present to see for ourselves. We also hope that our friend Ladd who is about to sail for England will give attention to this matter while there, and inform us of the result of his observations. The following notice of the invention of Mr. Donlan was published in the (London) Mark Lane Express, May 10th, 1852, as the Report of Hon. R. H. Clive, M. P. to the council of the Royal Agricultural Society:

"FARMERS' FLAX MILL.—The Hon. R. H. Clive, M. P., informed the council that he had paid a visit by invitation to the works of Mr. Donlan, in the Warwick Road, Kensington, where he had inspected the construction and operation of the Farmer's Flax Machines invented by that gentleman. Having taken with him a sheaf of his own flax straw, from which the seed had been removed, this straw was divided into four equal portions; and three of these being subjected to the action of Mr. Donlan's machines, the result was then submitted by Mr. Clive to the Council. The first portion was the original straw, on which no operation had been performed; the second was the next portion, which had gone through the first, or beating process; the third portion had gone through the beating process, and had also been passed through the double roller press, and undergone the rolling process; the fourth portion had been subjected to all the three processes, namely, those of beating, rolling and scraping, and gave the final results of about 25 per cent. of marketable farmers' flax, and about 12½ per cent. of tow.

"The whole of these machines were constructed in the simplest manner, but with the most exact adaptation of mechanical means for effecting the separation of the woody matter contained in the flax stalk from the fibre required by the manufacturer; all the weak, imperfect fibres being retained, and only the strong and perfect ones being allowed to pass through. They were not of an expensive character; and could be worked either by men, women, or children, and by one person singly, or by several at the same time; horse, water, or steam-power might also be used, as

cording to circumstances. The whole of the results then submitted to the Council had been attained by one man in the course of twenty minutes. This farmers' flax, produced under favorable conditions of the straw, was valued at £32 per ton, and the tow at about £12 per ton; for the marketable article thus obtained, the farmer, who under present circumstances could only dispose of his flax-straw at about £2 or £3 per ton, or not at all, would find in this country and on the continent a ready sale, the ton of straw, by this mechanical operation, yielding farmers' flax of commerce and tow, which together might be estimated at nearly £10; a sum from which would have to be deducted only the very small proportional part of the cost, rent, wear and tear of the machines employed, and the labor required to work them. The flax, when dry, might be taken at once from the field without stacking, and, after the removal of the seed, was ready, without any other preparation, for this mechanical process, which was alike available to the smallest cottager or the largest occupier, and adapted either for manual labor or the application of machinery worked by any motive-power.

He could not but regard this subject as one of great importance to the English farmer; and, as it had often engaged the attention of the Council, whose members had long considered such mechanical aid as this now referred to as a great desideratum, he felt that he was only discharging his duty as one of their body in calling their particular notice to the machines in question; at the same time, as the Council could not collectively deviate from their usual course, by giving any opinion themselves on an invention like the present, he would request a few of the members in their private capacity to accompany him to Mr. Donlan's work at an early convenient day, in order that they might inspect his operations more accurately in detail, and inform themselves of the full bearings of the question in a practical point of view."

Mr. Donlan, in his circular says: "To show the power I maintain over flax stalks, I have taken green flax straw from off the field in the morning, and had it converted into a strong pailing cloth in the evening of the same day. This operation was performed at the Rugley Factory in Staffordshire, in the presence of sixty individuals."

The Chairman of the Canada Company in London, writing to their commissioner at Toronto, in regard to this invention, says: "Our inquiries lead us to think the machine could be very cheaply constructed, and might be worked by any kind of power, or by hand, without difficulty. I conclude your object is to bring this subject forward at the Provincial Exhibition in September, and, if possible, we will enable you. Mr. Perry went one day to the place where the machine may be seen at work, and was satisfied by what he saw, that the machinery is simple and effectual, and the flax comes out cleaned perfectly of the straw. He saw it when worked by hand. I enclose also a bit of the flax he saw cleaned."

"This specimen we have in our possession; the preparatory process seems very complete, and the strength of the fibre quite unimpaired.—[*Ed. Can. Ag.*]

Letter from Samuel Williams.

Flax Culture—Wheat Crop in New York—Fruits and Fruit Trees—Death of A. J. Downing.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:—In reply to your wishes, I have to say that the patent flax puller once used here with some success, is now gone to the "tomb of the capulets." Growing flax for the seed, when it is not pulled, but mowed or cradled, is the custom here; many farmers now have two year's growth of threshed stalks on hand, which they expect soon to market, as flax

machines of various new improvements are now going up both in New York and New England. A costly factory, with English machinery, in which it is said Horace Greely is a partner, is just starting near Syracuse. I here enclose you a sample of flax cotton made here from the rough lint by a very simple chemical process, done by the superintendent of our woolen factory, an astute master in mechanics.

It would seem that the flax plant so long neglected, or superceded by cotton, is now about to contend with that cotton plant, which has so long claimed more than the lion's share in the trade of the world. Here is at my elbow a farmer who has just threshed thirty bushels from the sowing of two and a half bushels of flax seed.

All our growing farm crops in this vicinity promise well; white wheat has been much injured, and sometimes destroyed by the C. tritici, called weevil; but the Mediterranean wheat (now embracing almost our entire crop) has generally escaped the ravages of the worm, our wheat crop is above the average in quantity and quality. Some fields of Soule's wheat (newly cleared land) have escaped the fly—a strong proof that manuring and culture is the best panacea for most of the ills of the vegetable kingdom.

Our fruit trees and fruit suffer most from insect ravages. Plum trees are destroyed by the black knot; the enemies of the peach are legion, and such a thing as a fair, smooth, unpunctured apple, is rare indeed. I am in favor of having all fruit yards plowed, or kept loose and friable by digging and hoeing, when pigs and chickens should be confined there to consume and destroy everything under the trees, animal or vegetable. I have found by experiment, that a decoction of hen, or other strong nitrogenous manure poured around the roots of a suffering peach tree, will restore its healthy appearance as if by magic.

While at Memphis, on the 4th Chickasaw bluff of the Mississippi, this spring, it did me good to look at the heavy laden, healthy peach trees—the fruit was the size of large hickory nuts on the first of May. It struck me that here was the paradise for peach trees.

I have not been taken aback so much in a long time, as by the loss of Downing; his death is a calamity to the country; perhaps no other man in America has done so much to naturalize and beautify landscape, or to improve and exalt the rural taste of this sovereign people. He found both rural and suburban architecture a monstrosity and a crying shame; by his efforts almost alone, he had begun to reduce it to comeliness and order. Although gone, the good he has done will live after him, to stand in the place of many lessons! It may be long before we shall look upon his like again.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.
Waterloo, August 6th, 1852.

Good News from Clermont County.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Old Clermont is making rapid strides in the march of agricultural improvement; and though like a rampant steed, she may need a little curbing, I hope she will prove the true grit when it comes to a dead set. Such a time as we shall have next fall at our fair, does not often occur in these diggings. We expect everybody to be there.

The farmers have just secured, in fine order, one of the heaviest harvests known in this county for many years past. Men whose barns have heretofore held their crops, are this year compelled to stack out large quantities of hay and grain. The potatoe crop is excellent. Corn does not generally look so promising, having been much injured in the spring by worms and moles; but I think there is a prospect of a fair yield.

We have reconsidered our premium list, and have inserted twenty-six copies of the OHIO CULTIVATOR.
Amelia, Aug. 3d, 1852. A. COOMBS.

List of New Patents,

*Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to
June 30th, 1852.*

(FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.)

CLOVER HARVESTERS.—By John Krauser, of Reading, Pa.: I claim the hinged board, in combination with the movable cutter frame, and the platform, as set forth.

Second, I claim the shield, the same being constructed, applied, and operated in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Third, I claim the combination of the two levers, the one being constructed at its posterior end with slot and pivot pin to admit of antero-posterior movement, and at its anterior end with supports for cogged gearing, so that while the levers raise and depress the cutters, they also contribute to connect and sustain the gearing for driving the cutting reel.

Plows.—By David Schwartz, of Thomas Brook, Va.: I claim combining a plow and harrow in one implement, that is to say, attaching a comb or rake, or its equivalent, to the rear and upper end of the mould board, to comb out and pulverize the soil on the bottom of the furrow, as it is turned up, substantially as set forth.

HAND SEED PLANTERS.—By Gelston Sanford, of Ellenville, N. Y.: I claim the method of conveying seed from the seed box and depositing it in the furrow or hill, substantially as described, viz: by having the rods attached in any proper manner to a staff, said staff and rods passing vertically through the bottom of the said box, the upper part of the rods having cups attached to them by elastic joints, the spurs projecting from them, which cant or turn over the cups, when the staff and rods are raised, and throw the seed into the tops of the tubes, when they catch under the projections, the lower ends of the rods forcing out the seed from the tubes when the staff is depressed, and the springs retaining it when the staff is raised.

HARVESTERS.—By Wm. and Thos. Schnebly of New York City: First, we claim the arrangement of the bridges beneath the platform, in combination with chain bands, having accommodating kucce-formed fingers or rakes, working on pivots and attached thereto, substantially as described.

Second, we also claim working the vibrating cutter between an under and upper open guard or finger, as described.

DETACHING HARNESS FROM HORSES.—By George Yellott, of Bel-Air, Md.: I claim the manner of constructing the hames, the saddle-tree guard, and stop, as described, so as to enable the driver, at any time, to detach the horse or horses from the harness and buggy, carriage, or other vehicle, by a single pull, or jerk of a cord.

PORTABLE GRAIN MILLS.—By Charles Leavitt, of Quincy, Ill.: I claim forming the inner stationary cone with a cavity (square or otherwise), as described, for the purpose of readily securing the mill on the top of a post or stump, without the use of bolts or wedges, &c., as set forth.

CHURNS.—By N. B. Livingston, of Portland, Ind.: I claim the racks, grooves, and pinions, by which the shaft and beaters are caused to traverse the milk or cream, with a compound vertical revolving and reciprocating motion, after the manner and for the purpose described.

By John McLaughlin, of Goshen, O.: I claim mounting the churn tub or barrel, composed of two sections, and containing a grate at their junction, within a clasp band united to pivotted pendent bars, whereby, through means of a lever, the barrel is so operated as to present its ends uppermost, the one after

the other, by which the milk or cream is carried up by one section, and allowed to descend through the grate, as described.

CORN SHELLERS.—By Wm. Reading, of Washington, D. C.: I claim the described combination of a toothed or flanged cylinder, with an enclosing cylindrical casing, of such proportions respectively, and so arranged the one within the other, as to leave an amount of space between the two, which will cause the cobs and ears to clog and accumulate therein during their passage through the same, and form an elastic self-adjusting bed for the spirally arranged teeth or flanches of the shelling cylinder to act in concert with, in place of the stationary bar, or rest, which is employed in all other cylindrical corn shellers.

SEED PLANTERS.—By Joshua Woodward, of Haverhill, N. H.: I claim the hooked rod, constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

Plows.—By Neri Blachly, of Windsor N. Y.: I claim the arrangement of the beam of a plow, with respect to the irons, and the bending of the standard towards the land, and having its line of direction parallel with that of the land slide, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

GRAIN AND GRASS HARVESTERS.—By E. B. Forbush, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim, first, an open spaced guard finger, with an inside surface or middle finger, for the cutting tooth to cut against, substantially as described.

Second, I claim the construction of a clamp of two parts, which will hold the finger where desired, without bolts passing through the finger bar, arranged as set forth.

Third, I claim the construction of a mould board, with two upright posts, which posts pass through proper apertures in the frame of the machine, and are free to move up or down, according to the varying surface of the ground, and sustain the mould board forward of the cutter bar, on an angle sufficient to move the mown grass which may be forward of the finger bar, to the inside of the clamp, substantially as described.

Fourth, I claim the arrangement and combination of a right-angled stanchion, made of wood or metal, with a pivotal motion on the frame-work of the machine, and supporting upon its upright part, a crooked lever, made of wood or metal, with a pivotal motion on the said stanchion, to which lever is attached a rake; by the combination and operation of these two pivotal motions of the stanchion and lever, as set forth, a direct line motion may be given to the rake where needed, as also a circular motion, so that a person may remove the grain from the platform in bundles, and sit or stand on the machine near the driving-wheel, as described.

GRASS HARVESTERS.—By J. S. & David Lake, of Smith's Landing, N. J.: We claim first, the clearer as described.

Second, we claim coupling the wheel to the shaft, with universal joint, constructed with toggle joint arms, to admit of a vertical motion, and with gimble ring to allow of a rolling or wobbling movement, without affecting its rotary motion, when combined and arranged for the purpose and in manner described.

GRASS HARVESTERS.—By William Manning, of South Trenton, N. J.: I claim suspending the cutting head and front part of the machine, whereby I dispense with front wheels, by constructing the frame as described, and attaching the cutting head to the hames of the harness, in the manner and for the purpose fully set forth.

GRAIN SEPARATORS.—By Cyrus Roberts, of Belleville, Ill.: I claim the combination of the adjustable crank for vibrating the separating trough, with the

justable tracks on which the jumping roller runs, which shakes the trough up and down, whereby the conveyance of the straw may be accelerated or retarded, without affecting the vertical shaking of the straw.

I also claim the adjustable angular rails, constructed and arranged in the separating trough, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

I also claim the method described, of relieving the winnowing apparatus of a portion of the work by separating, by means of a screw, arranged substantially as set forth, such impurities as will pass through it, before the grain is delivered to the winnowing apparatus.

HULLING BUCKWHEAT—By Wilson Ager, of Kohrsburgh, Pa.: I claim the method described of scouring or hulling buckwheat, by passing it through between horizontal stones, the runner having furrows on its face, substantially as represented, and cut in the direction of the motion of the stone, with the design of keeping the grain from leaving the stone too fast, and for rotating both on their short and long diameters, and the bed stone left without furrows, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

POTATO DIGGERS AND STONE GATHERERS—By J. T. Foster, of New York City: I claim the use of the roller, having a series of rows of pins in the periphery, and secured on an axletree of a cart or other moving apparatus, in combinations with an adjustable apron, having teeth in it, and a discharging plate having teeth in it, substantially for the purpose of gathering stone, potatoes, fruit, or other substances, or articles, and depositing them in a box, as set forth.

CHURN AND BUTTER WORK—By O. R. Fyler, of Brattleborough, Vt.: I claim, first, the combination, in a cylindrical or tub churn, of flats or paddles, attached to a revolving axis, with stationary posts, standing near the axis of the churn, combined and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

Second, the combination of dashers, or paddles, broad at their ends, with posts small at each end, and large in their middle portions, combined and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

SEED PLANTERS—By Adam Kraber, of York, Pa.: I claim the combination of a series of stationary combs, secured to the bottom of the hopper, near the orifice through which the grain is discharged, with a corresponding series of rotating teeth, secured to a cylinder roller that revolves within the hopper, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

I also claim the combination of the cross bar and its links and levers, with the draught bars of the shares, whereby the whole series of shares can, at will, be raised and depressed, while the machine is in motion, and the weight of the whole machine is brought to bear upon any tooth that may tend to run out, in consequence of meeting with hard soil, while, at the same time, an even depth of furrow is maintained by the wheels, and the weight of the frame taken off the shares, except when some one of them tends to run out, as set forth, but I make no claim to any arrangement of mechanism for holding the teeth or shares in the ground when the pressing bar acts upon the teeth by means of a series of springs.

Wheat Culture in Illinois.

In the spring of 1847 we planted about 16 acres, in 1848 following 12 acres, and in 1851, 8 acres, and this last spring 8 acres. We have considerable difficulty in growing it when first planted, and therefore have failed in getting it thick enough on the ground. The growth is first rate, and superior, we think, from what we can learn by reports of its growth. We dug in the year of 1850 about 4 acres of it at planting, and last fall about 7 acres more, and are now digging the remainder.

As to the yield we can't say, as we have no correct means by which to judge. The quality, so far as tested, gives good satisfaction, and is thought by those who have used it, that it will compare favorably with the best foreign madder. We did expect, at the time we received your letter, of giving you a chance last fall to make your own estimate of its quality by taking a few barrels to your city, but was prevented by getting our dry house burnt at the time we were preparing a load to take to your city. You may expect one of us with some in the course of a few weeks.

Should you be inclined to favor us, please make inquiry as to the amount that might be disposed of in your city this fall. And if you should meet with an opportunity of supplying factories, say to them that we can furnish as good an article, and at prices to correspond, as can be had in the west, to the amount of some seven or eight tons this fall, as we have that amount now ready to grind, besides what we intend digging.

W. & J. L. HARRA.

Centre Grove, Warren Co., Ill."

Prairie Farmer.

Agricultural Bureau—National Agricultural Society.

Letter from James Gowen, Esq.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 6th inst. should have been acknowledged sooner, but that harvesting in such capricious weather as we have had of late, with other pressing affairs, prevented me from replying earlier.

To your question of "what I think of the Agricultural Bureau project?" I answer that I have been, and now am favorable to it, provided it can be established, as I think it can, without overstepping the limits of the constitution; but have my doubts upon the propriety of attempting to establish an *Agricultural Department*, for however agreeable it might be to the many, to have such a Department, it would in my humble opinion, be an infringement upon that sacred and binding compact. Whether or not, if attempted, it could not fail to excite a spirit of jealousy, and create such party speculation and partisan rancor, as would make of Agriculture a bone of contention, over which politicians on one side would growl mock protection and defence, while those on the other side would snap and snarl at it, for no other reason than because their opponents claimed to be its friends and promoters. In such a contest, party and spoils would be every thing, the real interests of Agriculture nothing! Even the late Farmers' Convention at Washington could not escape suspicion; it was looked upon by some as a political movement, especially as Massachusetts appeared in such force, to effect as they thought, through the farmers, what had been attempted by the Manufacturers—a twisting and spinning of the constitution, to be woven into a political web, broad and elastic enough for the most latitudinarian school of constructionists. For my part I had no such apprehension; I attended the Convention, as all others I am persuaded did, with the single purpose of doing something promotive of the great interests of Agriculture. The manner of doing that something was, as I thought, an open question, but I was soon made to understand upon the opening of the first session, the only one I attended, that the thing to be done as the first thing needful was, the formation of a United States Agricultural Society—a thing agreed upon, a foregone conclusion; and if I were not in favor of that, I had no business there; under the rule I suppose, that where the friends of a party or partisan are called, the opponents are excluded. So far as opposition to an United States Society is concerned I considered myself excluded, and the more having a more secure for returning home

Washington before the Convention adjourned, but until I had paid my two dollars, the admission fee of membership in the National Society. The fee was trifling, and did there exist a hope of the Society any good, it would not become me to withhold it.

It is a marvel to me, wherefore the individuals attending the Convention, had before coming to Washington, expressing a doubt, as I did, upon its expediency. As for myself I had never seen the question discussed nor heard any thing like an argument applicable to such an organization. It is true, I had read much upon the propriety of Congress establishing an Agricultural Bureau—a something better than the Patent office was capable of dispensing, and never heard nor seen aught worthy of noting, applicable to forming a United States Agricultural Society—such a Society, as but a meagre representation of the States thought proper to organize for so extensive a continent, embracing such variety of climate, habits, &c., the elements of the Society, as simple and insignificant as if framed for a township or county; with the exception that State Societies are to be represented by Delegates from their respective States, who are likewise to pay their two dollars' qualification; but wherein these Delegates are to have an extraordinary special character over and above other members of delegates, is difficult to understand. And if Delegates have no prerogative, of what use is the office of Delegate when it confers neither immunity nor privilege? Another feature is, the holding of exhibitions at such time and place as may be designated by the executive committee. How and where the Society is to find material for an exhibition, except from the State in which the exhibition is held is a question as to means, and if the means dependent upon the State, as they naturally must be, must the State in its own name and of its own property, and under its own auspices, exhibit its own stock and products as advantageously as the Society? United States Agricultural Society can do!

For instance, the United States Society designates your State as the place for holding an exhibition—the time for holding its exhibition must be in season appropriate, the same your Society would designate for holding the State exhibition; is it not possible you could not hold yours and the county exhibition? The United States exhibition superadded, without adding the thing, and throwing the whole routine into confusion? And would the State of Ohio or its Agricultural Society be willing that a few individuals from other States, under the name of a United States Society, should parade the cattle and agricultural products of Ohio before its own citizens' eyes, control the admission to the exclusion of the State Society, and receive credit of the exhibition? In a word, cannot the State Society make as good an exhibition as the National Society can make in your State? Well, it may readily be perceived that this National Society, so comprehensive in name, is but a simple and insignificant thing at best, indeed such a thing as has never had a name, since it can never have a habitation beyond the District of Columbia. It can have any influence in promoting what I intended the object of the Convention—the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, I utterly despair of, for fear that it may not only retard it, but prove a blocking block to many of the States now moving forward in the matter of agricultural improvement. The Convention that formed the Society could have memorialized Congress for a Bureau with as much effect as they could, and if necessary, another Convention could have been convened at some subsequent and opportune season to renew the request, which doubtless would command as much respect, if not more, than

any appliance the Society can bring to bear upon the Representatives of the people and the States at Washington. To be plain, I think the founding of a United States Agricultural Society a weak device—silly in its conception, and little less than farcical in its progress and completion.

Respectfully yours,
Mount Airy, (Near Philadelphia), July 26, 1852.

JAMES GOWEN.

New Trouble at the South.

Lice on Domestic animals—Yankee Remedy and Negro Philosophy.

Our Southern neighbors, it would seem, are afflicted with one, at least, of the plagues that were sent upon the Egyptians on a certain occasion that we read of. The following appeal from a Carolinian correspondent of the *Plow*, we are sure will excite the sympathies of our readers:

I have suffered more annoyance and loss among my cattle and hogs, for several years past, from vermin, than from all other causes. I assure you it is not for the want of care, for in many instances the animals best cared for, housed and fed most regularly, have been most afflicted, while those that stood out, exposed to all sorts of weather, have oftentimes escaped. I am almost induced to think with Mr. Mott, that some breeds are more subject to it than others. My Berkshire hogs have ruined everything of mine or my neighbors. I have tried a great many of these "sartin cures" stereotyped in the newspapers—all humbug!

Somebody published in the Southern Cultivator a year or so ago, that if any one would give one ear of corn dipped in tar, for ten successive days, to his hog, he would give him a dollar for every louse he would find on him afterwards. He may thank his stars that I have bowels of compassion, and a perfect horror of numeration, or else I might exhibit to the gentleman who would purchase pig lice at a dollar a head, one old boar that would take his pile, unless it was as big as Stony Mountain. If they have not a homestead exemption law in Georgia, he had better apply for one before I come down upon him.

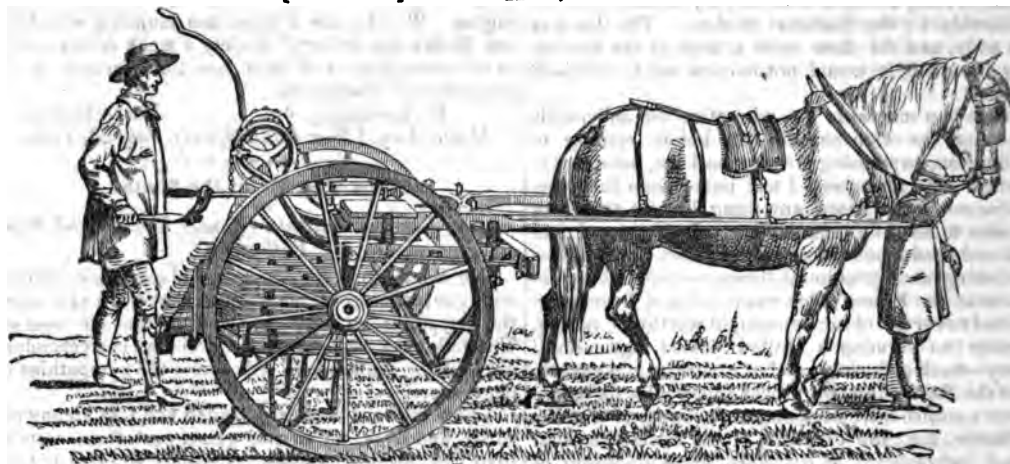
One of my neighbors who was terribly annoyed by the "varmints," met a Yankee schoolmaster in his travels, (a genus generally pretty knowing in all things.) Ichabod told him the way they done such things to him, was this—"they caught the hog on a right dry day, touched a lucifer match to him, and whiff! over him it went, and singed every darned one of 'em off in a flash." "Do you believe it, squire?" says I. "Yes," he replied, "don't you see the reason of the thing—it kills nits and all, eh?" A few days afterwards I saw him, and inquired, "well, did the lucifers do?" "Yes, killed nits and all; and by blood, the old sow too, as dead as a hammer." The joke is too good to be kept, uncle Solon, isn't it?

The other day I was supervising the washing of a pair of Ayrshire calves, when an old negro accosted me, "Ki, massa Broomsedge, what you 'bout?" "Trying to kill the lice on these calves, Dollen." "No use, massa, da'll all come back again; better save yer tar-pentine; neber troubled any wid dem ere varmint of any 'count, till dis new frashion stock come 'bout—must be in de stock massa—him make de lice." "Why do you think so, Dollen?" "How nigger know, massa, him got no larnen—guess, gorra mighty, make de meat much sweeter, dat all, yah! yah! yah! Good mornin, massa." Will somebody give me a remedy? a never failing one, that won't quite kill the whole concern. If anybody will, I will make him a life subscriber to *The Plow*, provided he won't live too confounded long, nor insure his life in one of these new fashion mutual life forever insurance offices.

South Carolina.

BROOMSEDGE.

GARRETT'S [ENGLISH] HORSE HOE, OR WHEAT CULTIVATOR.



Next in importance to the *WHEAT DRILL*, the *Horse Hoe*, stands first among modern improvements, in the estimation of the best wheat farmers of England. The most approved form of this implement, is Garrett's Patent, of which we give two illustrations; and it is difficult to conceive of any thing more perfectly adapted for its purpose, than this machine. Its design is for working between the rows of wheat (or other drilled crops) to loosen the surface of the ground and keep it clear of weeds, thus greatly promoting the growth and yield of the crop. It is made of different sizes, for working from six to twelve rows at a time, and the hoes can be varied in distance apart so as to adapt them to several kinds of crops.

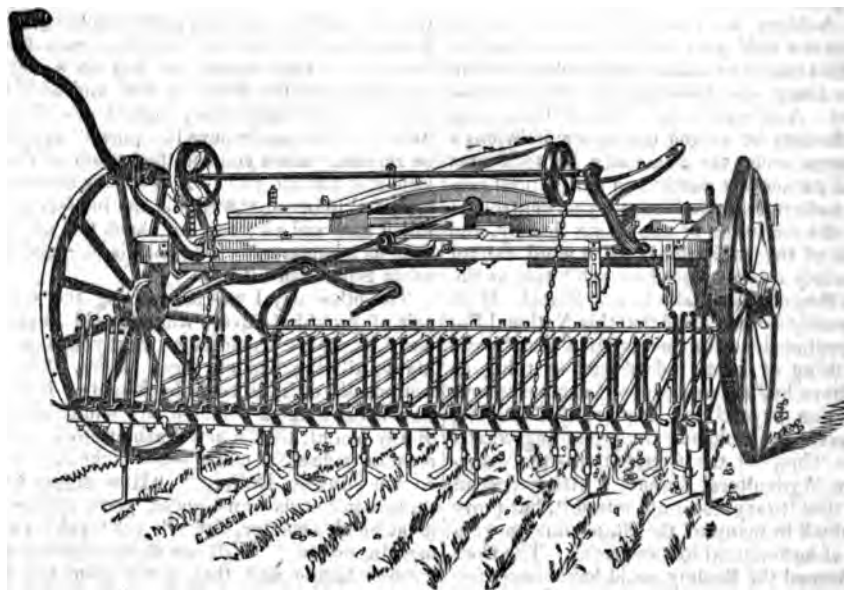
"It is adapted to all the prevailing methods of drill culture, either for cleansing crops drilled on the level surface, or on ridges, the axletree being moveable at both ends, to suit the varied intervals, between the rows of plants. Wheat, barley, beans, peas, oats, turnips, mangold, potatoes, carrots, and other grain

and roots may be hoed in a superior manner, at an expense of from 6d. to 1s. (12 to 25 cents) per acre. The work performed is much more perfect than that done by the hand hoe, the depth penetrated is greater, and as much as 10 acres per day may be done with a horse, a man, and boy.

Each hoe works on a separate lever and is kept at a uniform depth, by means of regulating keys, so that however uneven the surface of the ground, the weeds are sure to be effectually destroyed.

The steerage affords a ready means of keeping the hoes between the rows of growing corn, as they may thereby be regulated with the greatest precision, perfectly scarifying the intervals, without the possibility of injuring the plants."

The above engraving represents a side view of the implement, showing the manner in which it is worked; below is an end view, showing the position of the hoes, &c.



EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND—AT SOUTHAMPTON, IN 1844. "Mr. Garrett's Horse Hoe for general purposes was put to work, on this occasion, in a piece provided by the Stewards, for the trial of such implements. The Judges pronounced its action to be 'PERFECT,' and assigned to the Inventor the Silver Medal for recent improvements. Prizes have already been awarded for the same machine at Liverpool, Bristol and Derby Meetings."

York, in 1848.—“Horse Hoes on the Flat.—In class there were none equal to Messrs. Garrett's able Implement; and although it has frequently received the Society's Prize, we considered it entitled to a Silver medal. The work done by it superior to hand-hoeing; it can also be done for half the cost. Indeed, so highly do we value that we think no farmer can farm as he ought, without having one.”

In this country we are not aware that any experiments have been tried to test the advantages of stirring ground between the rows of wheat, but we have no doubt that on many kinds of soil, it would repay the expense, provided it could be done at as low a cost of labor as is effected in England by the use of these machines. Hence we give these illustrations (with others that have appeared in our columns,) for the purpose of inviting the attention of farmers who can afford to import such implements, or of mechanics who may feel disposed to try their skill in constructing them. We would also suggest that State and County Agricultural Societies might promote improvement in this way as much as by encouraging the importation of foreign animals. We shall next publish of Wheat Drills in our next.

A Plan for Drying Fruit.

FRIENDS BATEHAM & HARRIS:—It may be a benefit to some persons if my plan of drying fruit is laid before them.

Take a house six feet square and seven feet high, with a tight floor; at bottom and top the frame is of scantling about three inches square, with three on each side; these three side posts have inch through them six inches apart, from bottom to top receive inch pins, eighteen or twenty inches to sustain the shelves containing the fruit. The shelves used are half inch boards, five feet ten inches and ten inches wide, with the corners at each end a little rounded, so that they may be taken out or put in handily. Two of these boards lie on one range—one board of twenty inches would do, but is very heavy when filled with green fruit. A door eight feet wide and seven feet high is about right—let it be in the centre of one end; it is then convenient to open outside and slip in the shelves filled with fruit, to the right or left. A small stove placed in the centre completes the fixture, except a covering to the building, which may be attached to it, or a separate concern.

A farmer who has a tolerable supply of sprightly girls, can in one night, from dark till bed time, dry enough fruit to cover all the shelves in the house just described, which will make more than a bushel of dried fruit; and twenty-four hours is sufficient to dry it completely, by keeping up a moderate fire in the stove. The temperature in the dry house should be about 150° Fahrenheit, which is easily maintained if the house is tight. About three hundred feet of well seasoned boards will suffice for the whole construction, which should be tongued and grooved. A workman can make it in two or three days, and once made, answers for many important purposes—drying fruit; and if insects are likely to be on your dried peaches or apples in the spring of the year, remove them to the dry house, and subject to a heat of about 150° for several hours, and it effectually remedies the evil.

MICAH JAH T. JOHNSON.

North Creek, Harrison co., 26th of 7th mo., 1852.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN THRESHERS.—Benjamin B. of Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio, has taken measures to secure a patent for a useful implement in grain thresher and cleaners, the object

of which improvement consists in screening and winnowing, and also threshing a portion of the grain ter tailings, twice at one operation, and with one and the same machine.—*Scientific American*.

OLD SCOTTISH BALLADS.

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL was a poet, though his volume are seldom found in our libraries. Miss Mitford says she wrote two great ballads—the one which follows, and J. C. Morrison. We reckon three, for besides those two, we find it a point to read The Wooing of Jarl Egill, as often as once a week. But who will say there is not an intensity of feeling in these sad and touching lines:

My heid is like to rend, Willie,
My heart is like to break,—
I'm wearin' aff my feet, Willie,
I'm dying for your sake!
O lay your cheek to mine, Willie,
Your hand on my brierst-bane,—
O say ye'll think on me, Willie,
When I am died and gane!

It's vain to comfort me, Willie,
Sair grief maun hae its will,—
But let me rest upon your brierst,
To sob and greet my fill.
Let me sit on your knee, Willie,
Let me shed by your hair,
And look into the face, Willie,
I never sall see mair!

I'm sitting on your knee, Willie,
For the last time in my life,—
A pair heart-broken thing, Willie,
A mither, yet nae wife.
Ay, press your hand upon my heart,
And press it mair and mair,—
Or it will burst the silken twine,
Sae strong is its despair!

Oh wae's me for the love, Willie,
When we thegither met,—
Oh wae's me for the time, Willie,
That our first tryst was set!
Oh wae's me for the loanin' green
Where we were wont to gae,—
And wae's me for the destinie
That gart me love thee sae!

Oh! dinna mind my words, Willie,
I donna seek to blame,—
But oh! it's hard to live, Willie,
And dree a world's shame!
Het tears are hailin' o'er your cheek
And hailin' o'er your chin;
Why weep ye sae for worthlessness,
For sorrow and for sin?

I'm weary o' this world, Willie,
And sick wi' a' I see,—
I canna live as I hae lived,
And be as I should be.
But fauld unto your heart, Willie,
The heart that still is thine,—
And kiss once mair the white, white cheek
Ye said was red lang syne.

A stoun' gaes through my heid, Willie,
A sair stoun' through my heart,—
Oh! haud me up and let me kiss
Thy brow ere we twa part.
Anither, and anither yet,
How fast my heart-strings break!
Fareweel! fareweel! through yon kirkyard
Step lightly for my sake!

The loo'rock in the lift, Willie,
That liltis far ower our heid,
Will sing the morn as merrilie
Abuve the clay-cauld deid;
And this green turf we're sittin' on
Wi' dew-drops skimmerin' sheen,
Will hap the heart that luvit thee
As warld hae seldom seen.

But oh! remember me, Willie,
On land wher'er ye be,—
And oh! think on the leal, leal heart,
That ne'er luvit ane but thee!
And oh! think on the cauld, cauld mools,
That file my yellow hair,—
That kiss the cheek, and kiss the chin
Ye never sall kiss mair!



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, AUGUST 15, 1852.

THE STATE FAIR ARRANGEMENTS are progressing rapidly at Cleveland. Dr. Watts, the energetic President of the State Board having returned from England is now devoting his whole attention to this business, and he assures us that the necessary buildings, &c., are in a good state of forwardness, and will be completed in due time. Hand-bills giving a programme of the arrangements will shortly be published.

THE STATE POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION, it will be remembered meets in this city, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. We expect to see a large number of nurserymen and fruit growers present, and a fine display of fruits. The Columbus Horticultural Society have resolved to provide a room for the use of the convention and co-operate by their attendance and specimens of fruit.

THE WEATHER for the past two weeks has been quite cool for the season, with a few light showers—very refreshing to *humanity* after the sweltering heat of several weeks preceding; and we do not perceive that crops of any kind are suffering injury by the change.

THE N. Y. TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS is said to have been quite interesting, though we have not seen as yet any full account of it; and the decisions of the judges, we believe, have not yet been announced: we shall give their report in our next if it appears in time. The number of reapers and mowers tested was about the same, or a few more than at the Ohio trial, and a majority of them were the same machines.

OUR FRIEND, WM. H. LADD, of Jefferson county, is about starting for England to examine the improved farm stock and farming of that country, and perhaps import a few animals. If he does so, they will no doubt be choice ones. We wish him a safe and pleasant voyage, and hope he will let us and our readers hear from him while on the other side of the water.

A. HINE, the quiet and indomitable reformer, who travels every where, and lectures upon his own hook on land reform and general education, has furnished an interesting sketch of the Fox and Rock River country; and as he will travel much in Michigan, and perhaps Minnesota, our readers may have an opportunity of renewing acquaintance with an old and favorite correspondent.

THE SHOW OF HORSES between these two counties is expected to come off at Columbus, on the 1st of September, at the time of the fair. It is desirable to fix upon a time when we can accommodate both parties.

GRASS.—This season is remarkable for the early growth of wheat, &c. We see by the *Ironton Register* that our friend H. N. GILBERT, of Lawrence, has been exhibiting stalks of timothy grass which

Death of A. J. Downing.

This sad event, which was briefly announced in our last paper, has very naturally excited feelings of the deepest regret throughout the land. We have known him personally, and through his writings, ever since he began to write for the public—now over ten years; and to our mind there is no man living whose loss would be a greater calamity at the present time, than is the death of Mr. Downing. He is cut off in the prime of life, and we cannot but feel poignant sorrow in view of this sudden affliction; but we would not forget that he had already fulfilled a noble mission in this world. Thousands of warm hearts mourn his departure, but will forever bless his memory for having opened up to their minds new fountains of enjoyment, by imparting to them a taste for horticulture and rural life; and thousands of tasteful dwellings and beautiful gardens in this land, are monuments to his genius—while his writings will continue to refine and elevate mankind for many generations.

At the regular meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society, held, July 30th, 1852, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, news has been received of the loss of the steamer Henry Clay, by fire, on the Hudson, and among the lost we find the name of A. J. Downing, of Newburg, the editor of the *Horticulturist*; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of so many lives, and sympathize with those bereaved, we learn with feelings of sincere regret and profound grief, of the death of the distinguished horticulturist, A. J. Downing. That while horticulture engages the attention, and enlists the feelings of many, none have surpassed the deceased in intelligence, enthusiasm, industry and devotion, in all things that relate to "rural art and rural taste," none have left more enduring or more beautiful monuments of their labors than he. Death has surprised him in the midst of his usefulness and success, and just as his cultivated taste was being fully appreciated by the nation. Who can fill his place?

Resolved, That as an honorary member of our Society, we feel that we have lost a brother, whose writings and teachings have been our pleasure and our guide, and whose memory we will cherish as one worthy our love and esteem.

Resolved, That in this bereavement, we sympathize with his family, and the friends of horticulture everywhere, and as a token of our esteem, we will place these resolves on our minutes, and forward them to be published in the journal which he has so ably edited.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY have purchased a lot of six acres, on a beautiful location two miles east of this city, and adjoining the grounds belonging to the Columbus Horticultural Society. This site is to be improved, and buildings erected thereon to accommodate the annual county fairs. We rejoice at this move of the central Ohio county, as evincing a determination to make our Agricultural Society a *fixed fact*, which last year was started into life, with many misgivings. This county has much to do in the way of general improvement, and by coming together and comparing notes, our farmers will be able to drive in the direction of progress. The premium list is just published, and the fair is to be held on the 7th and 8th of October.

One of the best disinfecting agents for damp cellars and other mephitic localities, is common copersas. A few pounds of this agent dissolved in water and sprinkled over the obnoxious place, will drive any unpleasant or offensive odors away.

Answers to Inquiries.

CIDER MILL AND PRESS.—Chapin's Patent is the best combined mill and press that we know of; but we cannot state whether it is manufactured in Ohio. The address of the patentee is, N. Chapin, Syracuse, N. Y. See cut and description in Ohio Cultivator, vol. 6, p. 287.

At the Ohio State Fair for 1850, a premium was awarded to R. Ranceveau, of Carthage, Ohio, for a portable cider mill and press; also to C. H. Anderson, of Hamilton county, for same; and at the Fair of last year, a premium was awarded to J. M. Gardner, of Ohio City, for a cider mill.

WASHING MACHINES.—Rich's patent improved washing machine is, we believe, as good as any, and is for sale in many parts of this State. See Ohio Cultivator, vol. vi page 143. Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Wiloughby, Ohio, is general agent.

IMPROVED PIGS.—We know nothing more about the *Red Guinea* breed of hogs than is stated in the Cultivator of July 15; and we cannot inform our Fairfield county friends where they can find good *Byfield* or other pure breed of hogs. We would advise them to attend the State Fair for this purpose.

"**KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA BLUE GRASS,**" are one and the same species (*poa pratensis*.) The seed can ordinarily be had of J. F. Dair & Co., Cincinnati, at about \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel of 10 lbs. In some parts of Virginia there is a grass called "English Blue Grass," which is quite different from the above. This was noticed several times in our columns last summer, and we shall speak of it again before long. Blue Grass and Orchard Grass seeds are sown during open weather in winter, or early in the spring, according to the climate, the same as timothy.

BARLEY requires a well drained, rich, mellow, loam soil, rather lighter than is required for good wheat. It should be sowed as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry, either upon a grass or clover ley, turned in the previous fall; or upon a field previously in corn or potatoes, if in good tilth. The soil for barley should always be fine, and it is a good preparation for a grass crop.

MR. DORR'S MORGAN COLTS.—The auction sale of *Gifford Horgan* and *Zachary Taylor*, the beautiful and valuable Morgan colts owned by John Dorr, Esq., will take place in Rochester on the 25th of August, at 8 P. M., as will be seen by the advertisement in this paper, and not in the village of Scottsville, as first advertised; it being deemed more convenient for gentlemen desiring to purchase, that the sale should take place here. These stud colts are respectively two and four years old, and unless we are greatly mistaken, will be eagerly sought after by the admirers of fine horses.—*Rochester American*.

HAIL AND FLOOD.—We learn from JOSEPH MOSHER, of Mount Gilead, that much damage has been done, recently, by hail, in Morrow and Knox, by which many crops were nearly ruined. We are also informed by A. H. SMITH, of Millersburg, that a recent freshet upon the Kilbuck, has destroyed many fields of grass and corn in Holmes county.

THE NEW YORK REAPER.—We have a letter from Messrs. Seymour & Morgan, of Brockport, N. Y., in which they claim that their Reaper at the Springfield trial, was erroneously reported as cutting a swath of five feet, while they alledge that "when brought to its full capacity, it cuts from 6½ to 6¾ feet." If this be true it makes another point in favor of the New York Reaper, giving that machine six out of the ten points, or rules of the committee.

Notices of Publications Received.

THE CLASSICAL MANUAL, an epitome of Ancient Geography, Greek and Roman Mythology, Antiquities, and Chronology, chiefly intended for the use of schools. Compiled by JAMES S. S. BAIRD, Trinity College, Dublin. Published by BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia.

In this epitome a vast amount of useful knowledge is condensed within the compass of 200 pages. The titles are so arranged as to facilitate reference, and the whole executed in the usual neat style of these enterprising publishers.

WESTERN HOME VISITOR.—We have the first number of a new literary weekly from Mt. Vernon, christened as above. It is a handsomely executed sheet, and well filled with sprightly contributions and selections that savor strongly of our own glorious West. The arrangement is much like that of Arthur's excellent *Home Gazette*. Published by E. A. Higgins & J. H. Knox, and edited by E. S. S. ROUSE. The editor is decidedly poetical, and has given us a "taste of his quality" in a luxuriant poem entitled "The wide, wide West," for which the publishers claim for its author a title to "immortal fame;" but brilliant as this multi-flora looks, we venture it will take close pruning, and a deal of care in straightening out the knotted joints, before it can be made to live over winter. Terms of the Visitor \$2 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—We have received six or eight copies of a proposed bill, purporting to come from a lawyer of Washington City, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture and a United States Agricultural Academy; which proposed bills, this gentleman urges the world to unite in bringing before Congress. But as we do not intend to lead Congress, or be led by it, we respectfully decline. Editors are modestly requested to notice or re-publish these bills, and also to give the author's accompanying *Law Circular*, a standing place in their papers. This looks like an ingenious invention: Mr. SNETHEN may be a clever sort of a man for aught we know, but he can't get his advertising done with us in that way.

If any persons should feel a shade of doubt in regard to the qualifications of this gentleman for the position he has assumed, as leader in the work of national agricultural reform, we ask them only to read the 8th section of his first bill, and notice the very *original* and *classical* terms employed for the proposed classification of the agricultural products of the Union. The following specimens are decidedly rich:

"Whether they be *Seawracks* for fodder or manure; *Fungals*, as the edible mushroom and the truffle; *Lichens*, as Iceland moss; *Adders' Tongues*, suitable for the table; *Ferns*, whose tubers are food for swine, and whose roots serve to bind sandy soils;" "*Lillyworts*, as New Zealand flax, chives, African hemp, onions, garlic, leeks, shallots, and asparagus;" "*Birchworts*, as the birch and alder trees; *Willowworts*, as the willow, the poplar, and the white poplar; *Hempworts*, as hemp and hops;" "*Soapworts*, as the buck-eye and horse-chestnut trees;" "*Poppyworts*, as the poppy; *Vineworts*, as the grape vine;" "*Almondworts*, as the peach, nectarine, prune, cherry, wild cherry, plum, and almond; *Appleworts*, as the apple, pear, and quince; *Roseworts*, as the strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry; *Elmworts*, as the elm; *Oliveworts*, as the common olive tree, and the ash; *Nightshades*, as the Irish potatoe, the tomato, the egg plant, and tobacco; *Bindweeds*, as the sweet potatoe."

THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR has accepted an invitation to address the Medina County Agricultural Society at their fair, which is to be held on the 8th and 9th of September.

The Associate Editor among the Miamis.

This was our first visit to the south west counties of Ohio, so that we saw things in that quarter with new eyes. The Valley of the Little Miami, below Xenia, is thickly studded with extensive and luxuriant corn-fields, which are making a better growth than any others we have seen this year. Passing through the beautiful and romantic scenery about *Spring Valley* we came down upon the neat looking town of *Waynesville*, set like a gem in a wealth of waving corn. We left the cars at *Deerfield*—still among the corn—where a friend humorously remarked, that the people make whisky to get money to buy corn with, to make whisky of! What foundation there may be for this scandal we cannot tell, only that we saw several very extensive hog-pens attached to suspicious looking buildings, with high chimneys, giving off an abundance of smoke and steam. We opine those establishments would not be mistaken for steam sawmills. A gentleman informed us that these manufactories use up daily 350 bushels of corn, and are feeding 1600 hogs; and these not exactly according to the spirit of the Maine Law. A ride of four miles across the hills, brought us to the thriving village of *Lebanon*. This is the home of the Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, whom we met in Columbus a few days before, on his way to Washington, looking much less hearty and comical than when he took the State by storm in his triumphal tour of 1840. Brother DENNY, of the *Star*, has a well appointed office, besides being a gentleman himself; and having beat us out in tall rye several weeks ago, he was ready with a bunch of tall oats, measuring six feet six inches, and well headed, but we are done bragging against old Warren. At Lebanon we met Friend MORE, the "Quaker Artist," and verily he holds a dainty pencil. His sketches of horses and cattle, as well as more human subjects, show that he has it in him. He is about to take up his quarters in Dayton.

Four miles west of Lebanon is the Shaker Settlement, called UNION VILLAGE, and here by the kind attention of Friends Boyd and Johnson, we were shown through the extensive domain of this industrious and thriving community. The domain consists of 3000 acres of land, held by Trustees for the Institution, which numbers about 400 souls. The farm stock consists principally of 400 head of neat cattle—many of them of the finest quality of short-horns and grades: of some 75 handsome horses and 1500 sheep; with such other small stock as are needed for home use. They have in the Institution about 90 acres in garden, and such garden soil is not often met with. This is devoted partly to the raising of medicinal herbs, partly to raising cucumbers, melons, onions, cabbages, &c., &c., for seed, besides the usual varieties of vegetables for household use. A considerable number of orphan children are receiving the benefactions of this Institution, and find foster parents in those whose religion denies them the natural right of parentage. The social habits of these people are quiet and friendly, their women "adorning themselves with shamefacedness" according to the scripture; but the short waisted frock, narrow petticoat, three cornered kerchiefs upon the shoulders, and close fitting muslin cap, would be considered awfully trying upon the established points of female beauty; yet under all these there are beating some gentle hearts in that goodly community, all dead to the demands of a tender passion, or we are at fault for once in our heart readings.

Parting with our kind friends at Union Village, we took the rail for Cincinnati, and presently the drift hills and deep ragged gulleys of Clermont. The familion bespoke the vicinity of *La Belle Riviere*. Cleveland's we were half inclined to abandon our determined route, and go to Cleveland, the county

in which we have as many acres of readers, as any other in Ohio, but finally determined to explore that goodly land at another time, when we could command more leisure. The lower valley of the Little Miami is comparatively narrow, and the country about, quite diversified. The entrance to Cincinnati by this route is much like going around the house and coming in at the back door, and a dirty back door at that. How any poor humans can live without turning into swine or alligators, along those narrow, scorching, sooty alleys in this ragged end, is a mystery.

Cincinnati is a great working hive, with very many objects of interest; but so concealed among the crowded walls that it is difficult for a stranger to search them out. Mr. BATEHAM, in our last No., has spoken of the gardens and other places of rural interest, which we shall not now repeat. THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT AND HISTORICAL GALLERY, at Independence Hall, consists of a noble collection, mostly from the celebrated Museum of CHARLES WILLIAM PEALE, of Philadelphia. It contains many rare and fine portraits, both of distinguished Americans and Europeans, in all 269 pieces. It is proposed to maintain this collection in Cincinnati by a joint stock subscription, for which purpose an association has been formed, which in its introductory notice to the public, says: "It is a proud triumph for Cincinnati to have become the depository of these memorials of the infancy and purest days of the Republic; and it is hoped that the patriotism and public spirit of the city, will be enlisted to cherish and preserve permanently a collection so rich in historical and moral associations. * * * A portion of the stock has been promptly subscribed by a few of our public spirited citizens, and it is confidently hoped that the remainder necessary to complete the payment for the paintings and to retain them as a permanent ornament to our city, will be readily obtained."

From Independence Hall, we found our way to the gallery of the *Western Art Union*. Here the paintings are shown in much better light, and embrace a great variety of subjects,—some very beautiful—some common place, and some intolerable; which latter have no business there, except to demonstrate what use can be made of various pigments, by bad taste, and worse handling. We have not room to specify a tythe of the good things in this collection. Of those in sober coloring, we were much pleased with "Hark!" or "He Listens," representing a half-breed hunter, with a slain deer suspended upon a sapling, by his side,—the work of our old friend ALLEN SMITH, Jr., of Cleveland, whose reputation as a portrait painter is second to no one in the west. A highly colored piece, by Mrs. LILLIE MARTIN SPENCER, entitled "What is its Destiny?" representing a mother and child, embodies much of the dreamy spiritual, in the gifted artist's own composition. Of this class also is a very new looking portrait of "Mrs. BELL SMITH," by T. B. READ; of which an intelligent friend remarked, that Mrs. PIATT was really good looking, and so was the picture, but the two did not look much alike. How this may be we cannot say, for want of an "authentic" interview with the original; but the picture fills our ideal of that lady's person, as gleaned from her brilliant correspondence; and we are sure she deserved a good portrait, for her graceful compliments to the Poet Artist.

We do not design the above hasty remarks as any ways descriptive of what is to be seen at the gallery of the Art Union. It would require many sittings, and longer than an operative editor can afford, to take in a full realization of the beautiful in these creations of Art. We have only glanced at several subjects which possessed a personal interest, besides their artistic merit.

Being a stranger and alone, we were not able to see but all our editorial brethren, with whom we de-

sired to become better acquainted. We found Mr. WRIGHT, of the *Gazette*, a kind, sober gentleman, very much disposed to be friendly. The editors of the *Commercial* were taking a *siesta* somewhere, and we failed to cross palms with them, albeit they have laid us under special obligation, for their handsome notice of our visit. Messrs. WINCHESEER & MILLAR, of the *Nonpareil*, are just such frank and practical gentlemen, as printers usually are, who attend to their business.

When exploring any new locality we never fail to search out the pictures and poets; of course a pleasant locality, half way up Mt. Adams, was not to be overlooked. Here at the residence of their kinsman, Mr. Swift, we met those charming and distinguished writers, Misses ALICE and PHOEBE CAREY. An hour spent in agreeable conversation with these ladies, has been shelved among the treasures of pleasant memories. In person, ALICE is full medium and erect stature, with a pleasant thoughtful countenance; and in whose dark eye—away down in its secret springs, may be read the deep and fervent poetry of her soul. In her sterner mood she is capable of wearing much of the dignity of womanhood; but the author of "Clovernook," is a woman of too genial nature, to be often caught wearing an iron mask. PHOEBE is more of a sunshiny girl,—less tall, but with a trifle more of breadth, as cheerful in person as the carol of her own minstrelsy, and bearing upon her cheeks those witching cavities, showing, (according to the old German tradition), where the angel kissed the infant. It will be recollected that these sisters spent most of the last year in a literary engagement in New York, and we learn that it is their purpose to return to that city the coming autumn.

No visiter of taste should leave Cincinnati without calling at the Daguerrean rooms of Mr. T. FARIS, for besides meeting a gentleman in the person of Mr. F., they will enjoy an opportunity of looking upon a collection of rare pictures not to be met with elsewhere in Ohio. There are other artists in this line in Cincinnati, whose works are well worth going to see.

Shaking off the fascinations of the city, and bidding adieu to our worthy host GEFROY, and his ubiquitous assistant, LEWIS, (who hath a more familiar, but less euphonious cognomen), we were soon among the green fields and shady groves of Butler. We traversed this county in two directions, going up to Oxford in the north west corner, thence returning to Hamilton, and by the Dayton Railroad, leaving the county at the extreme north east. The rich and diversified surface of the country was a noble scene to our Yankee eyes. There is a broad belt of country extending from Springdale, through Oxford up into Preble county, that is "beautiful exceedingly;" and some people have found it out, as we should judge by the tasteful and thrifty looking farms and homesteads. Again, in the valley below Hamilton, and up Seven Mile Creek, is one broad and fertile garden; indeed if there is a barren section anywhere in Butler, we did not find it.

Two days were spent with our friends amid the classic shades of OXFORD. This noticeable little town, has precisely the literary smell that used to pervade Hudson—"the College City,"—before that staid community were taken down with the Railroad fever; since which time they have exhibited a laughable mixture of fast and slow, not unlike a farce awkwardly played, between the acts of a tragedy. Oxford is the seat of Miami University,—a most beautiful and quiet town, in the midst of a tasteful and thriving community. We could wish for one, (and we are always called radical on this point), that this institution would abandon the comprehensive title of University, which our excellent classified schools, and the decision of a progressive people have rendered impossible here, and content themselves with making it

a first rate College. We are glad to learn that this Institution is now in a flourishing condition. President ANDERSON has given abundant evidence of his peculiar fitness for the high station he occupies; and is endeared to the Teachers of Ohio by his active co-operation with them in the State Teachers' Association. May he live to see a perfect harmony of interests pervading the whole scheme of education, from the first springing of the tender shoot, to the "full corn in the ear," and no gaps left between the various grades, which literary dignity cannot bridge over.

We have a large circle of readers about Oxford, with many of whom we were privileged to meet, and could not fail to notice that they are both intelligent and prosperous. Our excellent friend S. R. MOLLYNEAUX, put into our hands Catalogues of the Literary Institutions, by which we are reminded that in addition to the College, there is also a flourishing Female Institute, in charge of Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D.D., and an able corps of assistants. The Catalogue shows an attendance of 158 pupils, and an extensive range of study. We were informed that the pupils in the Seminary, have free access to the College Lectures, Libraries and Cabinets.

At Oxford, too, we were fortunate to find another live Poet, in the person of Mrs. C. A. CHAMBERLAIN, a correspondent of Eastern Magazines, as well as some Cincinnati papers. We took her residence as the first of a large circle of calls we had purposed of an afternoon, but alas for our resolution! when we broke away from the fascination of her conversation, the setting sun was just gilding the tree tops, and the day was spent, not lost. A volume of Mrs. C.'s poems is soon to be brought out by Messrs. WARD & TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, and we are gratified to notice that arrangements for printing the work have been made with our friends of the *State Journal*, who do such things right.

Butler is one of the great counties for hogs in Ohio. The returns for 1851, give an aggregate of 41,515. Second only to Ross, which returns 46,018. Probably the difference in acres will more than make up the difference in stock. We notice but few improved cattle in this region, but an opening has been made, and progress must ensue. This county is moving vigorously for a county fair, which is to come off on the 30th of September.

Hamilton and Rossville are twin cities, and together make up a population of some 4000. They are fraternally disposed we should judge from the fine Library and Reading Room they hold in common, where we spent a season agreeably, while waiting for the cars. Hamilton supports two newspapers, the *Intelligencer*, and the *Telegraph*. At the former office we learned that the editors were either sick or gone to Niagara—either a good enough excuse for such a hot day. But at the office of the *Telegraph* we found Mr. KINDER unbuttoned and sweating it out, with quill in hand, like one who *never says die*. Taking the rail at Hamilton again, we were hurried past *Trenton*, *Middletown* and *Post Town*, at all of which we have a family circle of readers, and so bidding adieu to Butler, we rushed into the rich bottoms of Montgomery. The country about *Miamisburg* is under a high state of cultivation. Here we came upon the first tobacco fields we have met. We should judge the crop is not very promising, the stands looked uneven, and in some parts rather sickly, while others stood up very thrifty. *Miamisburg* looks like a substantial town of some age, though not so bright and fresh looking as Middletown, where we had an especial desire to halt and look up some of our numerous *Cultivator* family; but time would not then permit. In this neighborhood also we came upon a considerable vineyard of standard grapes, upon a gravelly hill-side, which seem to be making

excellent growth. At Miamisburg we had a glimpse of those mysterious steam establishments, with large hog-pens attached; surely those manufacturers do not fatten swine upon sawdust.

Another scream of this iron dragon, and we are at DAYTON, the handsomest inland city in Ohio. Here the citizens have taken ample room in which to "live, move, and have their being,"—streets broad and clean, tolerably shaded, dwellings neat and airy, rejoicing in a fine old aristocracy—not stiff enough to be very troublesome—and a young democracy of working mechanics, whose salt has enough savor in it, to keep society from spoiling.

By the kind attention of our friend R. W. STEELE, we were enabled to traverse several miles of country to the west and north of the city. The broad bottoms of the Big Miami afford an almost unlimited breadth for corn, while the second bottoms afford equal facilities for raising wheat and flax. This latter crop is one of much importance in Montgomery, and will prove still more remunerative, when machinery is perfected and brought into use for working up the straw, which is now nearly lost. Upon the fine farm of P. ODLIN, Esq., we were shown a tall specimen of *Australian Wheat*, which has made such a good yield that Mr. O. determines to continue its cultivation. Mrs. ODLIN (who though but recently transplanted from an elegant residence in the city of Dayton, is the farmer of the establishment), assured us that the standing grain was five and six feet in height. It has a remarkably thick reed, with a large, full, bearded head, and when dry, grinds finely, with a thin bran. We should reckon it among the lighter red wheats.

In Dayton we visited the extensive machine shops of E. THRESHER & Co., who took the premium for the greatest variety of implements at our last State Fair. We were surprised at the extent of this establishment, for besides manufacturing a large number of grain drills, cultivators, plows, car wheels, &c., they are extensively engaged in making complete passenger cars, all the finishing and furnishing of which is completed on the spot, in the most tasteful manner. Mr. PRITZ, another mechanic of this place has also commenced the manufacture of MOORE'S *Grain Drill*. He will finish off some 225 before seeding time; they appear to take well. E. THRESHER & Co. have in hand 250 of H. W. SMITH'S *Drill*. The demand for these implements speaks well for the progress of systematic Agriculture. We have not room to speak of the new Court House at Dayton, built of solid stone masonry, floors, arches and roof; nor of the splendid new Hotel which is nearly completed, and calculated to furnish accommodation on a scale of extensive comfort. For want of time we were unable to visit the Agricultural Ware House and Seed Store of our friends O. KITTREDGE & Co., of whom we hear a good report. A coach ride of some 16 miles over the hills of Greene county brought us to Xenia, where taking passage with Conductor MORRIS again soon landed us in the Capital City.

IN ILLINOIS.—Corroborating facts are always interesting. The editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, on a visit to the orchards of E. Harkness of central Illinois, says, "Mr. H. has a piece of ground of which he proposes to make at the same time a plum orchard and a hog-pasture. The idea of the thing was got from a neighbor who had an orchard of this fruit where the swine roamed, and who eat of the fruit abundantly for seven years; though none standing out of the enclosure bore; but on changing the tenants to another part of the farm, every plum was stung." This method has been often described for the last twenty years or more, but we are always glad to see new proofs of its successful working. *Albany Cultivator*.

Montgomery in the Field Again.

We learn from O. KITTREDGE, of Dayton, that the Montgomery County Society has been revived and will hold a Fair on the 5th of October. He says: "Though they do not expect this year to have the best Fair, they think next year they will occupy some of the front ranks." They can do that.

The Officers of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society.

President—Wm. Brown.

Vice President—D. Thatcher.

Secretary—O. Kittredge.

Treasurer—R. W. Steele.

Managers.—James Hall, John Calhoun, Wm. Gunkle, H. Shidler, J. C. Vorhees.

Hay, Grain, and Fruit in the North-East.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS:—The farmers of this section of the State have mostly finished their haying and harvest, and a finer crop, and a better season to secure it, we have not had for many years. Wheat, I think, is quite as good as last season, and the hay crop is extra large. Corn will probably be a light crop, although the recent rains are bringing it up fast; yet I think it must be generally a light crop. The long dry, hot weather through July, has nearly used up the oats and potatoes. In some fields of potatoes the vines are nearly dead—too far gone for the rains to bring them back. As to fruit, there is a good supply of apples, although many have dropped off during the dry hot weather. Although our peach trees blossomed and set for fruit, yet they have pretty much blasted and fallen off. Other kinds of summer and fall fruits mostly failed this season, except quinces and grapes, which will be as good as usual. The season has been very good for our dairy farmers; the pastures have been fine, and a much larger amount of white clover has grown in our fields this season than for many years past. Probably a larger amount of butter and cheese will be made this season than any previous one.

Yours, respectfully,

Ashtabula co., Aug. 3, 1852.

C. STOWE.

PERMANENT FIXTURES FOR COUNTY FAIRS.—We notice that quite a number of counties are providing themselves with special fixtures for the convenience and safety of their annual exhibitions. We have seen the buildings at Canfield, Warren and Ravenna, which have been in use several years. Many other counties have felt the necessity for some shelter from incidental inclemency of weather, or protection from a crowding multitude, and are erecting buildings, or procuring large tents for the purpose; in this latter arrangement, several counties can join together and share the expense. Another great advantage of possessing such fixtures, is the idea of permanence they give to the Society, and the assurance of the annually recurring farmer's festival.

H. CANFIELD, Esq., Secretary of the Medina county Agricultural Society, writes: "We have contracted for the erection of a large and commodious building in which to hold our annual Fairs. The building is to be completed in time for the next Fair, and we anticipate a large gathering of the people of the county."

GRASS UNDER TREES.—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities, in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beech trees in my grounds, and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the grass in the plantations, which the cattle could never eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to other parts of the field.—*Southern Planter*.

State Fairs for 1852.

omological Convention, Columbus..	Aug. 31.	
st, at Rutland	Sept.	1, 2, 3
r & Mech. Association, Eminence,	"	7
y county.....	"	7, 8, 9, 10
ork, at Utica.....	"	13
omological Congress, at Philadelphia	"	15, 16, 17
Cleveland.....	"	22, 23, 24
in, at Detroit.....	"	21 to 24
West, at Toronto.....	October	19, 20, 21
at Indianapolis.....	"	20, 21, 22
vania, at Lancaster.....	"	6, 7, 8
sin, at Milwaukee.....	"	6, 7, 8
ampshire.....	"	18 to 23
ad, at Baltimore.....	"	26, 27, 28, 29
an Institute, at New York.....	"	19, 20, 21
" Exhibition of Stock...	"	

County Agricultural Fairs in Ohio.

have collected the following dates in regard to county fairs of 1852. We hope to present a full correct list in our next issue:

County.	Place.	Time.
ula, - - -	Jefferson, - - -	September 28, 29.
nt, - - -	- - -	October 29, 30.
- - -	Hamilton, - - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
l, - - -	Carrollton, - - -	October 19, 20.
& Madison, London, - - -	- - -	October 6, 7, 8.
ont, - - -	Batavia, - - -	October 6, 7, 8, 9.
1, - - -	Wilmington, - - -	October 7, 8, 9.
ston, - - -	Coshocton, - - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
iana, - - -	- - -	October 13, 14.
oga, - - -	Cleveland, - - -	October 6, 7.
in, - - -	Columbus, - - -	October 7, 8.
ck, - - -	Findlay, - - -	October 15, 16.
s, - - -	Millersburg, - - -	October 14, 15.
and Erie, Milan, - - -	- - -	October 5, 6, 7.
on, - - -	Steubenville, - - -	October 14, 15.
- - -	Mt. Vernon, - - -	September 29, 30.
g, - - -	Newark, - - -	October 14, 15.
- - -	Elyria, - - -	October 6, 7.
ing, - - -	Canfield, - - -	October 5, 6.
l, - - -	Medina, - - -	September 8, 9.
- - -	Rock Spr'g Hotel, - - -	September 30.
- - -	Celina, - - -	October 28.
- - -	- - -	October 5, 6.
- - -	Woodsfield, - - -	October 7, 8.
omery, - - -	Dayton, - - -	October 5.
1, - - -	McConnellsville, - - -	October 5, 6.
- - -	Somerset, - - -	October 8, 9.
nd, - - -	Mansfield, - - -	September 23, 24.
- - -	Chillicothe, - - -	October 8, 9.
- - -	Tiffin, - - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
- - -	Sidney, - - -	September 28, 29.
- - -	Canton, - - -	October 7, 8.
ull, - - -	Warren, - - -	September 8, 9.
awas, - - -	Canal Dover, - - -	October 14, 15.
- - -	Marysville, - - -	October 21.
- - -	McArthur, - - -	October 5.
gton, - - -	Marietta, - - -	October 14, 15.
- - -	Wooster, - - -	October 5, 6.
- - -	Perrysburg, - - -	October 6, 7.

AGES OF INSECTS.—The question is often asked if that our fruit and forest trees are so much exposed to the ravages of insects than they once. The answer is a plain and evident one. There are birds in those times than now.

he last thirty years, a terrible warfare has been upon birds, by every youngster that could handle a gun, and the consequence is that worms and insects multiplied to the excessive annoyance of the farmer and horticulturist. Whether our present ill will ever restore the equilibrium, it is difficult to tell, but it will require years to accomplish it.—*Hart-urant*.

THE HAY CROP ON THE RESERVE.—Many of our farmers have expressed to us their disappointment in regard to the hay crop of this season. Although a good crop was anticipated in the early part of the season, still it is turning out much better than was anticipated. From various parts of this and surrounding counties, we hear that a greater burden of hay is being cut than was ever before known. We are glad to hear of it; for it will add to the means of the farmers for making further improvements upon their farms and about their residences; and, with the right sentiment abroad, to prompt to expenditures in this direction, we may reasonably look for an increase in rural improvement—adding to the comforts and conveniences of home, and giving a better and more pleasing appearance to the face of the country generally.—*W. R. Farmer and Dairyman*.

The True System of Southern Rights.

It is a gratifying feature in regard to the South that her statesmen are awakening to the importance of greater diversity in the application of labor. The *Memphis Eagle* indulges in the following sensible remarks:

"The following note from a planter of North Mississippi, who resides in the vicinity of La Grange in this State, gives a cheering account of the growing crops in that region. We trust that the present prospect will hold out to the end and be fully realized. Our correspondent's remarks about 'agricultural independence' and the increasing production of home supplies, are also of the most gratifying character. We care not how such a result has been brought about—whether by necessity or by reason and experience—we feel assured that when once our planters have tried the system of making all their plantation supplies at home and of producing less cotton, its incalculable and ever-increasing advantages will become so apparent that they will adopt it permanently:

"We have made fine and large crops of wheat, have large and heavy crops of oats ready for the sickle, and the aspect of the country is one of agricultural independence. Most of us are raising our pork and other plantation supplies, that have hitherto been furnished from abroad. Verily, the revolution in our management goes 'bravely on.' We deserve no credit, however, for the change; stern necessity, the most impressive teacher, has driven us to it. The country has learned a lesson from the seasons of the past two years that will not be, I trust, soon forgotten."

THAT FLEECE OF WOOL, from JOHN MCFADDEN, of Cadiz, was quite as good as the sample which we noticed from his flock some time ago. It took our good woman by surprise to have her wish gratified so easily, and now she is in hunt of a "big wheel," and declares the stocking yarn shall be forthcoming before cold weather nips the toes of the little HARRISES.

ROSS COUNTY is out with "an inviting List of Premiums," as Brother ELY has it. The fortunate ones will be well prepared for a dish of *soup*, since the premium list runs all to *spoons*.

THE GREAT SALE of Mr. Allen's cattle takes place near Albany, on the 18th inst.

SIMS says that if it wasn't for the hole in the hoop, you couldn't put it on the barrel, and then the barrel would bust.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

PROGRESS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.—The Board of Education of New York has determined to establish a free academy for females, in New York city, in which the higher branches of education will be taught.

Mrs. Hale's Petition for a Normal School.

The accompanying petition should have been published in connection with Mrs. Gage's communication in the last number, but was accidentally omitted. It is from Mrs. HALE, the Editress of the "*Lady's Book*," and we are rejoiced to learn that the project has thus far met with approbation, and that men, eminent in the halls of Congress have promised to lend their aid in advancing the plan. Congress cannot be expected to take up the subject at the present session, but the subject should be so agitated that they will be ready for action another winter:

Petition to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled.—

That, from the foregoing facts and statements, showing the importance of woman's agency in the instruction of the young, and the pressing need of Female Teachers in the Common Schools throughout the land, we venture to request that your honorable body would make some provision for the suitable education of those young ladies who are willing to become teachers, if the way is opened before them.

We respectfully ask the attention of Congress to this subject. While the public domain is parceled out and granted for internal improvements and plans of national aggrandizement, we would humbly suggest that a small portion be set apart and allotted for the benefit of the Daughters of the Republic. Three or four millions of acres of land would be sufficient to found and endow one Free Normal School for the education of Female Teachers in every State in the Union. These institutions could be modeled and managed in each State to suit the wishes of its inhabitants, and young ladies of every section would be trained as instructors for children in their own vicinity. This would be found of immense advantage in the States where schools have hitherto been neglected. In short, the value of all the physical improvements in our country will be immeasurably enhanced by this provision for Female Education; because in the influence of intelligent and pure-minded women lies the moral power which alone can give safety and permanence to our institutions, prosperity and true glory to our nation.

Female Education, and Sphere of Woman.

RESPECTED JOSEPHINE: Permit me as a devoted reader of the Cultivator, to express a few of my sentiments in regard to female education.

I am aware that I shall differ with some of my good friends, and if I am wrong, I hope they will in time convince me.

The great object of female education should be to enable woman to discharge her duties, not to exalt her till she despises them—to make it her ambition to merit and exhibit the character of the most amiable and intelligent of her sex, rather than aspire to emulate the conduct and capacity of men."

In our State, where, under the mild light of Christianity, free institutions guarantee freedom of thought and expression, the full development of mind may be secured; and here, if in any State in the Union, we may hope to take our true, our most dignified position, as helpers and companions of educated and independent men.

prove their inestimable privileges, that the men of future ages may be better and happier for their labors, have we no share in the important task? Our influence on the manners is readily conceded by every one—might not our influence on the mind be made quite as irresistible, and far more beneficial, and that, too, without violating in the least, the propriety, which to make our examples valuable, should ever mark our conduct. We may converse sensibly without the charge of pedantry, and we are expected to be rational and required to be useful.

Now, I will give you a few lines of poetry, composed by a noble sister, who has long since departed for a better world.

"There are, who lightly speak with scornful smiles,
Of woman's faith, of woman's artful wiles;
Who call her false in heart, and weak in mind,
The slave of fashion, and to reason blind.
She may be such among the gilded bowers,
Where changing follies serve to waste the hours;
But bear her from the giddy world afar,
And place her lonely, like the evening star,
And with as bright, as pure, as calm a beam,
Her milder virtues will serenely gleam:
Go place her by the couch of pale disease,
And bid her give the feverish pulses ease;
Say, will she not the task un murmuring bear,
To soothe the anguish'd brow with tender care—
To trim the midnight lamp, and from her eye,
Though dim with watching, bid soft slumber fly—
With lightly whispered voice, and noiseless tread,
Glide, like an angel, round the sick man's bed—
With tireless patience watch the speaking eye,
And all unasked his slightest wants supply?
It is not hers to captivate the heart,
With potent eloquence, resistless art,
To sit with men in legislative hall,
To govern realms, and mark their rise and fall;
These things are not for her. 'Tis woman's care
Alone, to rear the fruits that flourish there;
To list the lisping voice, with joy refined,
To watch the first unfolding of the mind,
The springing dawn of intellectual day,
The brighter beam of reason's perfect ray;
To drink of science's fount, that she may store
His opening mind with all her gathered lore;
To guard his morals with unceasing care,
And bend for him the suppliant knee in prayer;
Then give him in his full and perfect worth,
To serve the land that smiled upon his birth.
Such, woman is—and shall proud man forbear,
The converse of the mind with her to share!
No! She with him shall wisdom's pages scan,
And be the partner, not the toy, of man."

Rural Home, Morgan co., O.

LOUISA.

Value of Wasted Thoughts---Home Duties.

DEAR COUSINS OF THE CULTIVATOR CIRCLE:—After having performed the duties of the day incumbent upon me as a country girl, I have seated myself to express to you a few thoughts suggested by the following beautiful verse:

"You may chain the eagle's wing,
No more on clouds to soar;
You may seal the mountain spring,
That it leap to light no more.
But the mind, let none dare chain—
Better far it cease to be!
Born not to serve, but reign,
God made it to be free."

Yes, the mind will wander, "fancy free," while the hands are actively employed, performing the most common duties of life; and it is thus woman may exert a great influence—though her sphere of action appears exceedingly limited; for if she has only learned to think deeply, while engaged in daily labor, instead of allowing her mind to be occupied with random and useless thoughts, she may be preparing an essay upon some important subject, which in a short time may be committed to paper, for the benefit of others. And I imagine each latent energy of the mind and soul may be aroused, action and improvement will be shall

be astonished at our own progress, and the field of usefulness thus opened to us.

I am truly happy, my dear cousins, that the scales are rapidly disappearing from the eyes of woman, that she may see and understand her true position; and that there are many able pens and tongues eagerly vindicating her rights—though I am inclined to think some step beyond their proper limits, those who contend for the same rights enjoyed by man. Hers should certainly be equal to his; but I believe it was never intended by our all-wise Creator that they should be in all respects the same, from the very fact that it is impossible for man to ever fulfill woman's noble mission on earth; and the two sexes are constitutionally adapted to widely different spheres of action, for while the "Lords of creation" possess greater physical strength, the more delicate portion are endowed with high and holy attributes which are not, to so high a degree, bestowed upon man; and it is but proper that he should take the roughest and most difficult portions of labor from her shoulders.

Home should be woman's empire, and its duties her first care; which, if rightly performed, she need never sigh for a seat in legislative halls. She is mother of the man, and 'tis hers to train the youthful mind—which should be most carefully done, as first impressions, whether good or evil, are always deepest. 'Tis hers, too, to beautify the domestic domicile with her gentle care, and to render happy the fireside circle with her approving smile and cheerful tone; and

"'Tis not much this world can give,
With all its subtle art;
But Oh, if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle smiles and lovely hearts,
How beautiful is earth."

Jefferson co., May, 1852.

COUSIN LIZZIE.

HOMELSS WOMEN.—With many other writers, Lizzie seems to forget that some women are not blessed with homes of their own, or children to train and educate; that many, though they may seem eminently fitted for mothers, do, either from choice or necessity, remain single. They forget the toiling thousands of our cities, who have no homes, and no prospect before them but of stitching their lives away to earn their daily bread.

They forget the multitudes of widows left with families of dependant children, and no means of support, who, if they can find no more lucrative employment than sewing, must toil at this by day and night, to the ruin of their own health, and the utter neglect of the mental and moral training of their children. They forget that there are numbers of unmarried women who prefer to earn their own subsistence rather than to be dependant upon parents, brothers and sisters; that many more, to avoid this, rush into ill-assorted marriages; that many wives have sick, crippled, or drunken husbands, who cannot even support themselves.

It is for these classes mainly—and every one is liable, at some time, to belong to one of these classes—that efforts are now being made to procure an enlarged sphere of labor. Women who depend upon their own exertions for support, and especially those who have children to maintain, need as great a choice of occupations as men, and as good wages. And should these be granted, there is no danger that marriage would be discarded, or children neglected in consequence, for the voice of nature is too strong to permit this; and we shall rejoice to see the time when there shall be enough of honorable employment for women, so that none will be tempted to try to "catch husbands" to avoid a life of slavish toil, or idleness and ignominious dependence.—**EDITRESS.**

Mrs. ANNA HILL, Principal of the Philadelphia School of Design, was lost on the ill-fated Henry Clay.

✂ Mrs. TRACY has returned from England, and is now, just as we are going to press, attending the Convention at Pittsburgh.

Use of Hominy.

It is surprising how little is known of this excellent, healthy food; and what an excellent substitute it is for potatoes, during the continuation of the disease among them, which renders some that are fair to the eye, unfit for food, and all exceedingly dear. In point of economy as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the south about as freely eaten, while at the north it is seldom seen; in fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull and chit, or eye, has been removed, by moistening and pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It has often been said not one cook in ten knows how to boil a potato. We may add another cipher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience, and from instructions received in a land where "hog and hominy" are well understood:

Wash slightly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water, then boil slowly from three to six hours, in same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning. *Don't salt while cooking*, as that or *hard water* will harden the corn. So it will peas or beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done, add butter and salt; or a better way is to let each one season to suit the taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup. It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it is warmed over, like the old fashioned pot of

"Bean porridge hot or bean porridge cold,
Bean porridge best at nine days old."

So is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome, and like tomatoes, only requires to be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.

Hominy Breakfast Cakes.—Mash the cold hominy with a rolling pin, and add a little flour and milk batter, so as to make the whole thick enough to form into little cakes in the hand, or it may be put upon the griddle with a spoon. Bake brown, eat hot, and declare you never ate anything better of the batter cake kind.

Hominy Pudding.—Prepare as for batter cakes, add one egg to each pint, some whole cinnamon, sugar to suit the taste, and a few raisins, and bake like rice pudding. A little butter or chopped suet may be added. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce.

Hominy and Beans.—Mix equal parts of cold baked beans and hominy together, and heat up, and you will have an excellent dish.—*The Plover.*

STEWED ONIONS.—Boil some small onions with salt, and then drain them. Lay them in a stew-pan with a piece of butter, and sprinkle them with flour, pepper and salt. Pour on them some cream, and then turn every onion with a spoon. Stew them ten minutes, and then serve them up.

FOWLS FOR SALE.

After August, the subscriber will have for sale Fowls raised this season, from the following stocks:

Shanghaes, Forbes', Buff. Marsh's, do, Perley's, do, Andrews', White, White's Black, and Kirtland's. Corbin Chinas, the Queen's stock, and Bailey's, do. Also, Black Spanish.

Warranted pure blooded. They have been bred with care, and are worthy the notice of breeders or fanciers.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$12 per pair, according to their age and beauty.

Albany, N. Y., July 1, 1852.—St.*

J. M. LOVET

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, August 13, 1852.

We find no changes of importance in market quotations, since our last. The accounts of the wheat harvest from most States are quite favorable, as are also the latest reports from England, so that prices of wheat and flour must be low for a year to come. The corn crop throughout the Union it is certain will fall considerably below the average; this has caused an advance in price of old corn, and, with the present high price of pork, is producing some excitement among hog dealers. Prices for large hogs, such as can be easily fattened, are advancing; other descriptions are quite abundant, and not so much sought after.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Flour is dull, owing to high rates of freight—sells at \$3.15a\$3.20 to \$3.40 for extra new. Wheat sells freely at \$1.58c; Corn active at 35a37c; Oats—new, 20a22c, old, 23a24c; Rye, 52a53c. Clover Seed is in brisk demand at \$4.50a\$5, in anticipation of a short crop. Flax Seed is steady at 90c. Potatoes are plenty at 40a45c. Onions 50c per bu. Butter is wanted at 11a12c for firkin, and 15a20c for fresh rolls. Cheese dull at present—6a5 1-4c. Pork and Bacon steady at high prices—hams have advanced. Fat hogs in demand at \$5a\$5.12 for 100 lbs. net. Cattle unchanged—\$3a\$5.75 per 100 lbs.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Wheat comes in slowly; sells at 67a69c. Flour \$3.38a\$3.50. Corn 46a47c. Mess Pork \$19 per bbl. White Fish \$8.50. Salt \$1.25 per bbl. Butter—firkin, 11a12c per lb. Cheese, new, 6a7 1-4c. Eggs 10c per doz.

MANSFIELD.—Wheat 65c; Corn 40c; Oats 31c; Clover seed \$4; Flax-seed 75c.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 60a63c; Corn 37a40c; Oats 22c; Barley and Rye 37a40c; Flax-seed 80a85c.

COLUMBUS.—Flour \$3.25a\$3.50; Wheat 58a60c; Corn 37c; Oats 25c; Potatoes 37a40c; Apples, ripe, 40a50c; Tomatoes 37a50c per bushel. Butter, at retail, 12a15. Eggs 8c.

Our market has been well supplied of late, and the city is quite healthy.

PILKINGTON'S OR LUCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE has proved itself to be one of unrivaled excellence. It is warranted to answer every purpose of the most complete and expensive machinery of screening, rubbing stones, fans, &c., and will thoroughly clean the most smutty wheat. It is the best contrivance to take out chaff, onions, and heavy grit, that has ever been used by millers. This machine is provided with self-acting oil feeders to the journals, and requires to be oiled but once a week. It wholly does away with the small fan. It runs at the rate of one thousand revolutions per minute, requiring but little power. We have sold a large number of these machines, and they have in every case given entire satisfaction. Price, \$60. A. B. ALLEN & CO., New York Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

June 15, 1852.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191, WATER STREET, NEW YORK, have constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of the best and latest improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds, ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

June 15, 1861.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT—VERY SUPERIOR—The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price \$4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flat, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store,
189 & 191, Water street, New York.

July 1, 1852.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE CULTIVATOR having a larger circulation in Ohio, it is believed, than any other paper, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising; but no advertisements will be inserted but such as are suited to the character of the paper, and none will be allowed more than two insertions, except by special agreement.

PRICE.—For six lines, or less, two insertions, One Dollar. Longer advertisements, \$1 per hundred words for the first insertion, and 50 cents for the second. Cuts to be estimated according to the space they occupy, at one-half these rates. Engravings of new and valuable inventions, &c., suited for the paper, will be inserted gratis when desired, with such remarks and descriptions as the editors may see fit; but all communications of an advertising character must be paid for as such.



STEEL PLOWS AND STEEL MOULD BOARDS.

THE MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW, which has but recently been introduced in Ohio, and which won the premium at the recent State Fair, as well as at the State Fair of New York, and at other Fairs, the last year, is now being manufactured by the undersigned, right and left-handed, with Steel Mould Board. We would call the attention of Farmers to this improved Plow, which for general utility can be excelled by no Plow in the United States. By it the soil can be raised from the depth of 9 inches with the same draft of a single Plow used only to the depth of 6 inches, the forward Plow turns off the sward at any required thickness, and the after one completely covers it with the under soil, leaving the plowed surface in a perfect level and arable condition.

Practical farmers need only to see the performance of this Plow to be assured of its superior worth. We are also manufacturing Right and Left Handed Plows with steel and cast Moulds of our late improved patterns, for sward and general use. Also, steel Mould Boards kept on hand for sale.

Farmers and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
GARRETT & COTTMAN,
Plow Manufacturers, 7th st., first door west of Main, Cincinnati.
July 15, 1852—2t*

KRAUSER'S PATENT CLOVER SEED REAPER.

(See engraving and remarks on p. 236 of this paper.)

THE subscriber invites the attention of the farmers of Ohio to the above machine, as one of the greatest improvements of the day, and particularly adapted to this State. Its principal advantages are as follows:

1st. It saves all the seed, which renders the crop one-third larger than it gathered in the old way.

2d. It saves four-fifths the labor, as one man can enter a twenty acre field, and with the assistance of the hauler, give the farmer his seed cleaned in the best manner, and ready for market in two days.

3d. By cutting only the heads, it leaves the stalks all standing for the protection of the soil for pasturage, or to be turned under for manure.

4th. It does not disturb the roots, and hence does not injure the ground.

5th. Its simplicity of construction—which renders it capable of being used by any boy who can drive a horse, and also renders it not likely to get out of order.

Harvesting and cleaning seed on shares will be attended to by the subscriber or his agents in different parts of the State the present season. Terms—One half of the seed. In gathering the farmer furnishes a boy, and hauls the clover heads from the field to the barn, or some suitable place, and gives board to the gatherer and horse.

In thrashing the farmer furnishes two men to assist, and two horses if needed, to haul the Thrasher to the next place, and board for the thrasher and his two horses.

Persons wishing their crops harvested, will please send immediate word, stating the number of acres, and the probable time when it will be ready, to either of the following places:

J. F. Dair & Co., Cincinnati; O. Kirtledge & Co., Dayton; W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; Elliott, Dewitt & Co., Cleveland; J. B. McGinnis, Massillon; Jas. Johnson, Wooster.

If the work is not done in a satisfactory manner, no compensation will be asked, as the object is mainly to introduce the machines.

To give some idea of the value of this invention, and show how great are the inducements for the purchase of County and Township rights, I submit the following calculation:

There are a number of counties in Ohio, which, according to the Agricultural reports, raise over 12,000 bushels of seed annually, some have gone as high as 20,000, but I will make it 10,000; now by the use of this machine, we can harvest and clean ready for market, 10,000 bushels in 15 days, with 40 men, at an expense of \$6 per day for each machine; amounting in all to \$240 per day, giving the following result:

In harvesting on shares of one half, it would give the harvester 5,000 bushels, yielding at \$4 per bushel, \$20,000. Deduct \$240 per day for 15 days, which is full expense, \$3,500. Net profit of harvester for one year in one county, \$16,500. Add to this the advantages which the farmer receives as per above advertisement, and no one will doubt the assertion that it is one of the most valuable agricultural improvements ever introduced.

County, Township, or Farm Rights will be sold on such terms as to insure a handsome income. It is the result of seven years' experiment, and is secured by two separate patents—one issued in 1852. Address John S. Tough, care of J. P. Kirtledge & Co., Dayton, W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, or C. M. Russell, Massillon.

MORGAN COLTS FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, I will offer for sale at auction, at Rochester, Gifford Morgan, 4 years old, August 26, next, and Zachary Taylor, 3 years old, June 8, 1852—both Morgan studs, full brothers, deep bays, color and mark alike, of genuine Vermont Morgan descent; sired by Gen'l Gifford—he by Gifford Morgan—he by the Woodbury, and he by the old Justin Morgan horse.

They will be sold in front of J. P. Fogg's store in Rochester, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of the above day.

They are sharp travelers, and will make splendid stock, matched or single horses.

Also, if desired, a Mare in foal by the sire of these Colts. Gifford Morgan may be seen August 10th, at Spencer's Exchange Hotel, Rochester.

Terms Cash, or approved paper at 12 months, with interest. Scioville, N. Y., July 15, 1853. J. DOER.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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The Columbus Horticultural Society

Will hold its annual Fair in this city on the 10th and 11th inst. Contributions from the surrounding country are solicited.

Sheep Speculations.

No. IV.

During the large importations of Merino sheep, at the time of the French invasion of Spain, only about three hundred of the Guadalupe breed were sent to this country. But fortunately they have been preserved in a state of purity in New Hampshire. This breed, as it came from Spain, is in every respect a well formed and well proportioned breed, carrying thick and heavy fleeces, with wool about the same length and quality as that of the Paular breed. The climate of New Hampshire, or the mode of breeding there practiced, has lessened the quantity of yolk upon them, so that their wool is not quite so fine and soft as it should be. But by using rams of that breed which have plenty of yolk, they can readily be made as perfect as could be desired; and they cannot be improved by a cross with any other breed whatever. This is one of the best breeds ever imported to this country.

The Acquieres or Moorish breed, as a distinct breed, is now entirely unknown in the United States.

Large numbers of the Paular breed were imported; but unfortunately, as far as can be ascertained, no one person possesses any pure blooded Paulars in the United States. Almost or quite all of them have been crossed in the United States. However, sheep may be procured which have all the distinct characteristics of the Paular breed. This breed has ever been distinguished for the excellence of its wool, and has been bred in this country in such a manner, as to retain this excellence—that is, with an abundance of yolk, both upon the rams and ewes. From this circumstance, it is reputed to produce more wool according to size, than the Guadalupe, Negretti, or Montarco breeds; but this is not a fact. The wool growers in Vermont, and other Eastern States, have found by experience, that real black top Merinos are far the hardiest and best stock, and produce the most and softest wool, and are unwilling to sacrifice the hardness of their flocks, by breeding white top Merinoes of any kind except the Escorial breed, for the sake of the compliments of the wool buyers or a trifling extra price for their wool.

As to wool, the Paular breed is as good as can be desired, but the forms of a large share of them are defective. Their necks and legs are too long—their heads are too long and heavy, and their bodies entirely too long, to be in proportion to other parts of the animal. They appear as though the fore legs were placed a few inches too far forward; and hence their bosoms appear to be rather hollow than protuberant, as they should be. But these faults do not attach to all of them, and by a careful selection of breeders, first rate flocks of them may be produced. In Randal's work upon sheep husbandry, and in the American Agriculturist for 1851, the above mentioned defects may be seen, on some of the sheep there delineated. Some few persons in the eastern States, aiming at

distinct characteristics of the Paular breed, have bred them successfully, so as to improve them in some measure, in the right way, and have been well paid for their exertions.

In order to breed the Saxon out of the Paular or Montarco breeds, as the lambs of those breeds are all dropped with a hairy covering, it will be necessary to select for breeders the ram lambs of those ewes which have the whitest yolk. These ram lambs should be kept until they are a year old, at which age a second selection should be made, reserving for breeders, those rams which have the whitest yolk, and thickest ears. The remainder of these may be castrated, at that age, with almost as much safety, as when they are lambs.

The lambs of the Negretti and short wooled breeds are dropped with a covering of fine curly wool. Therefore to breed the Saxon out from these breeds, select ram lambs which have a covering of that kind, and thickest ears. When they are a year old, select and preserve those which have the whitest yolk. The Infantado breed of sheep is sometimes called the Infantado Negretti breed. *Negretti* is one of the surnames of the duke of Infantado, and hence comes this name of *Infantado Negretti*, as distinguished from the *Negretti*, a different breed of sheep which formerly belonged to the society of Jesuits, and of which Mr. Dickinson's flock was composed. Two thousand four hundred of the Infantado breed were imported; but of all this large importation, probably not one solitary pure bred sheep, of the kind, remains. But in 1851, Mr. George Campbell of Westminster, Vermont, imported twenty-eight pure bred and highly improved sheep of that breed from Silesia, real black top Merinos. From the specimens of wool of them, which I have received, I doubt not but they are the most highly improved, and heavy fleeced pure bred Merino sheep, of the natural size, which can be found in the United States. This is one of the largest, best shaped and wooled of all the Spanish breeds. Mr. Campbell is largely interested in French sheep; but in the Albany Cultivator for July last, he states his opinion freely, that when wool is the object, as it is mostly in Ohio, Merinos of a less size than the French sheep especially this Infantado breed will yield as much or more wool and of a finer quality, in proportion to their size, and consequently the cost of keeping, than the French sheep. The reason for this I will endeavor to show in my next communication.

The total destruction of this fine breed, in this country, shows such an entire want of any rational system of sheep-breeding, that the United States must ever be dependant upon foreigners, for the renewal of their stock, unless the wool growers will unite, and prosecute the business more systematically, and more in accordance with well-established principles of breeding in other words breed and improve each breed of sheep by itself, in perfect purity.

H. J. CANFIELD.

Mahoning Co., August, 1852.

OHIO STOCK FOR MEXICO.—We had the pleasure of looking upon twenty-two head of the finest cattle that country produces, the property of Mr. Andrew Fulton, of Brown county, in this State, who is *en route* for Mexico with these valuable animals. They are of the Durham breed, and none older than three years. One of the number weighs twenty-three hundred pounds.

We are informed by Mr. Fulton that he has contracted for the sale of the most of this lot at Vera Cruz, but anticipates visiting the city of Mexico with a few of them. He tells us that he has frequently made such adventures into the far South, and has always made it a profitable business. The desire there is very great to obtain good stock of every kind, and here is hardly a limit to the prices which may be obtained for superior animals. *Cincinnati Gazette*

The Fox and Rock River Country.

MR. EDITOR:—I have often thought of the Cultivator and its numerous readers, but have not found time, while traveling and lecturing almost constantly, to keep up an acquaintance, which, it is hoped, was not disagreeable to your patrons. I have been for some days and am still in one of God's richest portions of the earth, and purpose to write about it.

The Fox and Rock River country includes that part of Illinois north of a parallel due south of Chicago about 40 miles, and that portion of Wisconsin south of the parallel of Madison, the capital of the State. The Fox rises in Waukesha, and the Rock river in Dane county, Wis., flow southwardly and swiftly, the former into the Illinois river, near Peoria, and the latter into the Mississippi, at Rock Island.

The section embraces about 8,000 square miles, or 5,000,000 of acres. Its population in 1840 was 40,000 in round numbers, and about 170,000 in 1850—showing an increase of over 300 per cent, while the increase of the whole State of Illinois was but 80 per cent.

The section is all of nearly the same character; a high, rolling prairie, with here and there a patch of dwarfish timber, and now and then a lower prairie, which is generally susceptible of grain culture. The general character of the soil is a light, lively, black loam, very deep and rich in the lower lands, and deep enough and rich enough on the highest. Below the soil is a coarse gravel, abounding in pebbles, showing the work of the ocean for an incalculable period of time. In almost all the elevations that have been excavated, are seen distinct laminations, often oblique like that which is seen going on where the water is shallow, and gradually pushing the gravel over, to glide down for a foot or two on an inclined surface. Here are seen the evidences that the waters, once shallow over this whole region, now quiet and gradually depositing these oblique strata, and then dashing in fury and piling up immense masses of coarser gravel, in which the laminæ cannot be seen.

Through much of this region the pebbles sparsely penetrate to nearly the surface of the soil. You would say that manure on such lands would not be very lasting in its effects; but there is this to be considered, that the soil has by some means become so rich, that manure will not be in very great demand for a long time—and never, indeed, if what is removed that is useless for human support, be returned to the field on which it grew.

The productions of this country are the same as those of Ohio, though not so good for fruit. Peaches are here unknown except by importation—though some may be raised with greater care and more knowledge of the means by which the trees may be protected from the winter, where winters have the exclusive empire of these vast prairies. The spring is later than in northern Ohio, but when it is fairly opened, the spring grains rush right along, and but two months of summer are required to ripen corn. Wheat yields from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, though but a small part of that care has been given to its cultivation which is usual in Ohio. The crop has been cut off for several years, but it is fair this season, and the farmers are encouraged. There is not snow enough to protect the wheat; and the fierce winds sweep the high lands, blowing the lively soil from its roots. Perhaps deep-plowing-in would protect the young sprouts, whose roots would be more deeply set. Of corn, is produced about 50 bushels per acre, of the same kind as you are accustomed to. Oats yield abundantly—are shorter this year than usual.

Those accustomed to the tall oaks of Ohio, will inquire by what means the want of timber is supplied. The answer is, here, and as the logs are inclosed,

no protection against them is required. There are some rail fences, especially in the vicinity of the timber, and the deficiency is supplied by post and board, by sod, and by wire fences. The wire is not very generally used. The sod fence is expensive, and not durable, as the light earth washes down easily. Did the land require draining, the sod fence could be better afforded. Nothing is yet doing in hedging—a surprising neglect; for the Osage orange is the best kind of an orange for these prairies, unless the winters should be too severe for it—but probably not. There is yet plenty of fuel, at \$1.50 per cord; and when the natural supply fails, artificial groves, and coal brought up from the central part of the State, on railroads that will soon be open, will afford an abundant supply.

In the summer season, this is a delightful country. There is almost always a strong breeze sweeping over the prairies, that renders the hottest day quite comfortable, even in the harvest field. What the winter is, I know not from experience; but think I should like the constant winter, with its bracing air. It seems to me that there is a freshness, a vivacity and a healthfulness in the atmosphere of this region, which I have not elsewhere found.

On the streams and the lakes, most delightful residences are and can be established. The streams are perennial, clear and beautiful. Rock river is, in every respect, a delightful stream, affording abundant water-power throughout the year. Fox river is smaller, but gives much power. The lakes are not numerous, as farther north in Wisconsin. On the wide prairies, will some day be found pleasant residences, for the scarcity of timber will induce more attention to groves, and every homestead will be embowered. The locust grows rapidly—three years giving it considerable of a forest-like appearance. Taken all in all, no one need hesitate on account of the timber. There is also a scarcity of water on the prairies far from the streams, and wells supply what is required for stock. In some cases wind-mills are erected to pump the water—there is almost any day, wind enough to turn the machine.

In short, this is one of the richest sections of the world, and will teem with a happy population when the people shall know how to live, and be contented with that condition which best subserves the highest well-being of man.

The principal towns of this region are as follows, with their population:

Elgin,	-	-	-	-	2,000
Belvidere,	-	-	-	-	1,500
Rockford,	-	-	-	-	3,000
Rockton,	-	-	-	-	5,000
Balot,	-	-	-	-	2,500
Janesville,	-	-	-	-	4,500
Freeport,	-	-	-	-	1,500
St. Charles,	-	-	-	-	2,000
Geneva,	-	-	-	-	1,000
Aurora,	-	-	-	-	2,000

These are the towns I have visited, all very pleasant in location and prosperous in business. They are located chiefly on the Fox and Rock rivers, and supplied with water-power. There are other towns, of more or less consequence, in the region described.

The people are chiefly from New York and New England, generally intelligent and industrious. There are several important educational institutions;—a reputable College at Balot, on the line between Wisconsin and Illinois, and an Academy, the edifices of which are beautifully situated on the banks of Rock river, overlooking a most pleasant landscape. An Academy is going up at Janesville, and will be similarly situated. Janesville will be the second city of Wisconsin. Within three years it will be connected by railroad with Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Chicago and Galena. There is an Academy also at

Elgin. The people of this section will soon be awakened to the importance of Free Schools, because they are an intelligent class and know full well in what human prosperity is based. The struggles of a new country are yet engaging their attention—the population is not quite permanent. But they will readily be induced to act upon Ohio's noble motto—A school system furnishing "education good enough for the richest and cheap enough for the poorest."

The farmers of this section were imprudent in "running in debt." The failure of the wheat crop for several years has greatly embarrassed many of them, and farms can be purchased at a moderate price. In all the towns considerable land is found advertised for sale. The prices range from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to the location and improvements. I have no doubt, that a farmer with a thousand dollars can situate himself more prosperously here than in Ohio.—There he can get but 50 acres, and that simply covered with heavy timber; while here he could get more, have something to begin with, and speedily make a farm looking much like an old improvement. Those who have \$2,000, can gather round them more comforts in Ohio. The fruits do not flourish here—though more care and knowledge may, in a great measure, overcome the difficulty in time.

Illinois and Wisconsin will soon be abundantly supplied with railroads, bringing every farmer to a ready market.

The West is the refuge of the poor and those of very limited means. How anxious ought all, who desire to promote the greatest prosperity, to be for the guaranty of the unappropriated lands, in limited quantities, to those who will occupy and cultivate them! The time is coming when there will be no West as an asylum for the poor. What then is to be done? This brings before the reader an important practical question—the natural and just relations of man to the soil. Carlyle says that the earth belongs to these two—"to God Almighty, and to those of his children who have worked well or will work well upon it." It is an important question, whether any individual has a right to control land which he does not occupy and cultivate with his own industry. Yours, &c.

St. Charles, Ill., Aug. 6th, 1852. L. A. HIXE.

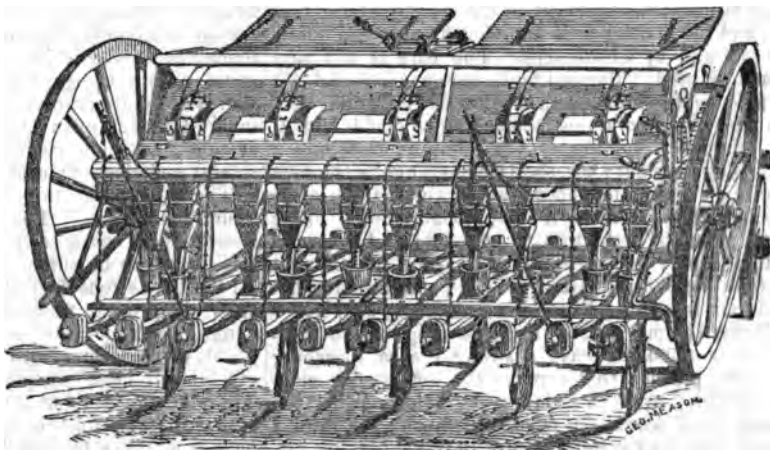
THE USE OF FRUIT.—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influences.—*Bost. Medical Journal.*

Jean Paul says love may slumber in a lady's heart, but it always *dreams*. True, and it would in many cases be a blessed thing if it never could be waked up.

Fashionable society has generally but two faults; first, in being hollow-headed, and secondly, hollow-hearted.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GRAIN DRILLS—ADVANTAGES OF DRILLING WHEAT.

Much advantage has resulted from the introduction of the "Drill System" of sowing grain and other crops in England, during the past twenty-five years; and American farmers are fast learning that similar benefits may be obtained from the same practice in this country. Hence we find wheat growers at the present time every where much interested in ascertaining the comparative merits of different drills, and the advantages of drilling their wheat, &c. To aid them in these inquiries we



propose to devote a few pages to this subject.

"The Suffolk Drill," as represented above, is the one almost universally in use in England, but with numerous modifications and improvements to adapt it for various purposes, as may be desired, for sowing different kinds of grain and seeds, and at different distances and depths, &c. The dropping is performed by means of little cups placed on a revolving cylinder, which take up the seed and drop it into conducting tubes, leading to the ground behind and within the coulters. The coulters of the drill may readily be altered to deposit at any distance apart, wheat, barley, beans, peas, or other grain; and by changing the de-

livery barrel, turnip, cole-wort, mangold-wurtzel, and other seeds. The delivery is regulated by cog-wheels of different speed, adapted to drill from three to twenty pecks of grain, and from 1 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre.

In Garrett & Son's drill, (shown above,) the arrangements are so contrived as to ensure an equally regular delivery, when going up or down hill, as on level ground, by having two cog-wheels of different speed, one placed on each end of the delivery barrel, either of which may readily be put in or out of gear, as required, to work the barrel from alternate ends; the small wheel, when going up hill, and the large one, when going down.

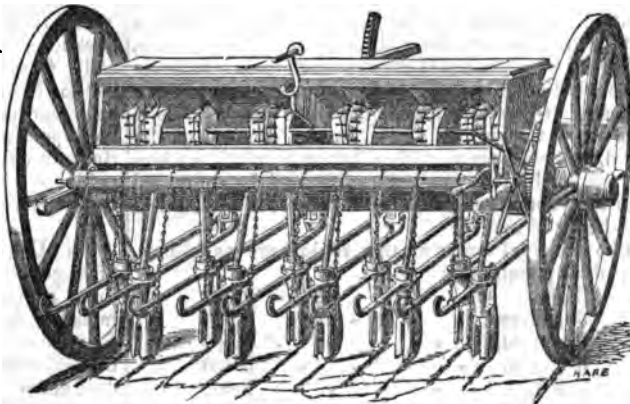
Hornsby's Prize Drill, of the Great Exhibition.

The improvements for which the prize was awarded to this drill are thus set forth by the patentees, Messrs. R. Hornsby & Son, of Grantham, England:

"Tins have hitherto been used for conveying the seed to the levers and coulters, which rise and fall suiting themselves to the unevenness of the land. The tins are composed of a number of cups, (short tubes,) one working within another, which are continually vibrating backwards and forwards, more especially in windy weather; bouncing the seed from one cup to another, consequently delivering very irregularly, more particularly beans or peas. Our *Patent Flexible India Rubber Tubes*, now introduced, remedy the evils above noticed. They greatly simplify, and add to the effective working of the drill; the seed, being delivered down one elastic tube, neither wind nor rain has the least effect on the seed, which passes through the continuous tube with the greatest precision or nicety possible, into the channel made by the coulter: all bouncing of the seed from one cup to another, which must be the case in drills where tins are used, is entirely done away with.

The *India Rubber Tubes* have now been in use some time, and wherever they have been tried the greatest satisfaction has been given; all who have seen them at work at once admit they are far preferable to tins. They are not in the least likely to get out of order, and undoubtedly will wear, without repairing, much longer than the tin conductors.

A valuable addition has been made to insure a uniform delivery of seed. The slides, which regulate the supply from the pigeon holes, all move simultaneously; they are attached to a light bar, which is raised in an exact horizontal position by two small racks and pinions, the motion of which is communicated to this means



be increased or diminished at pleasure, without stopping the drill.

"Another improvement consists in the drill having two coulter bars. By this arrangement, the weights upon the end of the levers have exactly the same leverage and pressure upon every coulter thereby depositing the seed at a uniform depth, which is not the case with drills in general use."

The foregoing are the simplest approved forms of grain drills now in use in England, and these are fast being superceded by more costly and complicated machines, as it is becoming a common practice to sow some kind of fine manure, as guano, plaster lime, &c., along with the seed, and the drills are so constructed as to deposite the manure with the nicest regularity, under, or over the seed, as may be desired, and even to drop the manure and cover it with earth, then drop the seed in the same furrow and cover it, all at the same operation, and from 6 to 10 rows at a time. Others that we have seen sow the seed and water it with liquid manure, then cover it with fine earth. This is

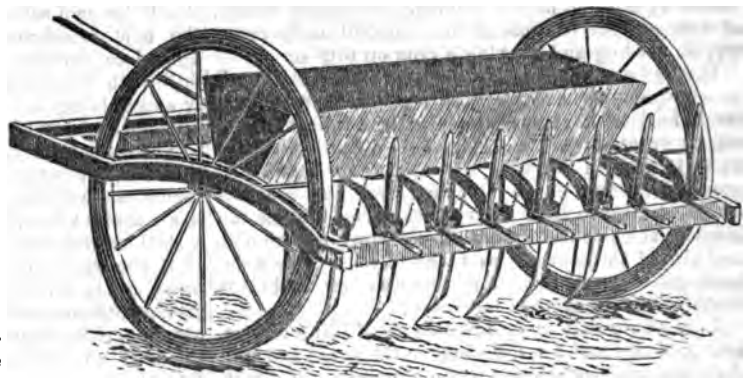
found of great advantage in sowing turnips, &c., in dry weather. The price of these drills in England is from \$100 to \$150. That of the simpler kinds before mentioned is from \$50 to \$100, according to size and means of adaptation to different purposes.

Of course we do not wish or expect to see the more complicated and costly kinds of drills imported or manufactured in this country, during our day, unless, perhaps it might be done with advantage in some of the Atlantic States where guano and other concentrated

manures are fast coming into use. At the same time we think our mechanics and farmers are liable to err in attempting to make such machines *too simple and cheap*, thereby losing more in the defective quality of their work than is gained on the score of cost or durability. Some of the American drills which are lauded for their cheapness and simplicity, are in reality very dear in comparison with others that cost twice as much—in fact a poor drill is dear at any price.

A Simple and Cheap American Drill.

For the sake of comparison and contrast we append a representation of a common form of drill as made and used in this country. These, it is true, will do pretty fair work, with careful management, on land that is just in the right state; but it is impossible to secure that uniformity of depth and degree of exactness and regularity of sowing which is desirable and is easily obtained by more perfect machines. Hence we are pleased to notice the more recent and approved form of drills in this State and in New York are made with reference to perfection of operation, rather than cheapness of construction; and we think there is still room



for improvement in this direction; but farmers must not expect to buy a good drill at the cost of a Yankee clock.

On the Comparative Advantages of Drill Seeding.

Extract from a Prize Essay of the Maryland Agricultural Society, by EDWARD STABLER; published in the American Farmer, July, 1852.

The importance of the subject, and believing that a more extended knowledge of the advantages in the use of the drill, over the old method of seeding broad-cast would prove beneficial to the agricultural community, I am induced to give my own experience, and also the result of considerable observation on its use by others. In *theory* at least, this subject has long been familiar to me; but from the high price of the implement, generally about \$100, doubts were entertained whether small farmers,—those who grow from ten to twenty-five acres in wheat, were justified in incurring so much expense. Previous, however, to changing my plan of seeding wheat, and covering with either the harrow, cultivator, or small plough, I carefully examined many fields with the wheat drilled in, in adjoining counties in my own and other States; and with the opportunity in many cases of comparing the growth, and actual results, in the same fields.

Within the past three years, these observations have extended over drilled fields, in the aggregate to fully 800 or 1000 acres; exclusive of drilling last year about 100 acres in my own crop and for several of my neighbors. This year we shall use it to greater extent, should the season permit late seeding.

In no instance, either in my own, or the experience of others, where the results have been carefully ascertained and compared, has the drilled wheat failed to prove the most profitable; first in the saving of seed; and secondly, in the increased product of grain; varying from one to six or seven bushels to the acre.

The most common mode of covering wheat in broad-cast sowing, is with the harrow; and if the land is well prepared previously, i. e. in fine tilth and level surface, the harrow will so imperfectly perform the operation as to leave much of the seed uncovered; or so near the surface, that the first settling rain thereafter will expose no inconsiderable portion of the grain. True, some of this will sprout and take feeble root; but it is generally thrown out and killed by the winter's frosts; together with another portion, cover-

ed, though too shallow: hence the necessity of adding an increased quantity of seed to guard against this contingency.

To provide against this loss of seed, my broad-cast seeding has usually been from 2½ to 3 bushels to the acre; and if harrowed in, rarely stands too thick at harvest. If the shovel plough, or small bar-share is used instead of the harrow, a considerable portion of the seed is covered too deep, and is necessarily irregular in vegetating; even if some does not fail entirely to force through the ground; and this irregularity continues, both in length of head, and maturity until harvest. When cut, the crop is interspersed throughout with green heads, unless the best wheat is permitted to stand too long, and to shatter off in the harvesting.

There is also another objection to broad-cast sowing; it is not possible, either to distribute on the ground, (particularly even in moderately windy weather) or cover the seed with regularity; in places it is quite too thick, and in others again as much too thin. This disadvantage, I have, with others, long been aware of; though without practical knowledge, could not fully compare and appreciate the advantages of drill husbandry, over the old system of broad-cast seeding.

We will now compare the two methods, by stating what are, in my opinion, the advantages of using the drill. If the seeding is performed early, so as to admit of the branching or "tillering" of the grain in the fall, five pecks properly drilled on land of medium quality, will generally prove sufficient; but as it is unsafe on account of the depredations of the Hessian fly to seed most varieties of wheat early, I drill 1½ bushels, and sow broad-cast 2½ bushels to the acre; of course there is a saving of one bushel of seed; but as most persons perhaps would only sow 2 bushels broad-cast, and drill five pecks, we will assume a clear saving of seed of three pecks to the acre. This would more than pay for the hire of a drill, at the us charge 50 cents an acre; and the same team will

near or quite two acres to one over the harrow, and probably four or five to one over the shovel or small seeding ploughs.

Assuming the cost of the team, hand and harrow, at \$1.75 per day, the account will stand nearly as follows for fifty acres of wheat :

<i>Br. ad-cast</i>		<i>Drill.</i>	
100 bushels of seed at \$1.	\$100 00	61½ drill-d 5 p.....	\$62 50
10 days team, &c, at 1.75.....	17 50	5 d team and drill at 1.75.....	8 50
		Difference in favor of drill.....	46 25
	\$117 50		\$117 50

If to the above we add only one bushel to the acre increase by drilling, here is a saving in a single season, of near or quite the cost of the best drill in the country, in seeding and growing a crop on fifty acres.

It may be urged that five acres is rather too small an allowance for a day's work with the harrow, in a large field with comparatively little turning of the team; granted; but in a large field the drill will seed 14 to 16 acres a day with the same team that would properly harrow in,—by lapping over the previous course—seven to eight acres of wheat. I assume the increase at one bushel only; when my own experience, and also of those on whom I can rely for correct details, go to prove that from three to four bushels is much nearer an average increase.

I am aware that some advocate the drilling of two, and even two and a half bushels to the acre; and with their unusually productive lands, it may be, and doubtless is justified by experience; but where there is one acre that produces 35 to 40 bushels of wheat, there are probably thousands seeded that do not yield the half, if the third of it: but whether drilled or broadcast, it is believed less seed will suffice in the one than in the other mode, to produce at least an equal crop; with the best conducted broadcast operations, there is usually, if not always more or less loss, if not an actual waste of seed. Those who consider 1½ bushels sufficient broadcast, will probably have as good, or a better yield with 1 bushel properly drilled.

It may be asked by those not familiar with the drill why there should be a saving in seed and an increased product by its use? In the first place, the seed is all regularly distributed, and to a given depth, 1, 2 or 3 inches, by an arrangement for the purpose, and at the pleasure of the farmer; and it is all uniformly covered; consequently, having an equal start in vegetating, and all liable alike to the changes of moisture and temperature, it all arrives at maturity more equally. The same causes also operate to produce more similarity and larger heads; for from large and heavy heads only, can we expect to reap heavy crops. When the grain is sown irregularly, and covered at different depths, with portions of it crowded together, all our experience proves that many of the heads are short and small; poorly filled, and late in maturing.

Again, this plan of seeding leaves the earth ridged up between the drills, which is gradually crumbled down by the frosts, and as the alternate freezing and thawing has a necessary tendency to throw out the young plants, this process of feeding them, as it may be termed, rarely fails in this way to protect the tender growth, and to prevent serious loss from seeding in low, wet lands; and which would otherwise be half lost in some cases.

There is however another advantage, and an important one; the open spaces between the drills, afford a greatly increased chance to get a good stand of grass seed; clover, timothy or other varieties, which should always be liberally sown on the wheat that finishes the rotation of grain crops. In the course of my investigations, many cases might be referred to, in which the results, carefully ascertained, and comparing the yield of both methods, has shown an increase by drill.

to this be added the saving in seed and the greater facility, and economy in labor, the saving is still more.

Reference could be made to well authenticated experiments where the increase by drilling, carefully compared side by side with broadcast sowing, was seven and eight bushels; and in one case well attested, it was equal to nine bushels to the acre; these however, are considerably above the average increase. An incident came to my knowledge, so germane to the subject, and so well vouched for, that I give it full credence. A vender offered a drill for the increase in a crop of fifty acres of wheat; the grower to determine this to his own satisfaction, by seeding portions through the field broadcast. Before harvest however, he agreed to pay one hundred dollars, the price of the drill, with interest, having that privilege. On carefully ascertaining the increase, it was found to be one hundred and fifty-three bushels.

The best implement for any purpose, is generally the cheapest in the end; and of all agricultural implements, the best drill, is unquestionably the cheapest. It is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy to purchase a drill merely because it can be had at a low price. If it performs imperfectly, it may prove dear at any price, and is not worth having; as it is sure to lead to disappointment, and may occasion more loss in a single crop, than would pay the difference, if not the full price, of an efficient and first rate article. I gave \$100 for a drill last season, in preference to others offered at about half price; and the saving in my own crop in the seed and increased product, and also by drilling for several of my neighbors, nearly or quite repaid the cost; to say nothing of the economy of time and labor in seeding, and the satisfaction of having the work done in a complete and workmanlike manner: having indeed, rarely expended the same amount of money with the same satisfaction. I would not, however, be understood as intending to convey the opinion, that an efficient drill cannot be made at much less price. Increased demand will cheapen production; as well by competition, as by enlisting more inventive genius and skill in the manufacture. If not now attained, as I believe it is, a good drill and sufficient for all practical purposes, will be furnished at about half the sum.

No good practical farmer will attempt to seed his land until it is properly prepared to receive and nourish the grain that is destined to furnish him with his daily bread, and reward him for his toil. If seeded in a slovenly manner, on land only half prepared,—and immaterial which way seeded, he should not be surprised if at harvest, he can only reap a meagre and sorry crop. If he waits for nature to do his share of the work, the clods to be broken and pulverized by frost, he will be very likely to find much of his seed destroyed in the interim, by the same active and powerful agent; and all for want of a little extra care, and protection to the tender plants.

Corn roots are not material obstructions to a good drill; grass and weeds by catching on the points, are greater drawbacks; but with a little extra attention, and a boy provided with a hooked stick, some 4 to 5 feet long, or better still, an iron prong, driven into a handle, to push and pull, will enable the drill to perform satisfactorily in any land at all suitable to seed in.

The drill is not calculated to work in new ground; though a stump occasionally is readily passed round. Fast rocks, cause a few moments delay by breaking a wooden pin, used and intended to be broken by such obstructions, and without at all deranging the machine otherwise. If well constructed and made in a desirable manner, it will last many years, by merely renewing the steel points and brushes; and these will seed 200 to 300 acres or more perhaps in light soils without turning

Grain Prospects in Europe.

LIVERPOOL, August 11, 1852.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR—The prospects for the Wheat Harvest have undergone a material change within the last fortnight; up to that period very high expectations were entertained, the appearance of the crop being then highly promising, and it was thought that the produce would be equal, if not superior to that of last year both in quantity and quality. Upon closer investigation it proves, however, that blight and mildew prevail to an extent likely to detract considerably from the yield, and there is reason to suppose that the quality of the new Wheat will be extremely various.

We are certainly not disposed to place implicit reliance on all that is said on the subject, but after making due allowance for exaggeration we can come to no other conclusion than that blight prevails in different localities so extensively as to render it necessary to take a much lower estimate of the general result than we were induced to do some few weeks ago.

The most unfavorable reports which have yet reached us are from Norfolk and Lincolnshire, indeed the mischief appears to be more general along the east coast than elsewhere. From the west and the north the accounts are thus far promising, but many of the best wheat-producing districts are seriously affected. We have heard of instances where the destruction has been so great as to threaten almost a total loss of whole fields; but, on the other hand, we have good authority for stating that, in many districts, a large produce of fine quality will be secured provided we should be favored with auspicious weather for the ingathering. It is at all times difficult to obtain accurate information as to the real position of the crops, not from any disposition to withhold the same, but from the fact that opinions formed from appearances in particular localities are too apt to give a bias and lead to wrong conclusions as to the whole. This may, however, be regarded as certain, viz., that the Wheat crop will not give so good a return as was expected a few weeks ago. It was then estimated as likely to produce over an average. Many practical men now think it will be below the average of good years.

The extent of the deficiency may be further increased by unfavorable weather, and some predict a higher range of prices after harvest. Much will depend on the manner in which the crops may be secured. Should the remainder of this month prove auspicious, we should not despair of the general result. Barley and Oats are admitted on all hands to be abundant crops; and though wheat will not yield so plentifully as was at one time anticipated, a considerable reduction from the high estimates then formed would still leave a fair average produce. We do not, however, regard the future range of prices as depending on a small excess or deficiency in the home crops so much as on the result of the harvest in the other corn-growing countries; and, until something definite shall have become known, respecting the produce of Southern Russia and the Western States of America, we cannot be considered to possess the requisite material for forming a judgment on the subject.

In addition to the unfavorable reports respecting Wheat, another cause of serious uneasiness has arisen. The Potato crop has certainly been attacked by the disease on this side of the Channel as well as in Ireland. The disorder is said to have spread rapidly within the last fortnight, and the prevailing belief is that it will prove more destructive than it has done any preceding season for some years past. At present supplies are being hurried to market, and prices are thereby kept down, but we may expect that the forced consumption which is now going on will cause scarcity hereafter.

From Scotland we have hitherto heard of few complaints, either in regard to Wheat or Potatoes, but the advices from Ireland speak of blight in Wheat, and represent the Potato murrain as very general and virulent. It is therefore calculated that the sister isle will require to import extensively, and large purchases of Wheat and Indian Corn afloat have already been made in anticipation.

The reports from the Continent of Europe respecting the probable result of the harvest are not so universally favorable as they were a week or two ago, at the same time there are no actual complaints.

The most recently received advices from France are almost unanimous in stating that the harvest has turned out less favorably in that country than expected. Prices of Wheat and Flour had consequently rallied at the principal markets in the interior, as well as at the chief shipping ports on the coast.

The accounts from the southern countries of Europe speak favorably of the result of the crops; and the probability is that the Mediterranean will have some wheat to spare for export.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES MCHENRY,
American Produce and Commission Merchant.

County Agricultural Fairs in Ohio for 1852.

Ashland, - - -	Hayesville, - -	Sept. 30 & Oct. 1.
Ashtabula, - -	Jefferson, - -	September 28, 29.
Belmont, - - -	St. Clairsville, -	October 19, 20.
Butler, - - -	Hamilton, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Carroll, - - -	Carrollton, - -	October 19, 20.
Clark & Madison, -	London, - -	October 6, 7, 8.
Clermont, - - -	Batavia, - -	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Clinton, - - -	Wilmington, -	October 7, 8, 9.
Coshocton, - - -	Coshocton, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Champaign, - -	Urbana, - -	October 5, 6.
Columbiana, - -	New Lisbon, - -	October 13, 14.
Cuyahoga, - - -	Cleveland, - -	October 6, 7.
Franklin, - - -	Columbus, - -	October 7, 8.
Gallia, - - -	Gallipolis, - -	October 21, 22.
Geauga, - - -	Burton, - -	September 7 & 8.
Greene, - - -	Xenia, - -	October 13, 14, 15.
Hancock, - - -	Findlay, - -	October 15, 16.
Holmes, - - -	Millersburg, -	October 14, 15.
Huron and Erie, -	Norwalk, - -	October 5, 6, 7.
Jefferson, - - -	Steubenville, -	October 14, 15.
Knox, - - -	Mt. Vernon, - -	September 29, 30.
Licking, - - -	Newark, - -	October 14, 15.
Lorain, - - -	Elyria, - -	October 6, 7.
Logan, - - -	Bellefontaine, -	October 5, 6, 7.
Miami, - - -	Troy, - -	October 21, 22.
Muskingum, - -	Putnam, - -	October 14, 15.
Mahoning, - - -	Canfield, - -	October 5, 6.
Medina, - - -	Medina, - -	September 8, 9.
Meigs, - - -	Rock Spr'g Hotel,	September 30.
Mercer, - - -	Celina, - -	October 28.
Morrow, - - -	- - -	October 5, 6.
Monroe, - - -	Woodsfield, - -	October 7, 8.
Montgomery, - -	Dayton, - -	October 5.
Morgan, - - -	McConnellsville,	October 5, 6.
Perele, - - -	Eaton, - -	Oct. 15.
Perry, - - -	Somerset, - -	October 8, 9.
Richland, - - -	Mansfield, - -	September 23, 24.
Ross, - - -	Chillicothe, -	October 8, 9.
Seneca, - - -	Tiffin, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Shelby, - - -	Sidney, - -	September 28, 29.
Stark, - - -	Canton, - -	October 7, 8.
Summit, - - -	- - -	October 6 & 7.
Trumbull, - - -	Warren, - -	September 8, 9.
Tuscarawas, - -	Canal Dover, -	October 14, 15.
Union, - - -	Marysville, - -	October 21.
Vinton, - - -	McArthur, - -	October 5.
Washington, - -	Marietta, - -	October 14, 15.
Wayne, - - -	Wooster, - -	October 5, 6.
Wood, - - -	Perrysburg, -	October 6, 7.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

Ho for the State Fair!

Before another number of our paper can reach many of its readers they will be on their way to the great annual festival of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts—the OHIO STATE FAIR. It will no doubt be a proud display, not only of the *products* of our noble State, but also of the PRODUCERS, the industrious and independent Farmers, and the intelligent and skillful Mechanics, with their wives and their sons and daughters; such a display as can only be made in our free and enlightened country. We need not occupy space in speaking of the advantages of these exhibitions, nor in persuading our readers to attend, for we are sure that all of them who *can*, will be there. No farmer who is a believer in "*Progress and Improvement*," which is the motto of the age, can afford to stay away from his State and County Fairs. And we wish that more of our reading and progressive farmers could afford the time and means, not only to attend the fairs of their own county and State, but of several other counties and States also. It would prove of great benefit to them in enlarging their boundaries of knowledge and increasing their means of improvement. We rejoice at the increase of these Fairs, and hope that very few of our readers will be deprived of the privilege of attending one or more of them during these two months. We hope to be present at quite a number ourselves, to witness the signs of improvement, and gather facts and suggestions for the benefit of our readers.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE STATE FAIR, as far as they have as yet been declared will be found on the next page, together with some hints that may be useful to persons who think of attending.

RAILROADS AND THE FAIR.—We have received a communication from J. P., complaining of the conduct of some of the officers of the C., C. & C. Railroad, at the time of the State Fair last year, in not acting up to what he and others understood to be their agreement. We had a number of similar complaints at that time, but on inquiring into the circumstances, we became convinced that the Railroad Company was not to blame, though it is possible that one or two of the conductors had acted indiscreetly under the influence of the excitement and the crowds. The chief ground of complaint was, that passengers who had come to the fair and had return tickets, were not allowed to return on the Express train, unless they paid full price fare. But as the Company had only advertised to carry at reduced price on Extra and Accommodation trains, it is clear that they had a right to reserve the Express train for their regular business, and such as were willing to pay the usual fare. (See remarks on next page.)

The C., C. & C. Railroad is now in good order and doing a very large business. It is managed by very competent and honorable men, and we are assured

they will do all that they reasonably can to accommodate the multitude who will want to go to the Fair by that route; still there will very likely be some delays and vexations which people must learn to endure with patience. The other railroads leading into Cleveland, Mr. Case informs us, will be prepared to bring in their thousands with as much dispatch as can be expected with new roads and limited machinery. They will also arrange their trips so as to allow passengers to leave Cleveland each evening and return in the morning, giving them a chance to sleep in the villages along their lines.

THE WEDDELL HOUSE, American, and other Hotels in Cleveland are making extensive improvements, and extra arrangements preparatory for the Fair.

THE WEATHER has been warm, with occasional showers in these parts since our last—favorable for the corn crop, late potatoes, &c. In the north and east parts of the State, and in most of the eastern States we learn that drouth has been quite severe during the past month.

THE SALE OF MR. PUGSLEY'S FINE SHEEP will afford a rare opportunity for those who wish to improve their flocks. We have before spoken of the merits of these sheep, and from what we know of the prices Mr. P. has obtained for his wool for several years past we are sure there is *no mistake* about them. See advertisement. Mr. P. does not mention the PIGS, but if they are not all sold he has some of an excellent kind.

MR. RENICK'S advertisement of blooded cattle for sale, should receive the attention of breeders of fine stock.

THE ENGLISH CATTLE belonging to the Scioto Importing Company, passed through this city a few days since, on their way to Chillicothe. They are 17 in number, mostly young animals, and of roan color. Being out of town at the time, we did not see them. The parched state of the pastures in the north part of the State, is probably the cause of their being sent south before the State Fair.

MR. ALLEN'S SALE OF CATTLE took place near Albany on the 18th ult. The reports state that a goodly number of persons were present, but the bidding was not spirited except for a few choice animals, and the average prices were quite below the reasonable expectations of Mr. A. and his friends. This is attributed in part to the short crop of hay and scarcity of pasture in the eastern States, occasioned by severe drought.

MORE FINE WOOL.—We have 14 samples of fine wool, called Saxon, from the flock of H. W. CHARLIE, who resides near Wheeling, Va. Mr. C. is an enterprising wool grower, and has spared no expense in making his flock one of the best in Western Virginia, and we may add, in the United States.

These samples, including wool from his imported buck, No. 65, from the herd at Lichena, in Germany, we have carefully compared with the best fine wools in our port-folio; such as those of Mark R. Cockrill's, of Tenn., Geo. Campbell's Silesian, of Westminster, Vt., Bidwell & Perkins, of Trumbull county, O., and the fine fleeces of McFadden, Holmes, Singer, &c., of Harrison county, O., &c., &c., and it compares favorably with the best of these, being fine, soft, even, long and of regular growth, and free from dead ends. The wool gives unmistakable evidence of having been taken from heavy fleeced animals, in good condition. The yolk in all save the imported buck is light and volatile; and with a pair of well trained eyes, we are unable to discover any inferiority to the best specimens we have named; and this is saying a good deal, since the Silesian and Tennessee wools have been pronounced by skillful judges, the very best fine wools in the country.

ERRATUM.—A provoking error escaped detection in the letter from JAMES GOWEN, Esq., in our last No. The first paragraph on page 245 should read: "Now it is a marvel to me, wherefore the individuals composing the Convention had before coming to Washington, so fully made up their minds upon the matter, as to be surprised at any one expressing a doubt, as I did, upon its expediency." The words above in *italics* were left out of Mr. G.'s letter in our last No.

"ENGLISH BLUE GRASS."—Our friend Stormont, of Indiana, who furnished the seed of this excellent grass, which was distributed from our office last fall, has again harvested a good crop, and informs us that he will bring a lot of the seed with him to the State Fair, at Cleveland, where it will be for sale. He also intends to leave some in this city, and in Cincinnati. We expect shortly to receive a letter from England respecting the true name and character of this grass; in the mean time we advise all who have good, strong soil (not too dry) which they desire to seed down for pasture, to sow at least an acre or two of this grass. The seed weighs about 20 lbs. and costs about \$2 per bushel. If sowed alone, about a bushel is requisite for an acre.

FARMER AND ARTIZAN.—We are called to chronicle the demise of this young periodical, in the hands of our late fellow laborer W. G. EDMUNDSON, of Keokuk, Iowa. Brother E. intimates that the three Nos. published have run him under a good deal more than \$140 above the receipts, which is sufficient cause for any prudent man to stop.

IOWA MATTERS.—Our correspondent, JOHN E. TAGGART, of Keokuk, informs us that the crops were considerably injured by drouth; also, that the *potato bug* has been very destructive in that region. We are glad to learn that an Agricultural Fair is to be held in that county this fall. Young Iowa must make rapid progress; but she ought to patronize the papers better.

WARREN COUNTY.—Our correspondent, COUSIN BOB, of Harveysburg, informs us that the drouth has considerably injured the corn, turnips, and buckwheat in that region; and farmers who have large stocks of hogs are becoming anxious for the staple of feed.

COUSIN BOB enters a banter to the Cultivator boys, on some 13 foot corn stalks. He had best withdraw that offer, as the Clermont boys have already gone about five feet taller. Better hang your laurels on that rye and oats—your corn can't come in.

PLACE CHANGED.—The *Huron and Erie* fair has been changed from Milan to Norwalk. Their Premium list amounts to over \$1,000.

TIME CHANGED.—The Clermont county fair has been changed to the 29th and 30th of September, and 1st and 2d of October. See corrected list in this paper.

A PRACTICAL COMPLIMENT.—The Washington County Society will award forty bound volumes of the Ohio Cultivator for 1852, at their seventh annual fair, which comes off at Marietta on the 14th and 15th of October next. The Washingtons believe in sustaining Western periodicals. Muskingums! do you hear that?

NEW WHEAT.—Thomas Knox, of Cambridge, Guernsey county, procured of us four packages (one quart each) of our imported wheats last fall, which though sowed late, have yielded very well. The Hunter's wheat yielded over half a bushel; the Chiddim, half a bushel; Pearl red chaff, and Essex white, each, about three gallons. Mr. K. intends to put in this seed earlier the present season.

CHOLERA.—This disease has not prevailed to any alarming degree in Ohio the present season; and does not exist at all we believe at the present time. Our cities have been remarkably healthy of late.

Our Rochester and Syracuse Nurserymen are out with a list of choice *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, which cannot fail to attract the attention of our tasteful readers, who desire to add comfort and beauty to their homesteads.

KRAUSER'S CLOVER SEED REAPER.—We learn that this machine will be in operation at the State Fair, under the management of the proprietor, JOHN S. TOUGH, who will be prepared to sell township or county rights. This in connection with the excellent **HULLING MACHINE** of our friend MANSFIELD, of Ashland will greatly facilitate the work of gathering clover seed.

Arrangements for the State Fair,

AND HINTS TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WHO MAY ATTEND.

We made a visit to Cleveland a few days since, to see and learn how matters were progressing for the Fair.

We found things at the ground in a better state of forwardness than we anticipated. The location is close to the city—about a mile south-east of the court house, and accessible by several streets. The enclosure embraces about 20 acres of smooth meadow, with some shade trees (though not enough) and numerous wells for supplying water. Three large buildings have been erected, which with the spacious tents belonging to the board will afford large space for exhibition and shelter. The smaller erections, as offices, stalls, pens, coops, &c., are also completed or in rapid process of construction; so that there can be no difficulty in having all done in good season.

This business has been managed solely by the worthy resident member of the Board, Wm. Case, Esq., and the judgment and energy with which it has been prosecuted is the same as proverbially characterizes all his other business operations. We expected to find President WATTS actively at work, with Mr. Case, but were grieved to learn that severe domestic affliction (the sickness and death of a daughter), had kept him at home.

We regretted to find that the business of printing and circulating handbills, and spreading information through the newspapers, &c., had not been better attended to by the Board or its Secretaries, as it could not be expected that a new member, like Mr. C., would understand this part of the work, or have time to attend to it, with his other multifarious duties. Much injury must result from this omission, as there is not time now to get information disseminated among the people in distant parts of the Lake region, Canada, New York, &c., from whence it was expected many articles would be brought and thousands of visitors come to the Fair. If the Board has not a competent Secretary, why has not one been employed before this time? Another question: The New York Society have appointed delegates, as usual, to attend the Ohio and other State Fairs, but we have seen no notice of our State Board having reciprocated this manifestation of fraternal feeling, and we think the friends and supporters of the Board have a right to ask, why this neglect?

ALL THE RAILROADS of this State by which passengers will be likely to go to the Fair (except the *Mad River Road*) have agreed to carry passengers at half the usual price during the week of the Fair, and articles for exhibition *free*—but where more than two articles of the same kind are sent by one person, the freight agents are instructed (at their discretion) to collect freight, which will be refunded on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary at the Fair, showing that they were taken there for exhibition, not for sale. This is a just and necessary rule, as otherwise so many things are sent for sale, that it has been f

impossible to transport them all in season, and some are left behind that were designed for competition alone. Persons having stock or other large articles to send by the cars should of course give notice at the proper station a few days previous, and inquire when they must be on hand. Notice should also be sent to the "*Secretary of State Fair*," Cleveland, (by mail), giving the number and class of animals or the kind of machines, &c.; but for small articles such notices are not requisite.

Persons going to the Fair by railroad should keep in mind that the *primary* object with railroad companies, and similar corporations, is, of course, to *make money*; and the accommodation of the public is only a *secondary* consideration; hence it is to be expected that they will profit by such extra occasions as State Fairs, Conventions, &c., although they may carry at reduced rates. Remember too, that the railroads in this State are all new and have no more cars and engines than are really wanted for their regular business, which is quite large at the present time, hence it requires much expense and labor to provide facilities for transporting so large an extra amount of passengers and freight, if they can do it at all, and none should be surprised if the trains are overloaded or behind their time, or if the accommodations are not of the best class. Besides, it is right that travellers, not going to the Fair, and who pay full price, should have the first chance, and hence on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, we are informed the *express train* will not carry passengers except at full prices; but on the mail train, and such extra trains as can be run during that week, the fare will be reduced, and the best accommodations furnished that the companies possess. This, we think, is all that the public can ask or expect.

The Superintendent of the railroad from Cincinnati to Columbus, gives notice in the Cincinnati papers, that:

Stock and articles for exhibition at the Fair will be transported each way, together with the persons necessary to take charge of them, free, from the 8th to the 25th of September, provided the Railroad Companies are satisfied they are for exhibition. All stock must be loaded and unloaded by the owners, and accompanied by some person to see that it is properly taken care of.

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS at Cleveland are quite extensive and of as good character as those of any other city; still there will doubtless be much complaint, as usual, about poor accommodations, high prices, &c. during the fair—and possibly not without some occasion. But let us remember that landlords also live by making money, and such gatherings are very properly their harvest times. Most of them, too, contribute liberally towards the expense of fitting up the fair grounds, and have to expend large sums for extra furniture, bedding, &c., which may not be wanted again for years afterwards. The hotel keepers have all, we believe, agreed to charge only their usual rates for board and lodging—which is \$2 per day at the large and fashionable houses, and \$1.50 at most of the others; but visitors must expect to occupy smaller sleeping space than usual, and to find the tables sometimes crowded at the time they may wish for a seat. But it is not likely that half of those who desire it will be able to find room at all at the hotels, and the next chance will be at private boarding houses, of which there will be many thrown open for the occasion, and committees will be appointed to direct strangers to them. The price of board and lodging at these, on such occasions, is commonly \$1 per day, and not more than half of a bed at that. When these are all full, the hospitality of private houses will be tested—and we feel assured they will sustain the credit of the city in this respect. At these, visitors, if strangers to the occupants, will in many cases only lodge, taking their

meals at hotels or eating houses; in which case little or no charge will be made for sleeping, if the occupants of the house are in comfortable circumstances; but if meals are also furnished, of course payment should be made, as extra labor and expense is incurred by the families. We mention these things, as hints for such of our readers as are not accustomed to attending State Fairs.

We understand that a number of persons are hiring vacant rooms over stores, &c., intending to fill them with cheap beds, for those who cannot find better accommodations for lodging; and if the weather should prove favorable, we have no doubt these will be wanted. Persons who have had any experience in military or California life, and can procure camp equipage, will find "camping out" the cheapest and pleasantest mode of living at the fair, where a number of friends unite. Beautiful grounds for this purpose can be found near the fair grounds. Of course no sensible man will encumber himself with any more baggage on such occasions than is absolutely necessary, however he may go or fare; and when mingling in a crowd it is unwise to carry money in an outside pocket, even in the best of cities.

REGULATIONS OF THE FAIR.—The grounds will be open for the reception of articles on Tuesday (the 14th), and up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, after which time no articles will be received for competition. On Wednesday the grounds will be open only to exhibitors and the awarding committees. Thursday and Friday will be public days.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—Exhibitors to pay \$1 for entrance fee, which entitles them and their families to admission during the fair; other persons pay \$1 for a similar ticket; and single admission tickets 25 cents. Persons appointed on awarding committees, are furnished tickets free, and books of instruction, &c., are handed them on application at the Secretary's office. They are required to be on hand at noon Wednesday. (For other particulars, see large bills, when issued.)

Plum Culture—The Curculio.

Fine plums have been quite plenty in this part of Ohio the present summer, the crop having measurably escaped the ravages of the curculio. Many experiments were tried, as usual, the past spring to guard the fruit from these insects, and as most cultivators have obtained a better crop than usual, all are likely to conclude that their experiments were successful; but if inquiry is made it will be found that those who tried no means of protection, succeeded nearly or quite as well as those who took the most pains.

One of our correspondents asks, why it is, that one tree in his garden of a superior kind of plum has the entire crop destroyed by insects each year, while adjacent trees of a common variety are seldom injured at all. We answer, this is a common occurrence, and shows the good *taste* and judgment of the curculio. It will not leave its young to feed on sour damsons, when rich gages are at hand.

Mr. W. M. Cooper, of Springfield, whose practice of plum culture was noticed in our paper of July 15th, (p. 214), informs us that he had a splendid crop again this year. He sent us a box of noble specimens of a variety called "Empress," resembling the Red Magnum Bonum, but of better flavor than we had ever before found that variety. We presented them at a meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society, and they were pronounced *Magnum Bonum*.

Mr. J. R. Galloway, of Milford Centre, has sent us a few plums, of a round, purple variety, which he says are deemed valuable as great bearers of good quality, and always escape the curculio; but this last quality he thinks may be owing to the tree's standing near his door where the ground is tramped. He does not

know any name for the plum, nor do we. It is probably not a grafted variety, hence not described in the books; and we should not think it deserving of such honor. It is too sour for our taste, and this is probably one reason why the curculio avoids it.

In the report of the meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society on the 21st ult., we find the following among the list of fruits exhibited:

Plums.—From the Columbus Horticultural Society, a magnificent collection of Plums, in fine condition, Red Magnum Bonum, Yellow Magnum Bonum, Long Scarlet, Huling's Superb, Italian Prune, German Prune, Mirabelle, Prince's Imperial Gage, Cooper's Purple Gage, Seedling from Italian, Purple Favorite, Bolmar's Washington, Green Gage, Jefferson, Purple Gage, Emerald Drop, and one unknown, supposed to be Denniston's Red—raised by Messrs. Blake, Sites, Latham and Greenleaf, Columbus.

Remuneration of Farm Labor.

In the article headed "Remuneration of Farm Labor," page 195, W. B. "hopes the theory is true that farming is the occupation best suited to secure man's greatest physical as well as mental development," but he asks the question, "is it not lacking in fact?" and in answer I will try to state some of the reasons why it is not.

One reason is, that a man generally endeavors to possess too large a farm, and by this means he spends half a lifetime to get it, and when he has it, he always does things by the halves. He wants to make money, and puts in all the grain he possibly can, trusting that it will fetch a crop, whether tended properly or not; thus his work is always driving him, instead of his driving it, and so he has no time for mental culture.

Now suppose a man spends only one-fourth of a lifetime in getting half a farm, and then he will have three-fourths to live yet. Now suppose he encloses his small farm with a live fence, then he will not need to keep so much wood land to keep up his fences, and pay taxes for it. And he does not till so much land, but what he does till he always has done in season, and done in the best manner, thereby securing a full crop from his ground. By this means the man with the small farm gets as much grain from 10 acres as the man with the large farm does from 20 or 25, and thus saving half his taxes and nearly one-fourth his labor for mental culture.

Now we will take the young man that is hired out, and at the price W. B. suggests (\$115 per year clear of all expenses), and suppose he puts this on interest as he should, and we find at the end of ten years, at 6 per cent. compound interest, that he has the snug sum of \$1,515 80 in his possession, instead of \$1,150; and deducting two year's wages for schooling we find him yet in possession of \$1,138 21; but this is more money than he wants to buy a farm with, so let us see what he might have at the end of his five years: By the same process we find him in possession of \$648 26, with which he may steer to the West, buy 160 acres of land, which will make a decent farm and a good home, and have \$448 26 left for expenses, and some left to commence with; and then he will have five years to educate himself and to improve his farm.

But stop! what has he been doing for his education all the time he has been laboring for his farm? Why, he says nothing, he had to work from sunrise till sunset in the summer, and from daylight till bedtime in the winter; but this is certainly a mistake, unless he wishes to go to bed at dark both winter and summer, for if he worked on a farm it is not customary to work after night. And I would ask, where the young man that is working out is to be found on the Sabbath, even if he works all week days? Why, sometimes he is seen at church, but if he is near a town you will as often find him at the public house smoking cigars; perhaps he is on a stroll through the country, never

thinking that he might learn something by reading part of the day. And what does he do on winter evenings? Sometimes he may be found at home, but not with a book, and sometimes he might be found a mile or two distant at a grocery, eating crackers, dried herrings, smoking cigars, &c., and sometimes at public houses, and that is the way the money goes and his time for mental culture also; and many habits are formed which spoil his enjoyment when he becomes a farmer.

And, now what a difference between a merchant's clerk and a farm laborer—the clerk must serve an apprenticeship before he can get his \$200 per year, and then he must pay particular attention to the interest of his employer, or he is turned off. The farm laborer serves no apprenticeship, but goes to work a raw hand; half the work he goes at he can't do to advantage. One man, well trained to all the different kinds of farm work, and with a tolerable share of knowledge and genius, is better worth \$200 or \$300 per year than the other is worth \$100 or \$150, as they will do nearly twice as much work, and to better advantage, and with a good deal less trouble to their employers. And suppose the farm laborers were all to go and study Medicine, Law, &c., how many of them would be successful Lawyers and Doctors, Clerks, &c.? Why, I will say that not a fifth of them will be successful in these professions, and what are the quacks and pettifoggers that nobody thinks of employing? They have spent the first ten years of manhood and we find them at 30 years of age in the same place where we find the industrious farm laborer, with this difference—the laborer with a farm, living at home and independent, as far as living is concerned, or with \$1500 to buy one; while the other has the name of Doctor or Lawyer and nothing more, and has to go at any body's call, and very likely these calls will be few and far between.

Yours, respectfully, A. R. STROTHER.

Van Wert County, August, 1852.

Rot and Mildew in Grapes.

The following communication was read before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, at a meeting on the 17th ult.

To the Cincinnati Horticultural Society:

From recent and careful investigation, I am inclined to believe that the "rot," so destructive to the Catawba Grape in our vineyards, has its origin in the same cause that produces the "mildew," and is in fact only that disease in another form.

In examinations with a magnifying glass, I have discovered a small cryptogamous plant, or fungi, growing on the stem, that attaches the berry to the stem of the bunch in diseased specimens. This fungi, by obstructing the circulation of the sap, causes the berry to assume a dark mottled appearance, then to turn black, shrivel and fall off.

In some bunches all the berries are thus destroyed, in others about half, and in many but few.

Perhaps the "speck" or "spot" may be attributed to the same cause.

The "mildew," as we have generally known it, first appears about the time when the grapes attain the size of small peas, blighting occasionally the whole bunch, stem and all—but usually only the lower portion of it. There is no mistaking this disease, for it covers the part affected as if dusted with flour. In a few days the berry and stems turn black and crisp. When the grapes become larger, they appear to be better able to resist the influence of mildew, and the part least exposed to the light and air—the stem of the berry is then affected, and the fruit finally destroyed by what is termed the "rot." The stem of the bunch, being by this time hard and strong, is not injured, and remains attached to the vine, whilst the berries fall off.

These diseases are supposed to be produced by sudden changes in the weather from hot to cold, or the reverse. From heavy fogs—from warm showers succeeded by a hot sun, with but little *electricity* to purify the air, or *wind* to drive away the noxious exhalations arising from the earth.

An excess of moisture about the roots of the vine in a stiff clay soil, retentive of moisture, may subject the plant to mildew—as also excessive manuring, rigid summer pruning, or deep ploughing or hoeing of the vineyard in summer. Experience alone can prove whether any or all of these conjectures are right.

So much for cause and effect—now for the *remedy*. In volcanic countries, where the finest grapes are grown, we hear no complaint of mildew. *Perhaps*, an application of ashes and sulphur to our vineyards, by supplying to our limestone land, some of the properties of a volcanic soil, might, to some extent, prevent mildew and rot. I therefore recommend as an experiment, on a part of the vineyard, a light top dressing of ashes in the spring, before hoeing; and to scatter flour of sulphur over the ground, and a part on the vines—the last week in May or the first in June—and again about the first week in July. These applications may possibly prevent mildew to some extent—they can certainly do no harm. Sulphur is freely used in vine-houses to destroy mildew on foreign grapes, and ashes are strongly recommended by one of our most intelligent cultivators—Dr. L. Rehfuß—as a means of supplying to the soil the *alkalies* drawn from it by the grape.

I have tried sulphur on one square of my own vineyard this season, with good effect, although it was not applied at the proper time.

I would also recommend to avoid stirring the ground after the first hoeing in April or May, to omit high manuring, and to avoid too rigid summer pruning, as all or either may, perhaps, cause injury to the crop of fruit.

I make these suggestions with diffidence, being aware that I am addressing vine-dressers of more experience than myself; but I respectfully refer such to my own vineyard for an example of the practical results of my recommendation to others.

In the culture of our native grapes we have much to learn, and it is only by careful and judicious experiments that we shall attain the right knowledge at last.

R. BUCHANAN.

Cincinnati, July 17, 1852.

Crops in Champaign—Sheep Management—Wool Buying.

EDS. CULT.:—We have secured our wheat, oats and hay crops, and find them to be very good. Wheat not quite so good as was expected; some of our farmers who have threshed, say the red weevil injured it much.

The prospect for corn is just so so; potatoes poor. All things considered, we have had a good season.

On next Monday, friend Howard and myself start for the Vermont State Fair, and will return by the New York and Ohio State Fairs. We wish to see the stock of our "Northern brethren," and how they do things down east. We shall keep an eye open for all the "notions" that look like improvements, and if we see any thing worth telling, we will report.

That's right—keep both eyes open, and send us a report of what you see.—Eds.]

Now would be a good time to say something in the Cultivator against breeding from poor ewes. It is time to look for good flocks of sheep until our wool growers quit this very foolish practice. It is an old adage that "great men have great mothers," and it is no same with great sheep.

When I closed my purchase of wool last spring, I

chase of wool; but press of business prevented. I would just say to the manufacturers, that if they want clean wool, they must quit the practice of constantly urging their agents to "*keep down their average*;" for in order to do so they create a demand for burry and dirty wool, because that is the kind usually bought to keep the average down, thereby running up the price of wool in bad order, so that the man that does the clean thing with his wool, gets but a cent or two more than he who "runs his sheep through the creek" instead of washing them.

Yours, J. K. WARE.

Mechanicsburg, O., Aug. 23, 1852.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Selection of House Plants.

The catalogue of ornamental flowering-plants has of late become so voluminous that admirers of Flora must, for their own especial benefit, resort to some well conducted green-house, where they can feast their eyes upon the beauties of nature and make selections suitable to their own taste. There is just as much difference in regard to taste in the selection of plants as there is in the choice of a wife or a husband. I have ever been of the opinion that a small collection of plants is preferable to that of a large one for room culture; say five or six varieties of the *Camellia Japonica*, and a similar number of choice and distinct varieties of the Chinese *Azalea*, six free-blooming *Roses*, a few superb varieties of the *Geranium*, some four pots of the *Hyacinth*, of various colors, two pots of the Chinese *Primula*, one pink and the other white, two or three plants of the *Linum-Tryggnum*, a few plants of the *Cactus* family, say one plant of the *Night-blooming Cereus*, one of the *Truncatum*, one of *May-fly*, and one *Speciosissimus*, and any others that the taste of the amateur may fancy. I will guarantee the above named varieties of the *Cactus* family to be such as will be highly appreciated by the amateur. Two plants of the *Alonscas*, one or two plants of the *Heli-tropium*, a few varieties of the *Verbena*, one or two plants of the *Mimulus*, one plant of each of the most superb varieties of the *Chrysanthemums*, one plant of that magnificent and gaudy emblem of surpassing beauty, the *Agapanthus Umbellatus*, a few sweet scented plants, as the *Mignonette*, and various kinds of *Geraniums*, with that favorite and highly odiferous plant, the *Aloysa citriodora*, usually known by the name of the Sweet-scented *Verbena*. The above, intermixed with such others as fancy may dictate, will in my opinion, make a very beautiful and desirable collection of plants, which will supply the amateur, with proper care, with a continued succession of flowers, even through the dreary months of winter.

THOMAS SHERRIN.

NEW PAINT.—Water-lime, hydraulic cement, may be mixed with oil in the same way as Blake's Ohio paint or any of the several mineral paints lately brought into use, has lately been discovered to be equal to any other substance used for painting walls, roofs, floors, fences, or any other work; while in point of economy, it is as one to eight or ten. The discovery was accidentally made by Mr. John Harrold, of Hempstead, Long Island. He sent a man into a store-room to get some of the mineral paint to mix for painting a floor, and the man took of the cement barrel, mixed and applied it before the mistake was discovered. It was put on in the evening, and the next morning was found to be as dry and hard as stone. Mr. H. then tried it upon fences and roofs with like success, mixed both with fish oil and linseed. To give it severe test, he then mixed it with fish oil, and painted two oil casks, upon which it dried quickly and adhered firmly. Farmers, &c. It is undoubtedly worthy of

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

INDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Baths and Wash Houses of London--Similar Establishments in our own Country.

many years the benevolent portion of the people of England have been seeking to restore to the lower classes, some of the comforts and blessings of which they have been robbed, to support the aristocratic Asylums and Hospitals, Ragged Schools and Public Schools have been established in all parts of the Kingdom, to supplant as far as possible, the boons so bestowd—the work house and the prison. There were but a few of the many necessary steps to the comforts which we deem indispensable. Cottages, cheap, but neat and convenient, to take the place of the wretched hovels in common use, and being introduced considerably, and will acquire an immense amount of good, and perhaps as great a blessing to the poor, are the public Baths and Wash Houses, which are now introduced into the large cities of England. There are five such establishments in London, one of which—of the establishment we visited.

It had been established little more than three years ago at its commencement it met with little success, it was destined to do and has done a great deal, not only reforming the filthy personal habits of the poor, and thus benefitting their health and adding to their comforts, but in saving for them, time, money, and trouble in washing and ironing. The bathing department contains 94 baths, each in a separate apartment, and each furnished with pipes for hot and cold water. The first class rooms are handsomely furnished with all the requisites for the toilet—the charges 3d. (6 cts.) for a cold bath, and 6d. (12 cts.) for a warm one. In the second class, which is more coarsely and scantily furnished, the charge is 2d. for a cold bath, and 4d. for a warm one. Up to 5000 persons on an average, use these baths each week.

Another portion of the building is the washing department. There are 84 apartments, each furnished with tubs, fitted with cocks for hot, cold and waste water, and a boiler where the clothes are heated by steam. A drying machine of the kind mentioned on page 73 of the present volume, to take the place of wringing heavy articles by hand, separate bars for each room where the clothes are very handsomely dried by the introduction of hot air, and conveniences for all common ironing, are also furnished. The apartments are not furnished, out of regard to the many poor women whose only means of subsistence depends upon the patronage of their managlers.

All the conveniences here furnished, a woman can do her work, will do the washing, drying and ironing for her family in two hours at the cost of 12 cts. (after the second hour, the rate is doubled.) They do not properly appreciate the great blessing afforded by this institution upon the poor women of London—over 1000 of whom enjoy its privileges on an average each week, at this one establishment. Cheaply as its privileges are furnished, the reputation of the establishment are still greater than the facilities, and go to aid in the erection of similar establishments elsewhere.

This establishment of this kind is now completed in New York City, and we hope it is the precursor of similar ones in our land. In the basement of this "Peoash House," are swimming baths—one for men and one for women. In the first story are 56 separating rooms, where the charge for a cold bath is 10 cents, a warm bath 10 cents, and a medicated bath, which usually costs one or two dollars, is here for 25 cents.

In the second floor is the washing department where all possible facilities and aids to washing, drying and ironing, (soap excepted,) are furnished at three cents an hour. 90 women can be accommodated at one time, each keeping her clothes separate, and a day's work can be done easily in three or four hours. This institution is established for purely benevolent purposes, and the price is put so low as only to cover actual costs.

We know that such establishments as these do not directly affect those who live in the country, yet all should feel interested in whatever promotes the general welfare, and the poor who live in cities have so few comforts, that we are more than usually pleased when a new invention promises good to them, and we wish others to share our pleasure. And more than this, every new invention which helps to relieve the housewife from any of her severe duties, is a guarantee of greater and more important improvements, in as much as it draws public attention to the fact that improvements are needed and can be secured in this department of labor.

HOME PICTURE.—NO. 2.

BY MRS. FRANCES DANA GAGE.

BEN FISHER had finished his harvesting
And he stood by the orchard gate,
One foot on the rail and one on the ground,
As he called to his good wife—KATE.
There were stains of toil on his wamused red,
The dust of the field on his hat,
But a twinkle of pleasure was in his eye
As he looked at his stock so fat.

"Here, give me the baby, dear KATE, you are tired
I fear you have too much care,
You must rest and pick up a little, I think
Before we go to the fair.
I'd hate to be taking fat oxen, you know,
Fat hogs, and fat sheep, and fat cows,
With a wife at my elbow as poor as a crow,
And care wrinkles shading her brow."

"Can't go," did you say? "Can't afford the expense,"
I know, KATE, our crops ain't the best,
But we've labored together to keep things along,
And together we'll now take a rest.
The orchard is bare, but old brindle is prime,
And Lily and Fan' are a show,
Your butter and cheese can't be beat in the State,
So up to the fair we will go."

"You've ne'er seen a city, and Cleveland is fine,
Ne'er seen the blue, billowy lake.
Ne'er rode in a rail-car, or been in a throng
So KATE this short journey we'll take,
And gather new feelings, new thoughts, and new ways,
If we find those that suit; as we roam,
And garner up strength, with our heads, hearts and hands
For the loves and the duties of home."

"I have sometimes thought, KATE, as I plodded along,
For months o'er the same weary round,
That a fellow who had such a really hard time,
In Ohio could nowhere be found,
But when I've been called from my home for awhile
And seen how the rest get along,
I've come back to my toil with a light, cheerful heart,
And 'there's no place like home,' was my song."

"I wonder that mothers don't wholly despair,
Who ne'er from their cares get away,
But walk the same tread-wheel of duty for years,
Scarce stopping to rest, night or day.
I don't wonder they grow discontented sometimes,
That their feelings grow raspy and cold,
For toil never-ending, and labor uncheered,
Makes women—and men—sometimes scold."

KATE, looked up with a smile and said "BEN we will go,
There may be fatter oxen than our's,
Horses swifter on foot, and cows finer by far,
Better butter and cheese, fruit and flowers.
But there's one thing I claim that I know can't be beat
In the whole Yankee Nation to-day,
I'd not swap him, I know, for a kingdom to boot,
That's my 'gude man,'—and KATE ran away."

Occupation and Remuneration of Women--Right of Suffrage.

DEAR EDITRESS: My heart has frequently bled at the rehearsal of others' woes, when I have ascertained that they have been caused by the inability of some poor female to provide for a large family, dependent upon her for support, when, perhaps, her thread of life is nearly exhausted, and she gradually sinking into an untimely grave from incessant toil and overtaxed energies, so numerous are the difficulties with which she has to contend, and slight the encouragement to persevere and hope for better days. But where is the remedy? Look at the clerks, composers, artists, copyists, tailors, to the number of hundreds of thousands leading an easy, effeminate life, where there are so many more lucrative employments more suitable for them, and the noblest of them all, agriculture, is offering inducements, which, were it not for their effeminate dispositions and a bent of inclination which leads them to seek as easy an employment as they can find, they would accept.

More than once I have felt indignant when I have visited a neighboring town, and there seen scores occupying positions which could have been honorably sustained by woman, while she was leading a life of misery and want, arising from lack of employment and the scanty pittance which she is allowed for her labor, usually not half of what is given to man for the same amount of labor. But how long shall this state of things exist? Just as long as her labor is underrated and her ability unappreciated. Let a plan be proposed and rapidly prosecuted whereby a number of these situations may be vacated for our sex. Frequently the objection has been urged, that woman is not capable of discharging the duties that devolve on those who now occupy these places. With the majority this is too true: all must acknowledge that her intellect has been retarded in its natural progress, and with the exception of a very few instances, her education has been very imperfect—entirely inadequate to meet the demands that are now constantly made upon her even in the sphere which all allow to be hers. Let mothers and daughters see to this important matter and no longer act as though "life was one universal holiday, and they were endeavoring to decide who should excel or be best enabled to excel in the sports and games to be celebrated on it." And now with Country Cousin, (in No. 6, of the present volume,) I ask, when these rights are conceded, why contend for the right of suffrage. Aunt Fanny says we ask no right, no privilege, which we think will not make her a better wife, mother, or sister, and better enable her to discharge the various duties that devolve upon her. Could I see that the rights of suffrage would tend to better her condition I would say we must and will have it, as it is necessary for our happiness and prosperity, and were it really so, I should not be alone in my opinion, for the cry would be universal from north to south, from east to west, and if there was a will, we should soon find a way. But is it necessary? has she not the privilege of training young minds for our future officers of State, and if she will, may form impressions that will act in her favor in years to come? "By free, fair, and continued opportunities to act in a sphere, for which Providence has wisely adapted her," may she not do much towards emancipating herself from the thralldom which centuries of ignorance and prejudice have imposed upon her? "It is with her to wield the destinies of families, neighborhoods and communities, and the world for weal or wo," and now if she discharges her duties with fidelity may she not safely rely upon her fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, to make laws that will be conducive to her happiness? On the contrary, if she neglects this important work she will be doing nothing towards ameliorating the

condition of her suffering sex, and at the same time be neglecting a work which angels might covet, for

"An angel's work is not more high,
Than aiding to form one's destiny."

JEANNETTE.

Valley Farm, Richland Co., Ohio.

MARRIED,

"At North Rochester, Ohio, on the 16th August, 1852, by Rev. Madison Elliott, Col. SAMUEL CUTLER, late Steward of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, to Mrs. HANNAH M. TRACY, late Matron of the same Institution, and late foreign correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, the Ohio Cultivator, and the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, and daughter of Hon. John Conant, Esq., of North Rochester."

The above notice will doubtless surprise our readers, occurring so soon after the return of Mrs. TRACY to her native land, but as they will not lose their "Aunt Patience," by her change of name, we are sure they will unite with us in congratulating Mrs. CUTLER upon this happy termination of her foreign tour. We have valued the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. CUTLER highly, since we first met with him—soon after our arrival in Columbus, and can congratulate Mrs. CUTLER no less than her companion.

Mrs. TRACY has spent a year in the old world—mostly in England, during which time she has mingled in all the grades of English society, acquainting herself with the habits, tastes and wants of all classes; has secured for herself a store of physical health and a fund of knowledge and experience which few are privileged to possess, and which will prove to her, a mine of exhaustless wealth throughout her life, and has by her public and private labors in that country, as we believe, sowed good seed beside all waters, which will in due time bring forth much fruit.

She feels that she has demonstrated woman's capacity and fitness to mingle in public as well as private life, to go and come and act independently, and now she wishes to show that to be a literary woman—a woman who is actively interested to have the best education, the best laws and the best law-makers given to the people, is far from inconsistent with devotion to one's family and domestic duties, and she will therefore, after spending a few more days in Columbus and a few with her parents in Lorain county, leave with her husband and family, for a new home among the prairies of Illinois, where they hope for a number of years to live a quiet and happy farmer's life, and educate their children, (five in number) away from the endless excitement and temptations of city life.

We wish them joy in their new relation and their new home, and hope we shall often be called upon to participate in her rich thoughts, freshened by the varied scenes of nature which will surround her.

Inquiries and Recipes for Pickles.

MRS. BATEHAM:—Please communicate to us through the medium of your excellent journal, or otherwise, the best recipes extant for making Tomato Catsup, Bell Pepper Mangoes and Sour Krout.

Also, please inform us if green tomatoes, such as will not ripen before the autumn frosts, can be applied to any useful purpose.

Yours, &c.

T. R. FISHER.

Lebanon, August 23.

REPLY TO T. R. FISHER.—Green tomatoes can be converted into pickles, which though rather tough, are quite a favorite with some. They must be gathered before they are touched by the frost. The simplest mode of preparing them is to pickle them in the same manner as cucumbers, but a better recipe is given by Mrs. WEBSTER, for

INDIANA PICKLES.—Take green tomatoes, and slice them. Put them in a basket to drain in layers, with salt scattered over them—a tea-cup full to each gallon. Next day slice one quarter the quantity of onions, and lay the onions and tomatoes in alternate layers in a jar with spices intervening. Then fill the jar with cold vinegar.

Ripe tomatoes wiped neatly, and dropped into cold spiced vinegar, make a delicious pickle.

Here is a recipe which we have tried, and are well pleased with:

BELL PEPPER MANGOES.—Take green peppers, and take the seeds out carefully so as not to mangle them. Pour weak, boiling brine over them, and let them stand four days, renewing the brine daily, boiling hot. Stuff them with chopped cabbage, seasoned with cloves, cinnamon and mace; sew them up nicely, and turn the same sharp vinegar over them three successive weeks, adding a little alum the last. Tomatoes, if green and small, are good pickled with the peppers.

TOMATO CATSUP.—To one gallon of tomatoes, which should be dropped into boiling water and the skins removed, put four spoonfuls of salt, four of black pepper, three of mustard, half a spoonful of allspice, and eight pods of red pepper. All the ingredients should be made fine, and simmered slowly in a pewter basin, in sufficient sharp vinegar to have two quarts of catsup, after simmering it three or four hours and straining it through a wire sieve. Those who like it may add two spoonfuls of the juice of garlic, after the simmering is over, and the ingredients somewhat cooled.

This is superior to West India Catsup, and may be used in a week, but improves much by age. Another recipe for Tomato Catsup may be found in the *Ohio Cultivator*, September 1, 1850, page 231.

TO MAKE SOUR KROUT.—Select good, solid heads of cabbage, and cut them into shreds, (a knife made for the purpose set in a board saves much labor), put the cabbage into a clean tight barrel, in layers of 6 or 8 inches in depth, and pound each layer till the juice is quite visible as the pounder is raised, adding a couple of handfuls of salt for each layer—or at the rate of two quarts of salt for a barrel of KROUT. In this way proceed till the barrel is full, or contains as much as is desired, taking care that it is pounded so as to fill all the interstices with the juice; then make a cover just to fit inside the barrel, and put a heavy stone, say 50 lbs. weight on this cover to keep it pressed down and exclude the air. Let stand in a cool place till fermentation is over, then it is fit for use.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Friends of the *Albany (Ohio) Manual Labor Academy*, will be held in Albany, on the last Wednesday, (29th day), of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Representation of all the shares of stock, either in person or by proxy, is especially demanded, as important business is to be transacted.

Those indebted to the Academy will please send in their arrears. By order of the Board,

WM. S. LEWIS, Cor. Sec.
Albany, Athens Co., Ohio August 18, 1852

MANSFIELD'S CLOVER SEED HULLING AND CLEANING MACHINE

WAS awarded by the Ohio State Fair of 1851 and 1852, the First Premiums, Diplomas and Silver Medal. Warranted to hull and clean from 30 to 40 bushels seed per day or from two to five bushels per hour. Cash price of Machine \$95. Manufactured and for sale by

M. H. MANSFIELD,
Ashland, Ohio.

KRAUSER'S PATENT CLOVERSEED REAPER.

(See engraving and remarks on p. 236 of this paper.)

THE subscriber invites the attention of the farmers of Ohio to the above machine, as one of the greatest improvements of the day, and particularly adapted to this State. Its principal advantages are as follows:

- 1st. It saves all the seed, which renders the crop one-third larger than it gathered in the old way.
- 2d. It saves four-fifths the labor, as one man can enter a twenty acre field, and with the assistance of the hauler, give the farmer his seed cleaned in the best manner, and ready for market in two days.
- 3d. By cutting only the heads, it leaves the stalks all standing for the protection of the soil for pasturage, or to be turned under for manure.
- 4th. It does not disturb the roots, and hence does not injure the ground.
- 5th. Its simplicity of construction—which renders it capable of being used by any boy who can drive a horse, and also renders it not likely to get out of order.

Harvesting and cleaning seed on shares will be attended to by the subscriber or his agents, in different parts of the State the present season. **Terms**—One half of the seed. In gathering the farmer furnishes a boy, and hauls the clover heads from the field to the barn, or some suitable place, and gives board to the gatherer and horse.

In thrashing the farmer furnishes two men to assist, and two horses if need-d, to haul the Thrasher to the next place, and board for the thrasher and his two horses.

Persons wishing their crops harvested, will please send immediate word, stating the number of acres, and the probable time when it will be ready, to either of the following places:

J. F. Dair & Co., Cincinnati; O. Kirtledge & Co., Dayton; W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; Elliott, Dewitt & Co., Cleveland; J. B. McGinnis, Massillon; Jas. Johnson, Wooster.

If the work is not done in a satisfactory manner, no compensation will be asked, as the object is mainly to introduce the machines.

To give some idea of the value of this invention, and show how great are the inducements for the purchase of County and Township rights. I submit the following calculation:

There are a number of counties in Ohio, which, according to the Agricultural reports, raise over 12,000 bushels of seed annually, some have gone as high as 20,000, but I will make it 10,000; now by

the use of this machine, we can harvest and clean ready for market, 10,000 bushels in 15 days, with 40 men, at an expense of \$6 per day for each machine; amounting in all to \$240 per day, giving the following result:

In harvesting on shares of one half, it would give the harvester 5,000 bushels, yielding at \$4 per bushel, \$20,000. Deduct \$240 per day for 15 days, which is full expense, \$3,500. Net profit of harvesters for one year in one county, \$16,500. Add to this the advantages which the farmer receives as per above advertisement, and no one will doubt the assertion that it is one of the most valuable agricultural improvements ever introduced.

County, Township, or Farm Rights will be sold on such terms as to insure a handsome income. It is the result of seven year's experiment, and is secured by two separate patents—one issued in 1852. Address John S. Tough, care of O. Kirtledge & Co., Dayton, W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, or C. M. Russell, Massillon.

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co., Proprietors,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

OUR NURSERY GROUNDS, amongst the largest and most extensive in the country, are now covered with a most beautiful stock of *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Green-house Plants, &c.* We therefore invite particular attention to our stock of trees, which cannot be excelled in size, thriftiness, and beauty, by those of any other establishment in the Union. *Nurserymen, Amateurs, Orchardists and Venders*, are earnestly invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Apples.—We have a very extensive assortment of all the best varieties in cultivation, both *Dwarf and Standard*.

Pears.—Our stock of *Standards and Dwarfs* is much better than heretofore, and we invite competition, as none finer can be produced. We have also, a few hundred *Dwarfs*, 5 years old filled with fruit spurs and which have borne freely the past two years, (and now with a full crop,) that we will supply to those persons desiring *fine fruit bearing trees*.

Cherries—both *Standard and Dwarf*, of all the newest and finest sorts, which cannot be excelled for beauty and thriftiness.

Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Currants, (including the Cherry and Victoria,) and *English Gooseberries* of all the best leading sorts.

Our Ornamental Trees are of fine form and luxuriant growth and require only to be seen to be admired.

Evergreens.—A fine assortment of Norway and Balsam Fir, Spruces, &c.

Paeonies.—A splendid collection of both *TREE and Herbaceous varieties*.

Dahlias.—Over 150 choice, selected kinds, at 25c per whole roots.

Roses.—One of the largest stocks in the country, of all the leading varieties, being about 10,000 plants.

Bulbous Roots.—A splendid collection, just imported from Holland, of best double Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., &c.

Green House Plants.—A large collection of the choicest and newest kinds, including the *Heliotropes Repans, &c., Lantana, Eriogon, Hoya's Bidwelliana, Imperialis, and Bella, &c.*

Fuschias, in 50 varieties, including *Spectabilis, Eliza Miller, Sir John Fastolf, Serratifolia, Prince of Orange, Pearl of England, Carolina, &c.*

Chrysanthemums.—A full assortment of all the best standard kinds in the country: of the new *Dwarf and Daisy* varieties, we have every thing new and rare, including 30 of the very best sorts.

Verbenas.—A splendid collection, of 50 varieties, including *Hovey's new Seedling*.

Strawberries.—All of the best varieties, including the three new Cincinnati sorts, one of which took the \$100 premium.

Hedge Plants.—*Buckhorn, Privet, Red Cedar, and Osage Orange*.

Seedling Stocks.—Nurserymen and others, can be supplied with *Apple, Pear, French Quince, Mahaleb, Doucain, and Paradise* stocks, by giving us notice in due time.

The Fall is the best time to ship trees to the south and west.

Our catalogues, with full descriptions and prices, will be forwarded to every post-paid applicant, enclosing one letter stamp, if under 500 miles, and three stamps if over that distance.

THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & CO.

Sept. 1.—2 t. a.

FOWLS FOR SALE.

After August, the subscriber will have for sale Fowls raised this season, from the following stocks:

Shanghaes, Forbes', Buff. Marsh's, do, Perley's, do, Andrews', White, White's Black, and Kirtland's. Cochins Chinas, the Queen's stock, and Bailey's, do. Also, Black Spanish.

Warranted pure blooded. They have been bred with care, and are worthy the notice of breeders or fanciers.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$12 per pair, according to their age and beauty.

J. M. LOVETT.
Albany, N. Y., July 1, 1852—3t.*

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the farm on which I reside, one-half mile north-east of North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, containing 50 acres of land; half of which is improved, and the whole nearly all under fence; a never failing stream of water running through it. The buildings are a hewed log house, and frame kitchen attached, nearly new, with a well of good water at the door; a new frame barn, 26 by 44 feet, shed 12 feet wide, also corn crib and wagon shed, also a young apple orchard of grafted fruit, just beginning to bear. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see it.

GEORGE DICKINSON.
North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1852.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, August 28, 1852.

We are able to speak with much confidence of the future prospects of leading products for the coming season of sales. *The Grain Market* is more buoyant and, we think, destined to maintain an active tone, at fair rates. Large prices cannot be expected, but we are confident that a good living business will be done in grain even in this third year of plenty. *Hogs* must continue high, and will pay the producer best of all the leading staples. *Fodder* throughout the west is generally cheap and abundant. *Dairy products* will quit cost and afford a small profit to the producer. Speculators in all those articles must depend upon their own sagacity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Flour, State and Western, \$4.50@ \$4.68. Wheat \$1.12 1-2 for prime Ohio. Corn, mixed 71c. Pork unchanged. Other commodities quiet.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Flour \$3.30@ \$3.35. Receipts of new Wheat very light. Cheese 6@6 1/4 c.; demand fair. Butter, prime firkins, 14c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Wheat 80@87 1-2. Corn 54. Salt, fine, \$1.25; coarse \$1.38. Fish, white, \$7.50. Butter 11@ 12 1-2.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 28.—Our domestic markets are well supplied and largely attended. This morning we enumerated some 200 wagon stands on Fourth street, and a large number of bench stands, besides the usual stands at the Market House. Wheat, old, 58@60c.; new, 56@57. Flour, wholesale, \$3.25; by single bbl., \$3.50. Corn 35c. per bushel. Oats, new, 20c.; old, 23c. Potatoes, 40@45c.; sweet do. \$1.12 1/2 @ \$1.50. Apples 2 1/2 @ 30c. Butter 12@15 per lb. Eggs 8c. per dozen. Chickens 25c. per pair. Cucumbers 25c. per hundred. Cabbage 3c. per head. Green corn 5c. per dozen. Turnips 25c. per bushel.

After our paper was ready for the press, we received from Cleveland one of the large bills with regulations for the State Fair, and some additional information which we condense as follows:

STATE FAIR OF OHIO,

At Cleveland, Sept. 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1852.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—All persons who wish access to the grounds during the fair for themselves and families, or who wish to enter articles for exhibition, must purchase a badge of the Treasurer, for which they will pay one dollar. Persons who wish to enter the grounds but once without exhibiting articles, can purchase single entrance tickets at the Treasurer's office for 25 cents.

Articles for exhibition must be entered on the Secretary's books on Monday or Tuesday, or before 12 o'clock on Wednesday; and all articles except horses must, if possible, be within the enclosure on Tuesday, in order that they may be suitably arranged.

Exhibitors are expected to have their articles entered on the books at business office early in the week, and have them arranged in their places before 10 A. M., on Wednesday, else they may not be examined by the awarding committees; and if they are not entered and arranged in their places by noon on Wednesday, the 15th, they cannot come in competition for premiums. The Executive committee, while they purpose to take every precaution in their power for the safety and well being of the animals and articles exhibited, yet they decline being responsible for any loss or damage that may occur, and desire and expect the owners to give personal attention to their articles, and at the close of the fair to attend to their removal. Forage for each kind of stock will be supplied on the grounds by the forage master, on the order of the superintendents of the different departments, at such times as the forage may be required.

The superintendents of different departments will see to the arrangement of the articles in accordance with the classification in the premium list. Superintendents of categories will arrange the times when the rings shall be held, so that each of their several exhibitions before the fair shall not conflict with each other.

Decisions will be made in favor of animals which appear nearest to the standard of perfection for their breeds and classes; full statement must be made of the mode and kind of feeding by competitors on fat stock. Judges will give the reasons of their decisions in the report of their awards. Discretionary premiums may be awarded by the judges, but they may not be considered for the consideration of the fair.

The awards of premiums will be read from the speaker's stand immediately after the address. The awards in plate will then be paid. The awards in money will be paid by the Treasurer at the Treasurer's office on Friday and Saturday. The medals awarded will be sent as soon as they can be engraved. Persons who do not receive their awards at the fair may apply at the office of the Board at Columbus, by letter or personally.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS, &c.—All the railroads, except the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, have arranged to take stock and articles for exhibition at the fair over their roads free, and passengers at half the usual rates; and the steamboat lines from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Sandusky, and Detroit, have made a similar arrangement. Canals will charge no toll, and stock and articles for exhibition at the fair from Canada and foreign countries, will be duty free if not sold in the United States. Stock for breeding are free by law.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ELLWANGER & BARRY desire to call the attention of Nurserymen, dealers and planters, to the immense stock of trees now on their grounds, embracing Fruit Trees of every description:—*Standard Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, &c.*, on free stocks for orchards, vigorous and well formed.

Dwarf and Pyramidal Pear Trees, on quince stocks, about 100 000, embracing every fine variety that can be worked; trees low branched, vigorous and beautiful.

Dwarf and Pyramidal Cherries, on mahaleb stocks, fine one, two, and three year old trees, well branched and finely formed.

Dwarf Apple Trees, on paradise and doucain stocks, beautiful two year old trees with heads, for immediate bearing, besides vigorous yearlings.

Gooseberries, large Lancashire Sorts, strong plants for immediate bearing.

Currants, including the *Cherry, Victoria, White Grape*, and many other new and fine sorts. (See our Catalogue.)

Raspberries, the new *Large Fruited Monthly, Fastoff, &c.*, a complete collection of all desirable varieties.

Grapes, all good, hardy, native sorts, strong two and three year old vines, and thirty varieties of foreign grapes, for vineries, strong, thrifty plants, in pots.

Strawberries of all desirable varieties, and other fruits cultivated.

The entire fruit department is under our own supervision; the best quality of stocks is used, and the most scrupulous attention given to insure accuracy. We flatter ourselves that no nursery collection can offer a stronger guarantee to purchasers in this respect. The stock is all grown on new, fresh soil, and is healthy, well-matured and hardy; we ask purchasers to examine it.

Ornamental: large trees for streets, parks, &c., such as *Horse Chestnuts, Silver Maples, Sugar Maples, Snowy Abies, Mountain Ash, Elms, and Tulip trees*, in large quantities—cheap.

Rare Ornamental Lawn Trees, embracing the most novel, remarkable and beautiful trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, that can be grown in our climate. (For particulars we must refer to the descriptive catalogue.)

Roses, one of the richest collections in the country, including the newest and best European varieties, selected by us last summer in person.

Bulbous Roots, imported annually from Holland.

Dahlias, the new English and French prize sorts of 1851, besides fine older ones.

All articles packed in the best manner and forwarded to any part of the United States, Canada, or California. Orders strictly complied with, in every particular.

The following catalogues are sent gratis, to all who apply and enclose stamps to cover postage, which has to be pre-paid:

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums and bedding plants.

No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue, for Nurserymen and others, who wish to purchase largely.

Postage, on Nos 1 and 2, under 500 miles, 3 cts; between 500 and 1,500—6 cts.

do on Nos. 3 and 4, under 500 miles, 1 ct; between 500 and 1,500—2 cts.

Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., 1st Sept., 1852.—2 t.s.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

HAVING made arrangements to remove to town, with the view of quitting farming and stock raising, I will sell at private sale all my stock of cows and young cattle, consisting, in part, of about forty head of cows and calves, heifers and young bulls.

This stock are all full blooded English, of the different importations, (including the old Patton stock,) and from one-half to thorough bred Durham; and are as suitable to cross with common stock, or to breed fine large and profitable cattle from, as can be found elsewhere.

WM. RENICK,

Sept. 1 3t.] Mount Oval, five miles south of Circleville, O.

SALE OF SAXONY AND MERINO SHEEP.

HAVING sold my farm, I have determined to sell my entire flock of about twelve hundred full blooded saxon and merino sheep, consisting of 550 ewes, 130 bucks, 300 lambs, the balance in wethers, to be sold at public sale without reserve, on the farm, with other personal property on the 1st day of October next.

JACOB T. PUGLEY,

Superintendent of the Fair.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VOL. VIII.

COLUMBUS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.

No. 18.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, (they need not be to one address) **THREE DOLLARS**; nine copies for **SIX DOLLARS**; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number—payments always in **ADVANCE**.

All subscriptions must commence with the first number of a volume; and back numbers of the current year (if any) will be sent to all new subscribers.

BACK VOLUMES can still be furnished from the commencement—the full set of seven volumes, neatly bound in printed covers, with title page and index, for \$4; three volumes for \$2, or a single copy for 75 cents. If to be sent by mail the postage is 20 cents per volume, and must be pre-paid. Back volumes may be included with regular subscriptions at club prices, adding the postage if to go by mail.

POSTAGE STAMPS may be remitted in payment for sums less than one dollar.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, will please state what Post Office it is to be changed *from* as well as *to*; and be sure to *pay the postage* on all letters written for their own benefit or gratification.

MISSING NUMBERS of the paper will be sent to subscribers on notice being given, by the Postmaster or otherwise free of postage.

Address,

BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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Cheap Postage on Newspapers.

By the new postage law, which goes into effect on the 1st of next month, our subscribers residing in this State, will only have to pay 1½ cents per quarter, or six cents per year postage on the *Ohio Cultivator*—thus effecting a saving to each of 18 cents per year. Well done, *Uncle Sam*! Let intelligence be spread broad-cast over the land, especially among the farmers, we say. And now friends, pass around the word, and make ready to double our subscription list for the coming year. It surely can and ought to be done; for as yet not *one-fourth* of the farmers in our State are readers of any agricultural paper.

Ohio State Pomological Society.

The Fourth Convention of Nurserymen and Fruit Growers of Ohio, was held in this city, pursuant to notice, on the 31st of August and the 1st of September, 1852. The attendance was quite respectable, and the show of fruits exceedingly fine, especially of apples and pears.

A. H. ERNST, Esq., of Cincinnati, was appointed President of the Convention, and F. R. ELLIOTT, of Cleveland, and J. A. WARDER of Cincinnati, Secretaries.

A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of R. BUCHANAN, F. R. ELLIOTT, G. G. COMSTOCK, which committee reported as follows: (Adopted.)

"It shall be the first rule of this meeting, to discuss such varieties of Fruits as are new, and heretofore not exhibited at our State Fruit Conventions, afterwards to take up such varieties as are known and described.

"It shall be a rule of this meeting, that no person shall speak more than five minutes on any one fruit, without permission of the chair.

"A committee of one shall be appointed by the Chair, to introduce varieties to the Convention for discussion. (R. BUCHANAN, Esq., was appointed for this duty.)

"We would recommend to this meeting, a permanent organization as a State Pomological Society, and to that end the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution, and present the same this afternoon for consideration."

The Convention then entered upon the discussion of Summer Apples until adjournment for dinner.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, Mr. ELLIOTT presented a form of a Constitution for a *State Pomological Society*, which, after some slight amendments, was adopted, as follows:

1st. This Society shall be known as the *Ohio State Pomological Society*.

2d. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

3d. The President shall preside and conduct all meetings of the Society—and in his absence the Vice President shall perform the same duties.

4th. The Secretary shall record all doings of the Society, perform all correspondence, and collate and prepare all communications, &c., for the public press.

5th. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all funds of the Society, and pay out the same only on an order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President.

6th. The officers shall be elected separately and annually by a ballot vote, and hold their office until their successors are elected.

7th. The object of the Society being to collect, condense and collate information relative to all varieties of fruit, and dispense the same among the people, every member shall pay into the treasury two dollars a year for the purpose of publishing, and other expenses. And any person interested in fruits may become a member by forwarding to the Treasurer or Secretary the membership fee.

8th. Every member shall be entitled to a copy of the Transactions of the Society from year to year.

9th. The President of the Society may call a meeting at any time and place he considers advisable, by a notice of thirty days in the public papers.

10th. By-laws and alterations in the Constitution for the purpose of governing further wants of the Society, may be enacted by a majority of the members present at a meeting."

On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the Society, who reported as follows, and the officers were elected by ballot:

President—A. H. ERNST, of Cincinnati;

Vice President—J. A. WARDER, do

Secretary—F. R. ELLIOTT, of Cleveland;

Treasurer—M. B. BATEHAM, of Columbus.

Invitation was then given for persons to give in their names and fee of membership, and the following were recorded

MEMBERS OF THE SLATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A. H. ERNST, Cincinnati,	Hamilton County,
R. BUCHANAN,	do do do
M. KELLY,	do do do
JOHN A. WARDER,	do do do
L. BUTTLES,	Columbus, Franklin County,
B. BLAKE,	do do do
H. C. NOBLE,	do do do
G. G. COMSTOCK,	do do do
F. STEWART,	do do do
W. H. LATHAM,	do do do
COL. S. MEDARY,	do do do
HENRY WILSON,	do do do
ROBERT HUME,	do do do
DR. I. G. JONES,	do do do
WM. A. GILL,	do do do
M. B. BATEHAM,	do do do
A. H. LAZELL,	do do do
THOMAS STOCKTON,	do do do
A. E. GLENN,	do do do
DAVID OVERDIER,	do do do
ADAM SITES,	do do do
S. S. TIPTON,	do do do
DR. THOMPSON,	do do do
LEWIS HEYL,	do do do
Z. P. THOMPSON,	Groveport, Franklin County,
GEN. G. H. GRISWOLD,	Worthington, Franklin Co.,
ROBERT PEARSON,	Fidelity, Miami County,
JOS. MORRIS,	Cardington, Morrow County,
A. THOMPSON,	Delaware, Delaware County,
HENRY COWLES,	Oberlin, Lorain County,
F. R. ELLIOTT,	Cleveland, Cuyahoga County,
A. L. BENEDICT,	Bennington, Morrow County,
W. B. LIPSEY,	Lincoln, Morrow County,
A. W. MORRIS,	Cardington, Morrow County,
J. T. WARDER,	Springfield, Clark County,

R. W. STEELE, Dayton, Montgomery County,
W. I. CLARKE, Somerset Perry County.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to issue a circular, setting forth the object and plan of the Society, and forward the same to Nurserymen and Fruit Growers in this State, inviting them to become members of the Society, by forwarding the fee to the Treasurer, who will send them copies of the transactions of the Society.

Discussion on Fruits was then resumed, and continued through the evening session, also, till near the close of the next day, still it was found impossible to take up all the varieties presented of summer and fall fruits, and only those deemed most important were examined. The winter varieties it was deemed impossible to judge of correctly, at this time, hence they were all deferred for a winter meeting of the Society, which it was decided to hold on the 11th of January next.

Of the particular kinds of fruits examined, it is unnecessary for us to speak in this place, as the published report has already been sent to most of those interested. Several of the early apples presented give promise of much value; and the information elicited respecting others cannot fail to prove of service to cultivators. So with regard to pears, plums and grapes, the facts and opinions contained in the report of this convention, brief, though it be, will, no doubt, prove of great benefit to all interested in growing these desirable fruits.

We may glance at a few items in the report at another time, when our pages are less crowded.

MESSRS. A. H. ERNST, J. A. WARDER, M. KELLY, F. R. ELLIOTT and I. G. JONES, were appointed delegates to the National Pomological Congress at Philadelphia, and to carry specimens of our fruits to that meeting, with instructions to present a report thereof, at the next meeting of this Society.

Inquiries about Hogs.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR: A number of your subscribers in this hog-ish portion of our State would like to obtain, through the Cultivator, more particular information respecting our most profitable kind of farm stock than we have yet found in its columns. Our breeds of hogs in this vicinity are not of the best kinds; and some of us are not certain whether we are qualified to determine which is the best form or breed for our purpose. We wish, therefore, that you or some of your experienced pork raisers would give us such information as will assist us in making selections of good breeding animals when we may find them.

We wish to know what are the characteristics or points of the best hogs, without reference to any particular breed or name, and regardless of the opinions of venders or breeders. We want that hog from which we can obtain the most pork at the least expense—keeping it the second summer on clover, and driving it twenty miles to market, at about 18 months old.

Is a large shoulder, with the body tapering backward, an advantage or a defect?

Is a large slouching ear a desirable appendage of a large hog?

Is it possible or advantageous to raise eight or ten litters of pigs of nearly the same age together; if so, how can it be done? We find they always become stunted if more than two or three litters are raised at the same time.

Should pigs be fed all they can eat for three six or twelve months, or never till they are put up to fatten?

These inquiries will serve to indicate the kind of information we want on this subject.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. S.

Preston, Hamilton county, 1852.

Answers to the foregoing are solicited.—Eds.

Is Production of Wool on the Increase!

This is an important question to the farmer and to the manufacturer—and very important to the great mass of people who dwell in cities and large towns. It is important to the farmer as enabling him to make his calculation for future operations on his farm—whether he shall plow more or mow more—whether he shall produce less grain and more grass. To manufacturers it is of very great importance, as it will determine them whether to continue business with moderate profits, or shut down their gates.

For six years I have taken the utmost pains to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the subject of wool growing over the whole globe. It is but little after all that one can learn, even in that time, so scant every where are agricultural statistics. Yet a safe result may be approximated from the little that is known.

THERE HAS BEEN NO INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF WOOL DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS—NOR WILL THERE BE FOR AS MANY YEARS TO COME. If we look to Europe, we find that the imports of wool into the great nations of Great Britain, France, and Germany, have steadily increased; and we find that in each, wool growing has reached its utmost limit. The imports of wool from Australia for the same time, show but a very moderate increase. From South America and the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean there has been increased imports, but they have been more the exhaustion of old stocks than any increase of production in those regions. The very condition of the inhabitants precludes the possibility of any large increase of flocks or herds. In the United States there has been a very moderate increase. Still nothing to what we had a right to expect from the natural increase of sheep where properly cared for. I was disappointed in the result of the last census, for it did seem to me that upon the most moderate calculations, we ought to have full thirty millions of sheep, and an annual production of wool to the amount of at least seventy-five millions. The annual quantity of wool grown is only about fifty-five millions. The annual consumption of sheep's wool, in the Union, is now about one hundred and fifty millions of pounds, of which we grow fifty-five millions, or a trifle over one-third. We import in the staple, about twenty-five millions, and the balance, amounting to about sixty millions, is supplied to us by the foreign manufacturer in cloth. The annual increase in demand, in this country, is equal to three millions of pounds. We find one strong evidence of the over demand for wool, in the fact that cloth, both in this country and abroad, has not increased in price, while wool has every where advanced; and in this country there has been established a permanent rise, equal to ten cents per pound. Things will remain in this state until the profits to the manufacturers become so small that he can not afford to keep his mill in operation, when he will stop or put up his prices. The price of wool cannot materially decrease, for as has been shown this year, the competition among buyers has kept up prices in the face of a determination of dealers to keep them down.

The production of wool cannot materially increase for many years to come. The great conquest which labor is rapidly achieving every where over capital, as especially in Australia, and this country, operates in two ways against the increase of wool growing—first, by creating a greater demand for better living, requiring an additional amount of animal food—and secondly, by turning the attention of innumerable small sheep breeders to a more profitable business than raising wool has heretofore been. The increase in the consumption of animal food in this country is immense, and the efforts are very sensibly felt throughout the country. Pork and beef have nearly doubled in value,

which has led to such a consumption of mutton, as to preclude the idea of any large increase of sheep for a very long time. The facilities for reaching the great markets are so great now, that every point of the Union can be easily reached in a short time, so that prices cannot be very high at one point and very low at another for any length of time.

The demand for wool must increase constantly, while the supply will as constantly decrease, until a point is reached that will set every body to growing sheep. We do not believe there is so profitable a business for the farmers every where, at this time, as wool growing, or one that will be as permanently profitable.—*T. C. Peters in Wool Grower for August.*

Remedy for Lice in Farm Stock.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR: In your paper of the 15th of August, I find an article headed, "Trouble in the South," in respect to Lice on Animals, for which I would offer the following remedy, which I have used and found to be a certain cure; one which I am satisfied will not fail, if properly tried:

Take two ounces of Venice Turpentine, one ounce of Red Precipitate, eight ounces of Fresh Butter; take the Turpentine and put it into a smooth vessel, pour water on it, and stir it well, then pour off all the scum that arises on the top, and continue this process until it becomes like cream, or wax, and then add the other ingredients and mix them well before using.

One ounce of the above mixture will cure the itch and kill lice of all descriptions on both man and beast, and the old sow, too; and if the gentleman down south will give it a fair trial, and it does not kill lice and leave the old sow, then I will not charge any thing for my receipt; and if it does, then I will claim the paper called the *Plow* for life.

JOHN EVERSOLE.

Brownsville, Licking Co., O., Aug. 23, 1852.

LICE ON FARM STOCK.—When any stock are infested with lice, whether horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, I give copperas in their food every other day for six or eight days—say one teaspoonful to a horse, cow or hog, and half a teaspoonful to a sheep. If the above directions are followed, I will pledge my word the prescription will kill the vermin, inside and out, leaving your cattle with a clean stomach and a healthy skin. The remedy is so simple you may not think it worth trying; but it is no humbug, nor Yankee schoolmaster medicine. W. R. STERLING—*In the Plow.*

Letter from Athens County.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR: The Second Annual Fair of the Athens County Agricultural Society, will be held at Athens, on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th days of October, 1852. The list of premiums is much more extensive than last year. We expect a fine time at our Fair, such as does not often happen in these diggings.

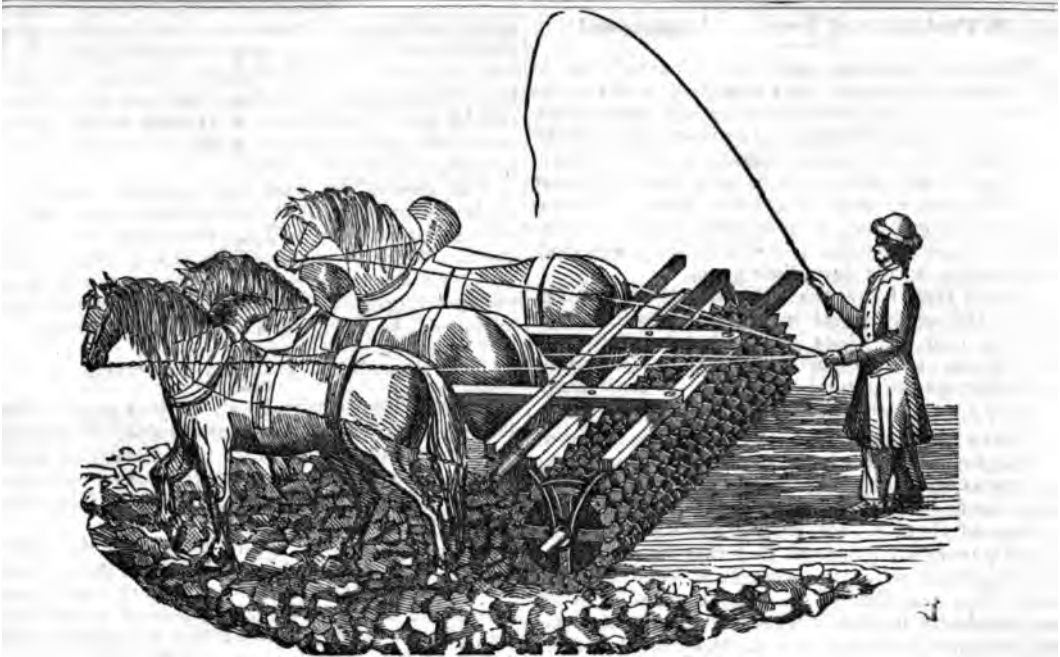
We have secured in good order the heaviest wheat harvest known in this county for several years. Potatoes will be good, generally; Corn will be light, owing to a very wet spring, drowning it out in many places, but I believe we shall have a tolerably fair crop.

Can you inform me where I can get the Mangel Wurtzel, or stock beet seed, by the pound, and what the price.

M. L.

[At the seed stores in Cincinnati or Columbus—price about \$1 per pound—imported seed.—*Eds.*

☞ There is a farm in Standish, Maine, consisting of eight acres, including yards, buildings, &c., from which were gathered, last fall, 1,750 bushels of apples.



The English Clod Crusher, Much Wanted in Ohio.

In describing the above machine, in our paper of December 15, last year, we spoke of its importance as a means of preparing lands for drill sowing of wheat; and since reading the chapter on drills and drill culture in our last paper, several of our subscribers have told us that it is impossible for them to adopt the drill system of sowing until they can obtain the *clod crusher*; as it is not in their power, in ordinary seasons, to make their clay soils sufficiently fine for the use of the drill, without some more effective machinery for the purpose than they now possess.

The greater portion of the best wheat soils in Ohio are of a clayey nature, and with our hot sun, and liability to drouth, it is rare that wheat can be sown with a drill without much extra labor in rolling and harrowing to reduce the clods; and in very many cases it is impossible to use the drill at all, or to get in the seed in any way without much loss to the crop from this source.

On Saving Seed Corn.

But few farmers justly calculate the extent to which their crops are affected by the seed. "Like begets like," "As we sow so we reap," are old aphorisms partaking of both sound and practical philosophy. If we sow imperfect seed we may expect to reap imperfectness, with a decrease in quality in a just ratio from present organic defects—whilst if we sow perfect seed we may expect to reap greater perfection, increased in the same ratio as the deterioration of the former.

Now, to the thoughtful and practical farmer, this is a consideration worthy of experimenting, in order to determine the true results.

To secure good seed corn and improve the quality, quantity, and time of ripening, try the following:

In the fall, when your corn is ripening, go through the field and pluck from the stalks such ears as are the best—being already ripe—also having in view those bearing the largest and most ears. Having furnished yourself with a sufficient quantity for seed, place in some dry situation, that the cob may become completely dry, as that will keep it from freezing in the winter—which, of a certainty, if you do, will keep it from germinating in the spring.

We repeat, therefore, that in our opinion there is no one implement or machine so much wanted in Ohio, at this time, as "Crosshill's Improved Clod Crusher," and if there is no farmer or mechanic of sufficient enterprise and means to import one of these machines for a pattern, the State Board of Agriculture ought at once to devote some of their funds to this object. What say you, wheat farmers? Suppose you instruct your delegates to agitate this subject at the coming annual meeting of the Board.

Deep and fine tillage is now admitted to be the *ground work* of improved agriculture. This is more important than all the other appliances that science or art has yet discovered. Hence we claim that the introduction of machines to facilitate thorough tillage, is of more importance at the present time than improved cattle or even chemical analyses, which absorb most of the attention and the funds of county and State Agricultural Societies.

may be allowed to remain until spring, when on removing the husk, it will be found in the most perfect state of preservation, and seldom, if ever, to fail in the germ.

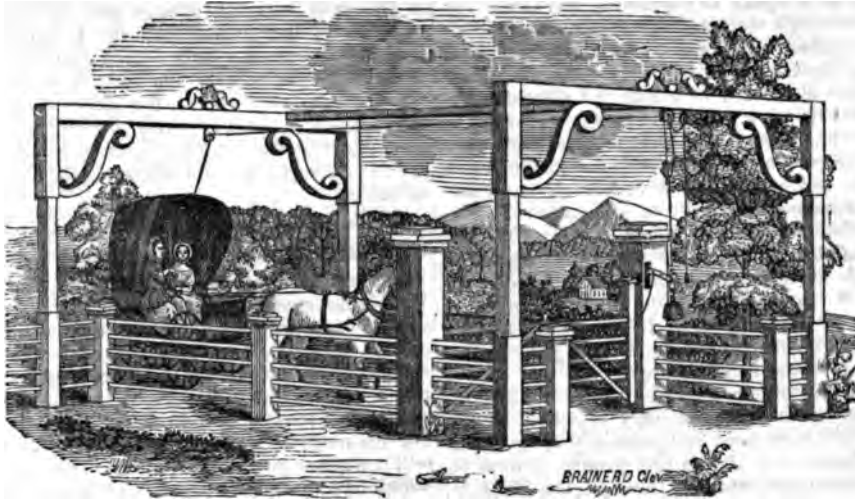
Experiment thus for several successive years, and if there is no marked improvement in your corn, both as regards quality, and quantity, record it as a deviation from a known law of nature.

AGRICOLA.

Roseland, Cambria Co., Pa., Aug., 1852.

AGRICULTURE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Four-fifths of the active population of the United States are employed in the cultivation of the soil. Yet in a recent speech in Congress, by Hon. E. Newton, of Ohio, he says the Agricultural Department of the United States is "*pent up in the cellar of the Patent Office, and cannot be found at mid-day without a candle*," while despotic Russia boasts an Agricultural Institution with forty college buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students.

COST OF MANURE.—It is said that the amount of guano annually used in Great Britain, for the last five years, has cost two million pounds sterling or about ten millions of dollars.



Woolman's Improved Farm Gate.

The above engraving is a representation of a Farm Gate patented by Enoch Woolman, of Damascoville, Adams county, Ohio. The following description is taken from the *Ohio Farmer*.

The principal improvement consists in its being so constructed that a person in a carriage or on horseback can pass through it without alighting. On approaching from either way, the person takes hold of a rope which hangs over the centre of the road, and pulls it gently for a short time and the gate comes open and fastens itself,—and then in driving a carriage or on through, one of the wheels run over a trigger on the ground, which unfastens it, when it immediately shuts and fastens itself again. The only dif-

ference in passing a person on horseback, is this—In pulling the rope to open the gate, care must be taken not to pull it far enough to allow it to fasten itself,—but by pulling it about two-thirds of the way open, the horseman can easily pass through before it shuts itself again.

The machinery by which these movements are performed, is simple, and not liable to get out of repair, and the whole structure is substantial and durable, and will, no doubt, commend itself to the favorable notice, of those for whose convenience it is intended. A model of this gate was presented for examination at the World's Fair, in London, and received from the committee a very favorable notice.

Use of Coal Ashes.

EDITOR OHIO CULTIVATOR: Noticing in your paper, some time since, an inquiry respecting coal ashes, I thought a short account of my observation and experience in the use of that article, might be acceptable. Removing from Pennsylvania to Ohio, at an early age with my father, our first location was near Flush-Belmont county. The farm he bought was moderately hilly, had been badly farmed, and some of it, very well worn. On the 16th of 6th mo., (June,) 1852, he took possession. The corn had been planted but not yet worked, was small and yellow, requiring immediate and prompt attention. The first remedy resting itself to the practical eye of my father, was diligent and careful working. This was applied. There was a large pile of stuff, the remains of bituminous coal: what was this good for? By way of experiment, even at this late season, a portion was applied to the hill of a small patch of the sickly corn, to the great and favorable result. This gave the idea that it might be something worth. Next year, contrary to the advice of a worthy old farmer and near neighbor, deep plowing was resorted to; the ground tolerably well tilled and planted. Next the coal ashes were sifted through a common wheat riddle, hauled to the field, piled in baskets, and a small paddle or handfull applied to the hill. Finger-sore and leg-weary, I often regretted that father thought it of less value. Not being a chemist, I do not pretend to know what its properties are; but that it was coal ashes, is certain, the result was, a much more green, luxuriant growth of corn, than where it was not applied. This practice was followed up year after year with the same result, as we thought, almost equaling that derived from manure. In time we discontinued distributing by the bushel, and took to spreading it broadcast. It also

gave good satisfaction when spread on clover lands, and we think will richly repay the trouble of hauling one or two miles, to spread on limestone soils, such as that was.

UNCLE BEN.

Union Co., O., 1852.

Mildew on Grapes in France.

We extract from the London Gardeners' Chronicle, the following interesting observations on the Grape Mildew, translated from the official reports of 1851, from several of the vine-growing districts:

M. BONJEAN, chemist, Chambéry, (Sept. 15, 1851,) reports that the disease has appeared in several parts of Savoy, after the unfavorable weather experienced in the end of June. The Vines of Italy, Switzerland and France, have been attacked by it; and likewise those throughout the whole of the Duchy of Parma, where it has extended its ravages to other kinds of fruits. It is stated that the disease has chiefly attacked the Vines against walls and trellises, the low Vines being generally free from it. The diseased bunches are usually those that are the most sheltered, or those that are hid under the foliage; such as are well exposed to air and light are mostly safe.

According to M. Bonjean, the mildew envelopes the berry with a close net-work, paralyses the air vessels, or closes them hermetically, thus stopping their double function of inhalation and exhalation, so that the berry, containing a very acid juice, becomes wrinkled, dried up, and veritably in a state of asphyxia.

With reference to this opinion, M. Fourcault remarked that the asphyxia here described was evidently analogous to that which he could produce at will in birds and beasts by means of various impermeable substances applied to the skin. He adds, that

agrees with M. Bonjean in attributing the Grape disease to atmospheric vicissitudes, which have exercised an injurious influence on the whole plant, and especially on the fruit. He is of opinion that in consequence of this disturbing influence, the altered secretions by the skin give rise to, or form a propagating medium for the mildew; and that this unctuous coating is mechanically opposed to the double phenomenon of inhalation and exhalation, of endomose and exomose, so indispensable to the vital movement.

In the "Comptes Rendus," December 1st, 1851, the principal varieties of Vines are noticed in regard to their aptitude for resisting the disease, in a communication by M. Bouchardat. The following general results are extracted from a table comprehending upwards of 2000 observations made among the collections of Vines in the Luxembourg.

It appears that there are certain groups of which all the varieties have been strongly attacked by the disease; others have been comparatively spared; but it is remarkable that the natural groups, formed on important characters, such as those of the Muscats, Chasselas, Teinturiers, have been attacked in a uniform manner; whilst the less natural groups, such as those of the Rineaux, Gouais, Savignons, present some remarkable anomalies.

All the varieties belonging to the extensive group of Muscats are very strongly attacked. The group of the Chasselas, so rich in varieties, does not afford a single fortunate exception; from whatever country they may have been derived, not one has been spared. The varieties comprised in the important group of Malvais, which have come from all the Vine countries of Europe, are all attacked. The Teinturiers are cultivated in perhaps the greatest number of localities; the varieties of these in the Luxembourg are much diseased. The Folles blanches, which afford the brandies of Charentes, have been severely attacked. The Aramons, and the Terets-bourets, constituting some of the most productive new sorts of Vines in the south of France, have not escaped. The greater part of the Clairettes, and Picpouilles, whether of French or other origin, have been severely attacked. Among the groups of varieties cultivated in the middle of France, there are several of which every individual variety is affected. The Gamais have suffered much, especially the Liverdun, Plant de la dôle, and Gros Plant.

We now come to the Vines which furnish the most distinguished wines of France. Among these the Pineaux occupy the first rank. They yield the fine wines of Burgundy and Champagne, and contribute to heighten the quality of the wines of many celebrated vineyards. Almost every variety of this group has been severely attacked. The *Franc Pineau noir*, from Burgundy, Champagne, or other provinces, has suffered much; but the plant designated *Pineau Noir de Bourgogne*, [the true old Black Burgundy] is comparatively free from disease. Some of the varieties which furnish the principal wines of Bordeaux have been partially spared. The Carmenet has resisted the attack. The Sauvignons and the Cots have been but partially affected; these are much cultivated in the Gironde and in some other parts of France; and they afford a wine of a good ordinary quality. Most of the varieties which yield the esteemed wines of the Pyrenes or of the Mediterranean, have been severely attacked. Those of the region which have been comparatively spared, are the Terets and the Novaros. The *Teinturier* Vines, *Grosse* and *Blanche* *Sirrah*, *Grosse* *Loissane*, have been much affected; the *Loissane* is comparatively free from disease, likewise the *Serine* de la Côte-Rôtie. The *Ower* du Rhine [Ower?] has suffered but little. The *Riesling*, on the other hand, is much attacked, and this

is the case with the greater part of the numerous varieties in the collection of the Luxembourg, from Hungary, Spain, and Italy. Amongst the varieties of these that have suffered the least may be mentioned the *Dolcets*, du Piémont, the *Rosza Szölö*, and the *Voros Szölö*. But it is only in the collection received from America that varieties entirely free from disease are to be found; and unfortunately they are the least valuable.

[We should be pleased to learn whether the Catawba grape has been tested in France.—Eds. O. Cult.]

M. Bouchardat concludes that the disease of the Vine is not caused by an *Acarus*; that the hypothesis according to which the origin of the evil is attributed to the *Oidium Tuckeri*, is that which best agrees with facts. The renovation of the Vines, as it is practised in many vineyards in the department of Marne, is the most proper mode of culture for preventing the disease; and the mode of layering recommended by M. Prangé will doubtless give good results. The French Vines which have been least affected belong to the group of Cots and to that of the Sauvignons.

From the Genesee Farmer, for August.

Notes on Strawberries.

For the benefit of those of the readers of the *Farmer* who are desirous of information on fruits, we jot down, while fresh on the mind, the result of another year's experience.

First among the fruits of the season comes the *strawberry*. The culture of this fruit is every year attracting more attention; around Rochester it is assuming considerable importance; several large market plantations are already pouring in their abundance. The prospect is that Rochester will be soon, if it be not already, the best supplied town in the U. States with this delicious fruit. We are quite confident that *now*, in point of quality, the strawberries of the Rochester markets compare favorably with those of other places; but there is yet great room for improvement. Our growers generally take good care of their plantations the first or second year, and produce splendid crops; but the third, and after, the beds get old, the ground all covered, and the fruit runs down to the miserable market size. But purchasers are learning to buy and eat, as we learn to cultivate; they are becoming more difficult to please and more discriminating in their prices, so that by and by cultivators will discover that it will not pay to be slovenly.

Cincinnati has almost a "world-wide" strawberry fame. Her cultivators have penetrated so deeply into its interesting philosophy, that the most learned among the modern Athenians, with all their pomological wisdom, can not get along without an occasional lecture from them. They have been *pioneers* in the extensive culture of the strawberry, and have promulgated, in the face of stern opposition, some wholesome truths in regard to "stamens and pistils," now very generally carried into practice. But, judging from samples sent this way the present season, and from reports of eye-witnesses, their strawberries are far behind those of Rochester, in point of size and beauty at least. We have been looking over the report of the fruit committee on their exhibition of the 3d and 4th of June last, and find that *McAvoy's Superior*, that last year received Mr. Longworth's premium of \$100, has been again awarded the first premium as the best variety exhibited. *Schniecke's Pistillate* is highly spoken of, and many new promising varieties are announced.

The display made by the *Genesee Valley Horticultural Society* on the 25th and 26th of June last, has perhaps never been surpassed, if equalled, in this country. The *Pardee* *Esq.* of Palmyra, exhibited

about forty varieties; several others, from twelve to twenty varieties each. From among these, the fruit committee, consisting of practical cultivators and critical judges, awarded both the first and second premiums to *Burr's New Pine*, "placing flavor and productiveness before size."

This would seem to answer the question, What is the best strawberry grown around Rochester? For several years—indeed, ever since its introduction—the *Burr's New Pine* has been acknowledged to be one of the finest flavored fruits that has been grown or exhibited here. No fruit ever acquired such a popularity in so short a time. But it is worthy of it. The plant is hardy and productive; the fruit large, handsome, and good. The fruit committee of the *Albany and Rensselaer Hort. Society* awarded to it the first premium both last year and this. The report this year reads thus:

"For the best and finest flavored variety, to Joel Rathbone, for *Burr's New Pine*—beautiful specimens—\$2.

"For the second best and second finest flavored variety, to C. P. Williams, for *Hovey's Seedling*—very large and beautiful specimens—\$1.

"The committee, in awarding this premium, wish to remark, that notwithstanding they think the flavor of *Burr's New Pine* more delicate and delicious than that of any other variety exhibited, still it is not considered by them as beautiful, as hardy, or as prolific, as the *Hovey's Seedling*, and consequently not so desirable for cultivation on a large scale."

At Rochester the *New Pine* is generally considered more productive than *Hovey's*. We have not seen a crop that would form an exception to this.

The *Large Early Scarlet* is another sort that stands well with the growers here; it never disappoints. Our committee report it "early, productive, and a valuable fertilizer." We have never known it to fail to yield a good crop, and it is patient under bad treatment—doing well where others would die out. If we were to be confined to one variety, we should venture to choose this.

Hovey's Seedling is popular here and everywhere, on account of its great size and beauty. In size especially it surpasses all others except the *British Queen*, but it is by no means a great bearer in the gardens of this part of the country, whatever it may be elsewhere. It is more variable in this respect, too, than many others. This season the crop here has not been so good as usual. We went some twenty-five miles almost on purpose to see a bed of this variety, from which great things were expected, but we found it a total failure. We saw a large plantation of the most luxuriant plants, rejoicing in the most generous treatment, but not a perfect berry was to be seen. The cultivator is renowned in the art of producing wonderfully large strawberries, but this time he made a sad failure. He is said to belong to the "old school," and is therefore an unbeliever in "stamens and pistils"—the necessity of providing a fertilizer. This must be the cause of his failure; and it has probably cured him of his unbelief, for we saw where fresh rows of staminate flowered plants had been not long planted near the *Hovey's*. We think if he had planted his fertilizers at the proper time, he would have had really a model strawberry bed.

The *Boston Pine* (*Hovey's*) is falling in estimation here. It is a prolific, good variety, but needs good soil and first rate cultivation. When the plants grow old, and the ground nearly covered with runners, it is worthless. But it is worth good culture; and its falling off is more the fault of our cultivators than of the plant. It requires to be kept in "hills," free from runners, and in rich soil.

Burr's Rival Hudson is valued here as being very

productive, and particularly good for preserving.—*Burr's Ohio Mammoth* is a very large and productive variety, light colored like the *New Pine*, but of rather indifferent flavor. *Iowa*—medium size, a great bearer, and of medium flavor; plant hardy and vigorous. This is used by some as a fertilizer, and answers well for this purpose; but for this region we prefer the *Large Early Scarlet*. *Lizzie Randolph* is a large, handsome berry; plants vigorous, and bear well; but, as far as we have seen, of poor flavor and quality. *Black Prince* generally bears an excellent crop with us. Many admire its peculiar, rich, mahogany color. The flavor this season, when fully ripe, was fine. On the whole, we put this among the best sorts. We see it has figured largely at the Kentucky exhibitions. *Bishop's Orange* and *Crimson Cone* are two old varieties that always yield well, and the fruit is of good quality; size medium. *Burr's Scarlet Melting* is a medium sized, tender fruit, and an immense bearer. *Jenny's Seedling* is a large, fine variety, that we think will prove valuable.

British Queen.—This magnificent English fruit, the queen of all strawberries, does not succeed well in this country; we have not seen a good specimen this year. It is almost abandoned; but we learn from the *Horticulturist* for July, that Dr. Hull, of Newburgh, has succeeded in raising a magnificent crop.—Mr. Downing says, "much the finest flavored and most beautiful large strawberries that he has seen grown in this country. The color is darker, and they appear to have attained a perfection of quality never reached in England." We would cheerfully travel from Rochester to Newburgh to see better "*British Queens*" than we have seen in England.

Our seedling *Genesee* has sustained itself well; the crop this season was the best on our grounds. We know of no other variety that shows better in the bed; the fruit is so uniform, of a fine, clear, red color, and stands well up. It must become a valuable market sort, deficient in fine flavor.

Monroe Scarlet and *Orange Prolific* are both valuable seedlings of ours, great bearers and hardy. Our neighbors, Messrs. Bissell & Hooker, have also some seedlings that promise well.

We imported, last season, some six or eight famous new English sorts, but none of them have yet produced a crop to judge from or pass an opinion upon, except the *Birton Pine*. This is a large, beautiful, high flavored berry, exceedingly fragrant; white, slightly tinged with rose. It bears well, and is really a novel and interesting acquisition.

If we live till next year, we hope to be able to record successful results from *Walker's Seedling*, *Moyamensing*, *McAvoy's No. 1* and *No. 12*, *Schneike's Hermaphrodite*, and many other native and foreign sorts that we shall have in a full bearing state.

NOTICING that Mr. Southworth, of Penfield, (who you will remember was awarded our Society's first premium for *Burr's New Pine* strawberry,) was bringing large quantities of strawberries daily to market, I requested him to report his success in his first attempt at raising this fine fruit. His land is of a sandy loam, and he says that the frost never throws out the roots, by which they so often perish. Last season he planted out five-eighths of an acre of the vines of *Early Scarlet*, *Hovey's Seedling*, *Burr's New Pine*, and *Alpine*. His *Scarlets* produced early and well, and his entire crop he estimated at 2000 quarts, which he sold in our market at \$265. He has taken up his *Alpine*, and planted the same ground and half an acre with *Burr's New Pine*, which he says bears what the *Hoveys* do.—JAS. H. WATTS, in Gen.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.

OFF TO THE STATE FAIR!—This number of our paper is issued 2 or 3 days before its date on account of the Fair. This will account for the omission of several articles designed for its columns.

We shall expect to see a large portion of our readers assembled at Cleveland, as we are sure there will be an immense gathering of the enterprising and intelligent farmers of Ohio, with such a display of their products as has not been equalled. We hope the skies may be propitious, and that nothing may occur to mar the success and enjoyment of the occasion.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—The C. C. & C. R. R. Co. announce that they will run three trains each way daily, between Columbus and Cincinnati—at the same hours as heretofore, only adding passenger cars to the freight train, as follows:

1. *Mail Train* leaves Columbus at 6 A. M., stopping at all the intermediate places, and arrives at Cleveland at 1, P. M.

2. *Express Train* leaves Columbus at 11.40, A. M.—only taking Fair passengers from and to Columbus and Shelby, to accommodate passengers from the other railroads, and arrives at Cleveland at 5.25 P. M.

3. *Freight and Passenger Train* leaves Columbus at 8.30, P. M., stopping at intermediate places and arrives at Cleveland at 8, A. M.

Returning, the mail train leaves Cleveland at 2.30, P. M., and arrives at Columbus at 9.30. *Express* leaves at 11, A. M., arrives at Columbus at 5, P. M. *Freight and Pass.* leaves at 6.30, P. M., arrives at Columbus at 5, A. M. The time of passing each place on the line is the same for each train as has been heretofore.

The rate of fare from the 13th to the 18th of Sept. inclusive, to Cleveland and back, is half the usual first class fare. The agents at each station are furnished with tickets for the occasion, and passengers must procure tickets before going aboard the cars. Stock and other articles for exhibition, carried free, as stated in our last number.

A **MASS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION** is announced to be held during the days of the Fair at Cleveland, at which distinguished speakers from abroad will be present.

The city council of Cleveland have enacted that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold within 80 rods of the new grounds during the Fair.

✂ Lewis F. Allen, J. M. Sherwood, C. Lee, J. A. McElvain, T. S. Faxon, and J. Butterfield are the delegates appointed by the New York State Agricultural Society to attend the Ohio State Fair. Can anybody inform us who are the delegates from Ohio to the New York and other State Fairs?

We notice in the large show bills relating to the Fair, the name of S. MEDARY is omitted from the list of members of the State Board. Perhaps this is an oversight of the printers, as we have no record of his resignation, but the Board have no proceedings of late.

OHIO LEADS THE MARCH!—We have added ten or a dozen more to our list of Agricultural Fairs in this State; and several we believe are still not reported—making in all SIXTY or more! Nearly double the number announced in New York, which is the next in strength, and four times as many as in any other State in the Union. WELL DONE OHIO!

Slow.—The Indiana Farmer for Sept. 1, in giving a list of State and County Fairs, names about fifty in New York and other States, but *only one* in Ohio. Put on your specs, brother HOLLOWAY!

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR is said to have been very largely attended, and the show of farm stock, especially of horses and sheep, was exceedingly fine. Wm. H. Seward delivered the address.

✂ We learn that several fine Morgan, and other Horses, from the East, are to be exhibited at the State Fair at Cleveland.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR is to be held (Oct. 7 and 8,) at the grounds recently purchased by the Society, called "East Wood"—about two miles east of Columbus. We trust the farmers of the Capital county will do themselves credit on the occasion. A meeting of the friends of the Society is to be held in this city on the 25th inst.

Mr. BATEHAM has promised to address the farmers of Preble county at their Fair next month—though he insists that public speaking is not in the line of his business or training.

The Col. has just returned from a visit and a talk with the farmers at the Medina county Fair. No room for comments.

✂ The time for holding the Clinton county Fair has been postponed one week—to October 14, 15, and 16.

✂ The exhibition of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute will open on Wednesday, the sixth day of October, at Cincinnati.

A REPORT of the premiums awarded at the New York trial of Reapers and other machines has not yet been published. The premiums were to have been awarded at the State Fair at Utica, the past week. We notice that very favorable mention is made in the papers of *Burrall's* and one or two other Reapers which were not present at the Ohio trial.

REAPING MACHINES IN ENGLAND.—It is stated that 1500 reaping machines have been made and sold in England during the past year—a majority of them were of Hussey's pattern.

THE HORTICULTURIST, for September, contains the announcement that no suspension of the work will ensue from the loss of its lamented editor. It will be conducted by the publisher, Luther Tucker, Esq., until suitable arrangements can be made.

STRAWBERRIES should be planted this month, if the ground is not too dry; and if not done before the middle of October we prefer to wait till spring. After planting in the fall the surface of the ground should be covered an inch thick with tan-bark or saw-dust. See article, in another column, on varieties, &c.

A GOOD COW.—A correspondent informs us of a half Durham cow, belonging to J. A. JOHNSON, of Blanchester, Clinton county, from which has been made 48 lbs. good butter in 21 days; the cow having only pasture feed. This is decidedly better than the cow of our Miami friend.

State Fairs for 1852.

nt, at Rutland	Sept.	1, 2, 3
r & Mech. Association, Eminence,		
ry county.....	Oct.	5, 6, 7
ork, at Utica.....	Sept.	7, 8, 9, 10
omological Congress, at Philadelphia	"	15, 16, 17
t Cleveland.....	"	22, 23, 24
an, at Detroit.....	"	21 to 24
t West, at Toronto.....	"	19, 20, 21
t at Indianapolis.....	October	20, 21, 22
lvania, at Lancaster.....	"	6, 7, 8
asin, at Milwaukee.....	"	6, 7, 8
ampshire.....	"	18 to 23
a.....	"	26, 27, 28, 29
nd, at Baltimore.....	"	5
an Institute, at New York.....	"	19, 20, 21
" Exhibition of Stock...	"	

County Agricultural Fairs in Ohio for 1852.

nd, - - - Hayesville, - -	Sept. 30 & Oct. 1.
s, - - - Athens, - -	October 14, 15.
bula, - - - Jefferson, - -	September 28, 29.
nt, - - - St. Clairsville, -	October 19, 20.
, - - - Hamilton, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
, - - - Georgetown, - -	October 6, 7, 8.
ll, - - - Carrollton, - -	October 19, 20.
& Madison, London, - -	October 6, 7, 8.
ont, - - - Batavia, - -	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
n, - - - Wilmington, - -	October 14, 15, 16.
cton, - - - Coshocton, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
paign, - - - Urbana, - -	October 13, 14.
ibiana, - - - New Lisbon, -	October 13, 14.
oga, - - - Cleveland, - -	October 6, 7.
ord, - - - Bucyrus, - -	October 14, 15.
lin, - - - Columbus, - -	October 7, 8.
ld, - - - Lancaster, - -	October 14, 15.
, - - - Gallipolis, - -	October 21, 22.
a, - - - Burton, - -	September 7 & 8.
e, - - - Xenia, - -	October 13, 14, 15.
sey, - - - Cambridge, - -	October 14, 15.
ock, - - - Findlay, - -	October 15, 16.
ab, - - - Millersburg, - -	October 14, 15.
and Erie, Norwalk, - -	October 5, 6, 7.
, - - - Kenton, - -	September 29, 30.
nd, - - - Hillsborough, -	September 21, 22.
on, - - - Steubenville, -	October 14, 15.
, - - - Mt. Vernon, - -	September 29, 30.
g, - - - Newark, - -	October 14, 15.
, - - - Elyria, - -	October 6, 7.
, - - - Bellefontaine, -	October 5, 6, 7.
, - - - Troy, - -	October 21, 22.
igum, - - - Putnam, - -	October 14, 15.
ing, - - - Canfield, - -	October 5, 6.
a, - - - Medina, - -	September 8, 9.
, - - - Rock Spr'g Hotel,	September 30.
r, - - - Celina, - -	October 28.
v, - - - - - - -	October 5, 6.
e, - - - Woodsfield, - -	October 7, 8.
omery, - - - Dayton, - -	October 5.
n, - - - McConnellsville,	October 5, 6.
, - - - Eaton, - -	Oct. 15.
, - - - Somersset, - -	October 8, 9.
e, - - - Ravenna, - -	September 29, 30.
nd, - - - Mansfield, - -	September 23, 24.
, - - - Chillicothe, - -	October 8, 9.
, - - - Tiffin, - -	Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
, - - - Sidney, - -	September 28, 29.
, - - - Canton, - -	October 7, 8.
it, - - - - - - -	October 6 & 7.
, - - - Portsmouth, - -	October 7, 8.
ull, - - - Warren, - -	September 8, 9.
awas, - - - Canal Dover, -	October 14, 15.
, - - - Marysville, - -	October 21.
, - - - McArthur, - -	October 5.
ngton, - - - Marietta, - -	October 14, 15.
, - - - Wooster, - -	October 5, 6.
, - - - Perrysburg, - -	October 6, 7.
n, - - - Lebanon, - -	September 22, 23.

List of New Patents,

Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to
August 24th, 1852.

[FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.]

Ox YOKES—By Ezra Hough, of St. Johnsville, N. Y.: I do not claim the slides, independently of their connection, as they have been previously used; but I claim the connecting of the slide, in which the bows are secured by means of the chains and rods, the chains passing over the pulleys, by which neither of the slides nor bows can be moved laterally without communicating a corresponding opposite motion to the other, thus keeping the oxen at all times at equal distances from the centre of the yoke, the chains, rods, and pulley arranged as described, or in any other manner substantially the same.

SCYTHE FASTENINGS—By Alpheus Kimball, of Fitchburg, Mass.: I claim to make the fastening bolt of the toe act against the side of the toe, or laterally against the shank, in combination with making it, or the bolt and shank, with the peculiar curved projection and recess, and the flattened face stirrup, or confining contrivance of the heel of the shank, so as to allow of the lateral position of the heel being changed or varied, as specified, whereby the angle of the shank part of the snath and of the blade, may not only be varied to any extent within certain limits, but the toe of the shank, as usually made, confined down by other means than that which operates to secure the shank (at its heel) to the snath.

CIDER MILLS—By Jarvis Case, of Selma, Ohio: I claim the employment of the revolving crushing cylinder or roller, with grooves cut in its periphery, the movable feeding slats or radial cogs, the eccentric rings or plates, and the scrapers, the whole being constructed, arranged and operating in the manner substantially for the purpose set forth.

GRAIN AND GRASS HARVESTERS—By Daniel Fitzgerald & J. H. Smith, of New York City: We claim, first, the construction of the floor in the centre, upon which a man may stand to gather the grain.

Second, the construction of the rim, to which the knives are attached, for the purpose of giving the butts of the grain a bed to stand upon, while being carried through the channel to the centre.

Third, the constructing a spiral channel within the guards, for the purpose of gathering the grain within the central space.

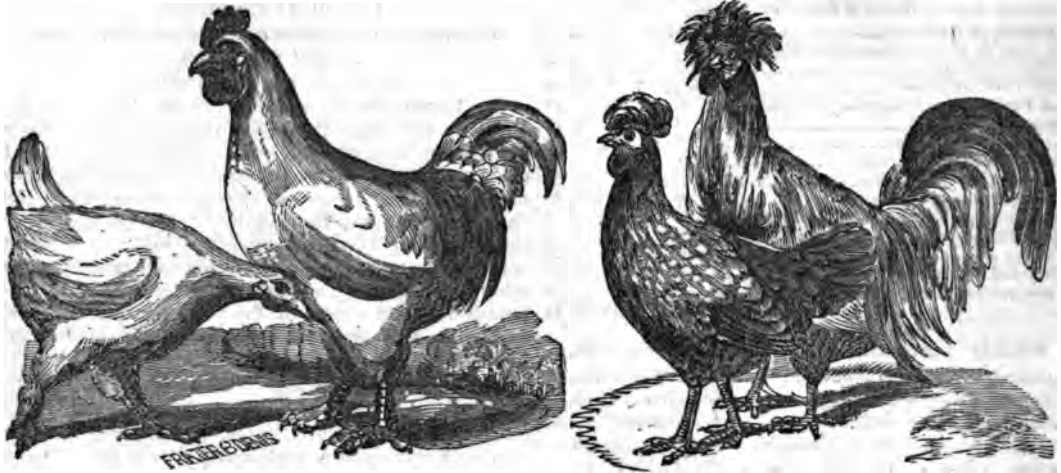
COMPOSITIONS FOR PRESERVING BUTTER—By L. De Coru, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the preservation of fresh butter, for any length of time, as described, using for that purpose the aforesaid chemical compound, or its equivalent, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

NECK YOKE OF HORSES—By C. L. Rawdon, of Bristol, Ohio: I claim the spiral springs, operated by the rods giving extension and contraction to the yoke, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

CHURNS—By Rufus Maxwell, of Lewis County, Va.: I claim, first, the forcing of the milk through a rack, by revolving the churn in an orbit, without turning it on axis.

Second, the bow and rods connected together as described.

FLAXSEED—Upwards of 75,000 bushels of flaxseed have been brought to this market within the last three weeks. The new crop of seed is abundant and the quality good. The ruling price at this date is 87 cents per bushel. From present prospects, it is believed that not less than a quarter of a million of dollars will be paid for flaxseed at this point, during the present season. Nearly all the seed brought here is used by our manufacturers.—*Dayton Gaz.*



Poultry Shows at Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Our friend, P. MELENDY, Esq., of Mount Healthy, informs us that that there will be a fine display of fancy poultry, from around Cincinnati, at the State Fair. We also learn that quite a number of amateurs, from Portage and other Counties on the Reserve, will be on hand with tall specimens of *Shanghaes*, *Cochin Chinas*, *Chittagongs*, &c.; and several breeders from other States, bordering on Lake Erie, have promised to be present. It has been suggested that a meeting of Poultry Fanciers should be held during the Fair, to take measures for a State Poultry Exhibition in Ohio, the present fall.

Mr. MELENDY informs us that the "Western Poultry Association" now numbers about 300 members, and that their fall exhibition will be held at Cincinnati, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of October. Having been honored with an election to honorary membership, we shall, of course, be on hand with the loudest crower from our domain!

The New England Poultry Society held their Fourth Annual Exhibition at Boston the past week. It was expected to be a very grand affair, as the *hen fever* rages without abatement in those parts. The New England Cultivator speaks of roosters weighing nearly 13 lbs. and hens 10 lbs., and selling at about the same price each as is paid for first rate cows!

Mr. FREEMAN, of Schoolcraft, Michigan, in a recent

communication to the Ohio Farmer, speaking of different breeds of poultry, says: "I am becoming more and more in favor of the Cochin China fowl as layers, setters and mothers. The chicks are hardy, but do not grow as fast as the Shanghaes."

"I have no cocks that are old enough and in proper condition to weigh to show the weight of the breed."

"However you desire information for your readers, and I will give you the weight of some of mine, and if any breeder can beat them under the same circumstances, please let me know and I will pay a big price for some of the stock."

"Shanghae cock, eleven months old, 9½ pounds. Shanghae pullet of same litter, seven pounds and eleven ounces. This pullet hatched a litter of chicks ten days since, and is now laying daily. Shanghae cock chick, 3 months old to a day, weighs four pounds eight ounces, seven others of same litter quite as large. These chicks are closely yarded, which affects their growth, and causes them to break down on their legs. I find some younger ones, running out, are gaining on them in size and hardness."

"Should I be deprived of the blooded fowls, be assured I would not bother with the Dung hill stock. I am every day more convinced of the great superiority of improved poultry."

From Allen's Rural Architecture.

Ventilation of Houses.

PURE AIR, and enough of it, is the cheapest blessing one can enjoy; and to deny one's self so indispensable an element of good health, is little short of criminal neglect, or the sheerest folly. Yet thousands who build at much needless expense, for the protection of their health and that of their families, as they allege, and no doubt suppose, by neglecting the simplest of all contrivances, in the work of ventilation, invite disease and infirmity, from the very pains they so unwittingly take to ward off such afflictions.

A man, be he farmer or of other profession, finding himself prosperous in life, sets about the very sensible business of building a house for his own accommodation. Looking back, perhaps, to the days of his boyhood, in a severe climate, he remembers the not very highly-finished tenement of his father, and the wide, open fireplace which, with its well piled logs, was scarcely able to warm the large living-room, where the family were wont to huddle in winter. He possibly remembers, with shivering sympathy, the sprinkling of snow which he was accustomed to find upon his bed as he awoke in the morning, that had found its way

SHAPE OF A SCYTHE.—H. CHAPIN, of Medina county, objects to the shape of a scythe as indicated by a circle upon a wall with chalk in the hand. (See O. Cult. Aug. 1, p. 229.) He says: "I think they should be more crooked towards the point, and straighter at the heel than they usually are. The point has further to travel, and unless more crooked than the heel, it has more than an equal share of the grass to cut. The scythe should be so formed, hung, and swung, as that the heel part will cut the greater part of the right hand two-thirds of the swath, and the point the left third."

THOROUGH-BRED HOGS.—We have a communication from ISAAC TODD, of Wakeman, Huron County, in which he informs us that he has choice breeds of hogs of several varieties, which he calls Norfolk, Fine Rind, Orterdale, and Byfield, which have been bred from stock imported from Europe twenty years ago, and kept pure.

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY JOURNAL having completed its first year, has suspended. We are sorry for this, as Dr. DADD furnished a good Journal, and such a work ought to be kept up.

through the frail casing of his chamber window—but in the midst of all which he grew up with a vigorous constitution, a strong arm, and a determined spirit. He is resolved that his children shall encounter no such hardships, and that himself and his excellent helpmate shall suffer no such inconvenience as his own parents had done, who now perhaps, are enjoying a strong and serene old age, in their old-fashioned, yet to them not uncomfortable tenement. He therefore determines to have a snug, close house, where the cold cannot penetrate. He employs all his ingenuity to make every joint an air-tight fit; the doors must swing to an air-tight joint; the windows set into air-tight frames; and to perfect the catalogue of his comforts, an air-tight stove is introduced into every occupied room which, perchance, if he can afford it, are further warmed and poisoned by the heated flues of an air-tight furnace in his air-tight cellar. In short, it is an air-tight concern throughout. His family breathe an air-tight atmosphere; they eat their food cooked in an "air-tight kitchen witch," of the latest "premium pattern;" and thus they start, father, mother, children, all on the high road—if persisted in—to a galloping consumption, which sooner or later conducts them to an air-tight dwelling, not soon to be changed. If such melancholy catastrophe be avoided, colds, catarrhs, headaches, and all sorts of bodily afflictions shortly make their appearance, and they wonder what is the matter! They live so snug! their house is so warm! they sleep so comfortable! how can it be? True, in the morning the air of their sleeping-rooms feels close, but then if a window is opened it will chill the rooms, and that will give them colds. What *can* be the matter! The poor creatures never dream that they have been breathing, for hour after hour, decomposed air, charged with poisonous gases, which cannot escape through the tight walls, or over the tight windows, or through the tight stoves, and thus they keep on in the sure course to infirmity, disease and premature death—all for the want of a little ventilation! Better, indeed, that instead of all this painstaking, a pane were knocked out of every window, or a panel out of every door in the house.

We are not disposed to talk about cellar furnaces for heating a farmer's house. They have little to do in the farmer's inventory of goods at all, unless it be to give warmth to the hall—and even then a snug box stove, with its pipe passing into the nearest chimney is, in most cases, the better appendage. Fuel is usually abundant with the farmer; and where so, its benefits are much better dispensed in open stoves or fireplaces, than in heating furnaces or "air-tights."

* * * A farmer's house should look hospitable as well as *be* hospitable, both outside and in; and the broadest, most cheerful look of hospitality within doors, in cold weather, is an *open* fire in the chimney fireplace, with the blazing wood upon it. There is no *mistake* about it. It thaws you out, if cold; it stirs you up, if drooping; and is the welcome, winning introduction to the good cheer that is to follow.

* * * To be perfect in its ventilation, every room in the house, even to the closets, should be so arranged that a current of air *may* pass through, to keep it pure and dry. In living rooms, fresh air in sufficient quantity may usually be admitted through the doors. In sleeping rooms and closets, when doors may not be left open, one or more of the lower panels of the door may be filled by a rolling blind, opening more or less, at pleasure; or a square or oblong opening for that purpose, may be left in the base board, at the floor, and covered by a wire netting. And in all rooms, living apartments, as well as these, an opening of at least sixty-four square inches should be made in the wall, near the ceiling, and leading into an air flue, to pass

into the garret. Such opening may be filled by a rolling blind, or wire screen, as below, and closed or kept open at pleasure. Some builders prefer an air register to be placed in the chimney, over the fireplace or stove, near the ceiling; but the liability to annoyance, by smoke escaping through it into the room, if not thoroughly done, is an objection to this latter method, and the other may be made, in its construction, rather ornamental than otherwise, in appearance. All such details as these should be planned when the building is commenced, so that the several flues may be provided as the building proceeds. In a stone or brick house, a small space may be left in the walls, against which these air registers may be required; and for inner rooms, or closets, they may pass off into the openings of the partitions, and so up into the garret; from which apertures of escape may be left, or made at the gables, under the roof, or by a blind in a window.

For the admission of air to the first floor of the house, a special opening through the walls, for that purpose, can hardly be necessary, as the doors leading outside are usually opened often enough for such object. One of the best ventilated houses we have ever seen, is that owned and occupied by Samuel Cloon, Esq., of Cincinnati. It is situated on his farm, three miles out of the city, and in its fine architectural appearance and finished appointments, as a rural residence and first-class farm house, is not often excelled. Every closet is ventilated through rolling blinds in the door panels; and foul air, either admitted or created within them, is passed off at once by flues near the ceiling overhead, passing into conductors leading off through the garret.

Where chambers are carried into the roof of a house, to any extent, they are sometimes incommoded by the summer heat which penetrates them, conducted by the chamber ceiling overhead. This heat can best be obviated by inserting a small window at each opposite peak of the garret, by which the outside air can circulate through, above the chambers, and so pass off the heated air, which will continually ascend. All this is a simple matter, for which any builder can provide, without particular expense or trouble.

ANOTHER RAT TRAP.—Mr. John I. Vedder, of Schenectady, N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for a new and improved rat trap, one, it is said by some, that will make the rats scarce, wherever used. This rat trap not only makes the rat catch himself, but drown himself at the same time; and more than that, he adds rat murder to suicide—for in the act of nipping his own fate, he re-sets the trap for another rat, without so much as leaving a solitary warning, like that which used to be on the old Schenectady canal packet, viz: "Passengers are requested not to stand on deck under the penalty of being knocked down, killed, and drowned by the bridges."—*Soil of the South*.

MOISTURE BY DEEP PLOWING.—P. Morris says, in the *Farm Journal*, that he broke up a stiff sod for corn with a heavy plow drawn by four oxen. A subsoil plow, followed, running down six or seven inches deeper. The whole work was so thoroughly performed, that a stick could be thrust down into the loose earth, in almost any part of the field, to a depth of fifteen inches. The summer was excessively dry, pastures were burnt and bare, and tillage crops suffered severely. But the corn on the subsoiled land continued green and luxuriant throughout the season.

GOOD WHEAT.—T. J. MOORE, near this place, sowed last fall, seven bushels of blue chaff wheat, and cut this harvest, 240 shocks—each shock making a bushel. This is really a specimen of good farming.—*Trawas Advocate*.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Our Correspondents.

We are grateful to our correspondents for the interest they manifest in sustaining our department of the *Cultivator*. Scarcely a thought is expressed by one writer but meets a response from some other one, which she is also tempted to express, and thus the benefit is doubled. We hope many will follow the example of J. L., in the present number, and give us their own and their friend's experience in preserving, pickling, cooking, &c. Mrs. Naish, who has again contributed a graceful and truthful poem to our columns, we had the pleasure of meeting while in England the past year, and her acquaintance we value highly. She is a highly intelligent and educated member of the society of Friends, and her labors for the cause of peace are indefatigable.

Immediately after the present number of this paper is issued, we shall leave home to visit Cleveland and attend the State Fair, where our friends who wish, can find us at Mr. John Stair's, on Pittsburgh street.

Mrs. Gage, we are happy to learn, is also intending to be present at the Fair.

Attendance of Ladies at Fairs.

All who have been in the habit of attending either State or county Fairs, know that the number of women in attendance always bears but a small ratio to that of men. We know it is often difficult for both parents to leave home at the same time, yet we fear they too often give such excuses as this: this exhibition will profit our husbands, sons and brothers more than it would us, and we should be a trouble and hindrance to them if we should go, besides adding to the cost. We hope every husband and father will be slow to offer such, or any objections.

We believe it does profit women as much as men. They need the relaxation and rest from labor and care. Without it they become desponding, fault-finding and sickly, and prematurely old and feeble. An occasional entry into the busy world about us quickens and enlarges our minds and prepares us for more vigorous mental and physical action.

Then, too, by comparing the articles exhibited with those of our own production, or which we use, whether appertaining to the house, dairy, or farm, we see wherein we can improve our own; we see many valuable things which we can imitate; we learn to select the best articles when purchasing, and we glean many new ideas and thoughts which we can afterwards develop in our leisure hours, and which will afford useful subjects for conversation with friends or stories for the children.

You may find that articles of your own are equal or superior to those exhibited, and you will remember it all you are next solicited to furnish something for the county Fairs. You may find that you already have superior methods of accomplishing certain things, and when you can impart your knowledge to others through the *Cultivator* or other papers. The expense of traveling is now slight compared with that of former times, and together you have labored, and together, it seems appropriate, you should enjoy the fruits of your labor. Your male friends will no doubt be happy to devote a part of their time to accompanying you about the grounds and explaining the various machines, &c., and some of the time you can release them by joining some female friends and looking about independently.

We would suggest, in addition to what we have already said, that as beautiful as are the bed-quilts, the

ments which should be examined. We love to visit and examine the fruit, the implements of household labor and the farm utensils, the machinery, the horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, and we doubt not you will also be.

Educational Conventions.

The American Educational Association convened at Newark, N. J., on the 10th of last month and continued in session four days, discussing some of the most important questions connected with the education of youth, among which were—the character and amount of education appropriate for women, and whether the sexes should be educated separately or together. The result of such discussions cannot fail to be beneficial in all parts of our Union.

Contemporaneously with the sessions of this Association, a number of ladies, chiefly practical educators from different parts of the country, held private meetings for the purpose of discussing important questions in regard to the education of their own sex. All these movements are encouraging tokens of a more general and enlarged education for American youth.

As the most of our readers have long loved the writings of Mrs. Tracy (now Mrs. Cutler) we are sure they must feel a deep personal interest in her, which will be gratified by the following glimpse at her inner life:

Letter from Mrs. Tracy Cutler.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM: The packing of trunks, the kindly greeting of old neighbors and friends, long dearly cherished, is at last suspended by the quiet pall of Saturday evening, and I am at leisure to sit down and hold my accustomed intercourse with you and your pleasant circle of friends, the readers of and contributors to the columns of the *Cultivator*, and to return my most cordial thanks for the many kind greetings and kinder wishes with which I have been welcomed back to my native land.

It would be quite impossible to describe the amount and kind of enjoyment, which, during the past year, has been mine in my wanderings through foreign lands. I felt that I was working out a problem for woman. I had been left a widow, with no wealth but the blessing of a devoted heart, and the mental culture, and the high aspirations which he had ever encouraged. I had been in the highest and fullest sense of the word, a companion. He had never read a volume or pursued a study after our marriage that he did not share with me. He had tried to inspire me with a passion for excellence in all things, and though I was but an imperfect scholar, and failed of attaining that high standard to which he ever pointed, still I made some progress, so that when I returned, like Naomi, to the home of my kindred, my capacity for usefulness had been increased, and my appreciation of human relations widely enlarged.

Had I been treated as a being of an inferior order, my opinions set at naught, and my sphere of observation and thought narrowed down to that commonly allotted to women, I feel that my life would have lost half its value, so far as my own individual happiness was concerned; nor do I believe that I should have been more faithful in the discharge of the humblest duties of domestic life. Often in the up-hill struggle to secure an independent position for myself and children, have I recalled the early training of my married life, and felt that it, combined with the thorough common school discipline of my childhood, had been of more value to me than thousands invested in bank stock, because, it had, to some extent, put me in possession of my own powers, and I could use them for pleasure or profit as I saw fit. Thus far I have been sustained through a course that once I could

not have believed myself capable of following out, even with the degree of success that has attended me. Now, the once broken domestic circle has been repaired, and my heart, like every human heart, imperfect when alone, feels that a higher and fuller life lies before it than it has struggled through during the nine years that have just elapsed. But this can only be by the discharge of all life's duties in the highest and purest manner possible.

But pardon the egotism that has made me speak so much of self. And yet, how could I do otherwise, since "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Here I am, in the midst of scenes that recall the past, with all the images that have floated either distinctly or dimly through its now shadowy regions. Here is the spot where twenty-one autumns since, the forest sanctuary was invaded, and an humble cabin reared. Here, when I was left desolate I found that most sacred of all shelters, a father's home, and felt his shielding arms thrown around me and my fatherless babes. Here still stands the little cabin that he erected so that I might feel that my home was inviolable, and to its humble roof the angels of love, and hope, and patience, often came and ministered to the lowly ones sheltered beneath it.

Now I go forth again, with the hope of affording a higher discipline to the capacities of my children, and a still wider sphere for myself. Wonder not, then that I am full of self—that my heart goes out in one earnest prayer—one constant yearning, that in whatever spot we build our humble home, those angels will still follow and encourage and sustain us. There are seasons when retrospect is inevitable. This is one. I follow my own spirit in its gradual unfoldings, marking how it first gained strength for this and that pursuit, till I find myself in a foreign land, revelling in the works of those old artists, who have for ages stood as the teachers of the world; I feel their spirits looking down into mine, and enabling me to understand and appreciate, in some humble degree, their mighty conceptions, and I raise my heart in gratitude to God, that he had led me through the discipline of forest life and turned my soul within, before he brought me forth to meet the trials and temptations of the world.

To study our own inner lives, and learn all the hidden springs that control the spirit, will prove a high school to every earnest nature. Feeling this, and desiring most earnestly that my powers may all be subject to the purest discipline, I rejoice in the prospect of the life that is now opening before me. And may the high responsibilities that rest upon us all as American women, lead all of our circle to seek for themselves and their families the highest attainable moral and intellectual culture. This harmonizes with all our interests. Self is served, humanity is served, and the beneficent Creator, and the living Redeemer are honored, so that we may at the same time rejoice in the life that now is and that which is to come.

H. M. T. C.

Rochester, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1852.

Valuable Receipts, by a New Contributor.

AUNT FANNY'S ELDERBERRY PIE—GRAPE PIE AND JELLY—QUINCE PRESERVES AND JELLY—FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

Mrs. Bateham: The berries upon an elderberry bush which grows beside my flower garden, and is valued along with its contents, remind me of a few things I had intended to say some time since, after reading the communication of *Mrs. GAGE*, in which she spoke of elderberry pie.

We heard gladly enough last summer, during the general scarcity of fruit, that "elderberries would make an excellent pie." Some were soon obtained

and used; but not eaten quite so hastily—something was wanting. Upon cutting a pie partly made of grapes, owing to a lack of berries, we accidentally discovered the other necessary ingredient—vinegar, or something acid. I am inclined to think that elderberry pie, at its best, stands the greatest chance of popularity in such seasons as last.

Necessity seems to be the mother of discovery as well as of invention. We had always heard, and believed, that grapes were not fit for pies after they had swelled to any considerable size. Being the only fruit we had last year, for continual use, we found out differently. They are excellent for this purpose at all times, but most so when about ripe. If at this stage of the fruit you make a pie in the large stove pan in which you bake bread, proportioning crust, grapes and sugar to the size of the pan, you will have a dish about equal to anything in your power to prepare. It is much superior to the small pan pie, and often adopted in large families to save time and labor. I am speaking of the Catawba or vineyard grape, the best of American grapes. Strange that any will deprive themselves of so delicious, cheap and certain a fruit.

The juice of the grape, when fully ripe, mashed out in a cup and weakened and sweetened, forms a drink much relished by some invalids. Some also like the jelly dissolved in water, but this is much inferior.

Speaking of jelly, a neighbor or two of ours, after persevering efforts, boiling again and again, setting off and finding nothing but liquid still, concluded that jelly could not be made of grapes. Not so. An aunt was found in possession of the very article, and that excellent. Her mode was (she had found a recipe somewhere) to separate the skin from the pulp, throw the former away, heat the latter to boiling, thus softening the pulp, strain through a cloth, (will then be rid of the seeds) heat the pulpy substance again and strain through a finer cloth, then to each pint of the liquid put a pint or pound of sugar, and boil until when dropped it will appear thick and sticky, or will sink in water without dissolving.

In putting up quinces she adopts a fine plan, especially for so scarce a fruit—boils the pieces of fruit, peelings, and cores all together until the former become tender, when she lifts them out for preserving, and proceeds to make a good jelly of what remains in the kettle. She has some now four years old. It is her custom to put away preserved fruit scalding hot, having the jar ready heated and filling it full.

I have seen some of the flowers grown from your premium seeds, also some from foreign seeds got from the editor of the *Genesee Farmer*. They are pretty and desirable indeed. But much as I admire them, I could not help a strong feeling of gratification, when upon inquiring of the most attractive and beautiful flower among them, I found that instead of coming from France, Germany, England, or where not, it had been transplanted into the garden, not long before, a native American wild-flower.

Yours, &c.,

JULIA LIGGETT.

Ripley, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1852.

The following receipt, furnished by *Mrs. WARDER*, of Springfield, she assures us is very superior, and if any one when ordering new furniture, will send the receipt to the cabinet-maker, or use it at home, she will find herself rewarded:

GERMAN POLISH FOR FURNITURE.—Saturate the wood of new furniture with cold drawn linseed oil—put on a coat of copal varnish, and rub down with ground pumice stone. Repeat this three or four times, when you will have a clear hard surface. Rub this with sweet oil and polish with a silk cloth and a little fine wheat flour.

Copperas in Mineral Coal—Its Effects on Rain Water.

MOUNT AIRY, August 6, 1852.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM: I have lived for the last twenty-five years, where stone coal is used very generally as fuel, and have heard house-wives, very generally, complain of its effects upon the rain water, and the difficulty of making clothes look clean and white, while compelled to use it. The usual complaint has been of the black, sooty particles deposited, and it has been thought, that when fully settled, it was not bad for the clothes. At one time, I lived for five years, in a location where a great deal of stone coal was burned, and was frequently jeered by a neighbor because my clothes looked as "Yellow as saffron," as she expressed it—while hers were very white. At that time I had a large cistern, which was seldom cleaned; she used rain water, (having a very small family,) from a hog-head, and was very careful to let the rain thoroughly wash her roof before the water was permitted to run into her cask.

After I removed to Mount Airy, we still burned some coal in winters, but none in summers, and were not in the vicinity of those that used it. We had no cistern, and caught rain water in barrels, hogsheds, &c., and had a fine opportunity for drying clothes, and they soon became purely white, except those long washed in the coal water, which could never be renewed. After a time we built a cistern, but still endeavored to have clean water, (for fresh rain water is always best,) and caught it in a hoghead, under the spout of the barn, where no stone-coal soot or dirt fell, and all went well, until this spring. The severe weather of January, froze our hoghead full of ice and burst it open. The family was large, and the same severe cold weather compelled us to keep fires all about the house. A coal cooking stove found its way into the kitchen, and all at once, we began to discover that the clothes were very yellow, and that there were yellow streaks, where the soap had not been rinsed out. I was not well enough to wash, as in times past, and laid the blame on a careless wash woman, but soon concluded it was the soap, which had been made in a somewhat rusty kettle, and fresh soap was substituted, but all would not do. In May things had come to such a pass that I concluded, like old Dinah, in Uncle Tom, to have a "clarin' up time." So, with a tub of clear cistern water, and excellent home made soap, made a fine soap-suds, and commenced whitening divers pillow cases, sheets, &c. After a week's effort in the rain, sun, and dews, heretofore infallible, my things looked worse than ever, and were gathered up, boiled, rinsed and dried; and to our utter dismay, had about the hue of a common, coarse, yellow letter wrapper. Again the soap, the tin boiler, nearly every thing was condemned, but the secret was not yet discovered.

Going into the coal house the other day, I noticed what I had seen a thousand times, but never thought of before—that some of the coal, which had been long exposed to the atmosphere, but under close cover, was incrustated with a white substance resembling salt. I touched it to my tongue, it was copperas, and then, a new idea flashed into my mind: Was not this the whole secret of the spoiled clothes, we had never till the past winter burned stone coal in our kitchen or the part of the house that supplied the cistern. Was not the deposit of soot and ashes from the room, impregnated with copperas to such an extent as to affect the clothes? Were not the spots of iron rust on shirt collars, bosoms, &c., made by rubbing strong soap directly upon those parts, setting the iron in this way, and the clothes endeavored to be whitened, actually colored, (for colored they were,) by dipping in his or her solution and drying them in the sun.

A few days since, in a company of house wives, the matter of stone coal water was discussed, and all made complaints that they had never been so troubled as this spring, and none seemed to know why. The idea suggested itself to me—never was so much coal burned as during the last cold winter and late spring; cisterns were not cleaned, till long after the usual time, and many, like my own, not cleaned at all. Now, my object in writing this, is to elicit enquiry. Will not some scientific gentleman, whose mother and sisters have staid at home and washed the shirts, while he has been studying the deep mysteries of nature, the chemical affinities of minerals, gasses, &c., give us, poor, bewildered wash-women, who must burn stone coal, and use rain water, some information? Can they not suggest for us a remedy, for I am convinced, by a few experiments, that copperas, in the stone coal, makes all the trouble.

Will not some of our young ladies, who are studying chemistry, make a practical use of their knowledge, and try to help us in this matter? It is a serious evil, and with the increasing use of stone coal, (if the evil rest there,) will become more and more troublesome. I have no theoretical knowledge of these things and my practical knowledge is limited to my own experience, but I earnestly hope this matter may be investigated.

FR. DANA GAGE.

REMARKS.—Mrs. GAGE is doubtless correct in her supposition, that copperas (sulphate of iron) exists in combination with mineral coal, after exposure to air and moisture; but we do not understand how it can affect the rain water, as we should expect that in burning the coal the heat would decompose the sulphate of iron, leaving the iron in the ashes, and liberating the sulphur in the form of gas. But we may be mistaken, and should be glad to receive an explanation and remedy from some one more versed in practical chemistry than ourself; for the subject is one of great importance.—EDITRESS.

We should agree with our correspondent that it is unnecessary cruelty to take the lives of birds and insects to fill a museum, unless *valuable instruction* could be gained by it; and even in that case we should fear the effects upon the disposition.

Cruelty in Preparing Birds and Insects for the Cabinet.

Having been a reader and admirer of Aunt Fanny's excellent letters in the Cultivator, I have been grieved to find one paragraph which seems at variance with the general tenor of her writings, and am persuaded, she only needs a gentle hint, no difference how rustic the style, to persuade her to recall what she said about the Cabinet of Curiosities she saw at Hennem Square, Pennsylvania, where she says, "What an interesting occupation it would be for our young men and maidens to get up home cabinets, and honor, through Nature, Nature's God, in all His glorious attributes and perfections." To me, it does not seem like an interesting occupation for our country youth to take the lives of so many dear little warblers, who are enjoying their brief existence so cheerily, singing in their native element, their morning and evening songs, gladdening all nature with their vocal music.

"All sports that spare the humblest pain, that neither maim or kill,
That lead us to the quiet field, or to the wholesome hill—
Are duties which the pure in heart religiously fulfill."

And surely while we have health and strength to ramble over the hills or fields, and hear the sweet forest songsters, and see the gay butterflies "sporting away their brief existence," where Nature and Nature's God has placed them unmolested by any other hand, save His "who, when he formed, designed them an abode," their brief span is ended, we should

feel as if we were more religiously fulfilling our duties, than while catching and depriving of life so many harmless creatures by sticking pins through their bodies, hearing their pitiful death shrieks, or in any way torturing them for our gratification to look at when at home.

A COUNTRY FRIEND.

TWO PASSAGES IN A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

BY MRS. N. P. NAISS.

Peace, Peace, hush thou thine oaten pipe,
The clarion's voice is ringing free,
Up, up, among my native hills,
It sounds its wild alarm for me.

I leave thee peace, with drowsy strains,
To lull dull swains and herds below;
I linger not upon the plain,
The clarion calls me and I go.

From bleating sheep and lamkins fair
And clover springing on the lea,
And smiling maids and balmy air
I pass, and am forever free.

No more the milk of life I taste,
For I pass forth to quaff its wine,
Perchance the dregs, yet still I haste
Whilst glowing, ardent youth are mine.

Peace, Peace, thy drowsy farewell strain,
The clarion wakes the hills again.

Chargers are foaming and champing the ground,
Watch dogs are baying and prowling around,
And the faint sulphur smell passing away,
Yields to the vapor of scarce lifeless clay;
Voices are mingling, some gurgling and low,
Some shouting victory, some cursing the foe,
Some (ah the weakness of all that was strong,)
Praying for death from the pitiless throng,
Who, ere the vulture hath scented his prey,
End in foul plunder the work of the day.
The clarion thrills loud for the victory is won,
But I leave not the field, though its music hath rung.
Louder, higher, its thrills, "come away! come away!"
But I on the ground bid farewell to the day;
For the sun that is setting in vapor and storm
Shall shine not again on my animate form,
But will light the fierce beast to his lair in the wood,
Who hath supped on my heart and quaffed deep of my blood.

"Come away!" peace thou clarion, for powerless I lie,
The dim mist of death stealing over my eye.
Thou hast lured me from peace and from love and from home,

For glory and honor hast taught me to roam.
Not glory nor honor, but death wreathes my brow,
And thou speakest far off and yet more and more low.

All is past, all is o'er, and the stiffened corse lies,
'Mid the slain on the field, with its cold, upturned eyes.

Birmingham, England, August, 1852.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—It is the intention of the Faculty of the "Female Medical College of Pennsylvania," to open a HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, in Philadelphia, as soon as possible. We are glad to state, also, that this American Child's Hospital will be under the charge of a female physician, who can consult, when necessary, with the Faculty of the College; but to woman's tender care the little "drooping buds" will be given. Woman is gifted with insight to understand the nature of children. God has endowed her for this mission; and when she is encouraged to cultivate her gifts, and permitted to exercise them in treating the diseases of women and children, the world will see a marked improvement in the health of our people.—*Lady's Book.*

TOMATO SAUCE.—Take ripe tomatoes, peel and stew them with apples, for sauce, season with salt and pepper. If a due quantity of water be added, no salt will be necessary. Sauce thus prepared is not too acid to be eaten with meat; but when otherwise used, the flavor is rendered more agreeable to the palate of most people by adding a small quantity of fine sugar, honey or molasses.—*Flour.*

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co., Proprietors,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

OUR NURSERY GROUNDS, amongst the largest and most extensive in the country, are now covered with a most beautiful stock of *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubby, Roses, Green-house Plants, &c.* We therefore invite particular attention to our stock of trees, which cannot be excelled in size, thriftiness, and beauty, by those of any other establishment in the Union. *Nurserymen, Amateurs, Orchadists and Venders*, are earnestly invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Apples.—We have a very extensive assortment of all the best varieties in cultivation, both *Dwarf and Standard.*

Pears.—Our stock of *Standards and Dwarfs* is much better than heretofore, and we invite competition, as none finer can be produced. We have also, a few hundred *Dwarfs*, 5 years old filled with fruit spurs and which have borne freely the past two years, (and now with a full crop,) that we will supply to those persons desiring *fine fruit bearing trees.*

Cherries—both *Standard and Dwarf*, of all the newest and finest sorts, which cannot be excelled for beauty and thriftiness.

Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Currants, (including the *Cherry and Victoria*), and *English Gooseberries* of all the best leading sorts.

Our Ornamental Trees are of fine form and luxuriant growth and require only to be seen to be admired.

Evergreens.—A fine assortment of *Norway and Balsam Fir, Spruces, &c.*

Ponies.—A splendid collection of both *TREE and Herbaceous varieties.*

Dahlias.—Over 150 choice, selected kinds, at 25c per whole roots. *Roses.*—One of the largest stocks in the country, of all the leading varieties, being about 10,000 plants.

Bulbous Roots.—A splendid collection, just imported from Holland, of best double *Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., &c.*

Green House Plants.—A large collection of the choicest and newest kinds, including the *Holotropes Repans, &c., Lantana, Evingia, Hoya's Bidwelliana, Imperialis, and Bella, &c.*

Fuschias, in 50 varieties, including *Spectabilis, Eliza Millies, Sir John Fastolf, Serretifolia, Prince of Orange, Pearl of England, Carolina, &c.*

Chrysanthemums.—A full assortment of all the best standard kinds in the country: of the new *Dwarf and Daisy* varieties, we have every thing new and rare, including 30 of the very best sorts.

Verbenas.—A splendid collection, of 50 varieties, including *Hoovey's new Seedling.*

Strawberries.—All of the best varieties, including the three new Cincinnati sorts, one of which took the \$100 premium.

Hedge Plants.—*Buckthorn, Privet, Red Cedar, and Osage Orange.* *Seedling Stocks.*—Nurserymen and others, can be supplied with *Apple, Pear, French Quince, Mahaleb, Doucain, and Paradise* stocks, by giving us notice in due time.

The Fall is the best time to ship trees to the south and west.

Our catalogues, with full descriptions and prices, will be forwarded to every post-paid applicant, enclosing one letter stamp, if under 500 miles, and three stamps if over that distance.

THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT & CO.

Sept. 1.—2 t. a.

SALE OF SAXONY AND MERINO SHEEP.

HAVING sold my farm, I have determined to sell my entire flock of about twelve hundred full blooded saxony and merino sheep, consisting of 550 ewes, 130 bucks, 300 lambs, the balance in wethers, to be sold at public sale without reserve, on the farm, with other personal property, on the 6th day of October next.

JACOB T. PUGSLEY,

Sept. 1, 1852.

Convenience P. O., Fayette co.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the farm on which I reside, one-half mile north-east of North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, containing 50 acres of land; half of which is improved, and the whole nearly all under fence; a never failing stream of water running through it. The buildings are a hewed log house, and frame kitchen attached, nearly new, with a well of good water at the door; a new frame barn, 26 by 44 feet, shed 12 feet wide, also corn crib and wagon shed, also a young apple orchard of grafted fruit, just beginning to bear. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see it.

GEORGE DICKINSON.

North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1852.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE CULTIVATOR having a larger circulation in Ohio, it is believed, than any other paper, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising; but no advertisements will be inserted but such as are suited to the character of the paper, and none will be allowed more than two insertions, except by special agreement.

PRICE.—For six lines, or less, two insertions, *One Dollar.* Longer advertisements, \$1 per hundred words for the first insertion, and 50 cents for the second. Cuts to be estimated according to the space they occupy, at one-half these rates. Engravings of new and valuable inventions, &c., suited for the paper, will be inserted gratis when desired, with such remarks and descriptions as the editors may see fit; but all communications of an advertising character must be paid for as b.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, September 12, 1852.

Late foreign news has checked the demand for flour and grain, and prices are less buoyant. Severe drouth, in most of the Eastern States has advanced the prices of dairy products and coarse grain. Pork and beef continue at high prices, with no prospects of a decline.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Flour 3.25a3.50 for common and extra. Wheat 58a60. Corn 40a43. Oats 25a26. Rye 48a50. Flax seed 90. Clover seed \$5. Timothy \$2. Butter scarce—14a15 cts. for firkin, and fresh roll retails at 25 to 30 cts. Cheese, W. R. 6 1-4. Apples \$1a1.25 per bbl. Potatoes 40a 50 per bu.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Flour 4.37a4.50 for Genesee and Ohio. Wheat, prime, 1.00a1.05. Corn, western, 73a75. Pork, mess, 20.00 per bbl. Butter in good demand.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 12.—Flour 3.25a3.50. Wheat 60. Corn 37. Oats 20. Potatoes 37a40. Apples 25a50. Butter 15a20. Eggs 8a10 per dozen. Chickens 25 per pair.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—Flour 3.37a3.50. Wheat 80a81. Corn 50. Oats 31. Potatoes 45a50. Apples 25a37 per bush. Honey 10a12 1-2 cts per lb. Butter, firkin 11a12 1-2—fresh roll 15a16. Eggs 10a12 per doz.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

HAVING made arrangements to remove to town, with a view of quitting farming and stock raising, I will sell at private sale all my stock of cows and young cattle, consisting, in part, of about forty head of cows and calves, heifers and young bulls.

This stock are all full blooded English, of the different importations, (including the old Fattall stock), and from one-half to thorough bred Durham; and are as suitable to cross with common stock, or to breed fine large and profitable cattle from, as can be found elsewhere.

WM. RENICK,
Sept. 1. 3t.] Mount Oval, five miles south of Circleville, O.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ELLWANGER & BARRY desire to call the attention of Nurserymen, dealers and planters, to the immense stock of trees now on their grounds, embracing Fruit Trees of every description:—Standard Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, &c., on free stocks for orchards, vigorous and well formed.

Dwarf and Pyramidal Pear Trees, on quince stocks, about 100,000, embracing every fine variety that can be worked; trees low branched, vigorous and beautiful.

Dwarf and Pyramidal Cherries, on mahaleb stocks, fine one, two, and three year old trees, well branched and finely formed.

Dwarf Apple Trees, on paradise and doucain stocks, beautiful two year old trees with heads, for immediate bearing, besides vigorous yearlings.

Gooseberries, large Lancashire Sorts, strong plants for immediate bearing.

Currents, including the Cherry, Victoria, White Grape, and many other new and fine sorts. (See our Catalogue.)

Raspberries, the new Large Fruited Monthly, Fastolf, &c., &c., a complete collection of all desirable varieties.

Grapes, all good, hardy, native sorts, strong two and three year old vines, and thirty varieties of foreign grapes, for vinerias, strong, thrifty plants, in pots.

Strawberries of all desirable varieties, and other fruits cultivated.

The entire fruit department is under our own supervision; the best quality of stocks is used, and the most scrupulous attention given to insure accuracy. We flatter ourselves that no nursery collection can offer a stronger guarantee to purchasers in this respect. The stock is all grown on new, fresh soil, and is healthy, well-matured and hardy; we ask purchasers to examine it.

Ornamental: large trees for streets, parks, &c., such as Horse Chestnuts, Silver Maples, Sugar Maples, Snowy Abies, Mountain Ash, Elms, and Tulip trees, in large quantities—cheap.

Rare Ornamental Lawn Trees, embracing the most novel, remarkable and beautiful trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, that can be grown in our climate. (For particulars we must refer to the descriptive catalogue.)

Roses, one of the richest collections in the country, including the newest and best European varieties, selected by us last summer in person.

Bulbous Roots, imported annually from Holland.

Dahlias, the new English and French prize sorts of 1851, besides fine older ones.

All articles packed in the best manner and forwarded to any part of the United States, Canada, or California. Orders strictly complied with, in every particular.

The following catalogues are sent gratis, to all who apply and enclose stamps to cover postage, which has to be pre-paid:

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums and bedding plants.

No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue, for Nurserymen and others, who wish to purchase largely.

Postage, on Nos 1 and 2, under 500 miles, 3 cts; between 500 and 1,500—6 cts.

do on Nos 3 and 4, under 500 miles, 1 ct; between 500 and 1,500—2 cts.

Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., 1st Sept., 1852.—2 1a.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE!

Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$5; Weekly \$2. Club of Twenty to Weekly \$1 each.

J. C. WRIGHT, C. J. WRIGHT, L. B. BRUEN,
Editors and Proprietors.

Incorporated and doing business under the name of "THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE COMPANY," to whom business letters will be directed.

Five Thousand New Subscribers in Three Years.

The Cincinnati Gazette Company desire to invite attention to their several new paper issues above mentioned, and ask for the same the patronage of the people of the West, to the especial interest of which the paper is devoted. The senior editor is JOHN C. WRIGHT, who for twelve years has been in charge. As a further claim to the support of the West in preference to Eastern papers, the Gazette is

PRINTED IN CINCINNATI ON STEAM PRESSES,

Supplied with the earliest intelligence from the sea-board, IN A DAY AND A HALF, and from other places in a correspondingly short time.

In Telegraph Communication with all parts of the country,

Having correspondents of the most reliable character in Europe, Washington, New York, and other cities.

This paper must reach Western people with the news earlier than any eastern publication.

We have also engaged the services of E. D. MANSFIELD, Miss ALICE CAREY, Mrs. STOWE, and many others, who contribute Miscellaneous, Statistical, Scientific, Horticultural, Financial and Commercial News.

The Gazette has been established SIXTY YEARS, and has grown in confidence as a reading and advertising paper. Our establishment has changed from a log cabin to a large six story building. Our press room has also been greatly improved. The old fashioned hand presses have been discarded, and steam presses introduced. We now have six power presses driven by steam, and many card, hand and other presses. Instead of employing but two men as formerly, the number has gradually swelled to two hundred; our expenses have increased from ten dollars per week to one thousand, and instead of conducting but one branch of the business, we now undertake to execute almost any kind of work pertaining to the art of printing. We can fill orders for Newspapers, Book-Work, all kinds of Job Printing, Binding, Lithographing, Wood Engraving, Stereotyping, &c. We state this to show our onward progress.

OUR DAILY PAPER contains a much larger amount of reading than any other Cincinnati daily paper.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWS of the Daily Gazette is very full and accurately made up from the books of the Merchants' Exchange, and all the best sources of information, by one who devotes his whole time to the subject; and we give all the Financial and Commercial News a business man may want.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, the Gazette stands foremost. Its yearly advertisers number near five hundred, and our advertising charges will reach \$100 per day. Our number of transient advertisers are very numerous.

Our TRI-WEEKLY contains all the news of the Daily.

OUR WEEKLY, is the largest, best and cheapest in the West. In Clubs, it can be had, as may be seen, for \$1 per annum. We commend, however, as most satisfactory and independent, single subscriptions at \$2. This costs a little more, but is less troublesome and more satisfactory.

We invite attention to the claims of this paper to the support of the West. We have determined to make increased exertions to render our columns set apart for MISCELLANEOUS READING, more acceptable to our subscribers.

In this department will always be found a carefully chosen melange of Tales, Poetry, Moral Essays, Descriptive and Historical Sketches, Edifying and Humorous Extracts from Current Literature; Agricultural and Horticultural Information, and a column of amusing and instructive Selections for the benefit of the juvenile members of the Home Fireside. We will leave neither pains nor expense untaken, to render our paper entertaining and useful to the business man and general reader and Family Circle.

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Sept. 1, 1852. Somerset, Perry Co., O.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

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THE POSTAGE, on the OHIO CULTIVATOR, under the new law, is now only 1 1-2 cents per quarter, when paid in advance, at any Post-office in Ohio, and 3 cents at any office in the United States.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE THIRD OHIO STATE FAIR, HELD IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, ON THE 15TH, 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1852.

CLASS A—CATTLE.

H. Hurd, Aurora; grass fed fat steer, 4 yrs.....	\$8 00
do Best fat bullock over 3 yrs.....	6 00
B. Stedman, Cleveland; fat ox 7 yrs.....	25 00
O. M. Oviatt, Jr., Richfield; fat steer, 3 yrs.....	15 00
Lake county; 10 yoke working oxen.....	50 00
John M. Murray, Concord; 1 yoke oxen, 4 yrs.....	25 00
Geo. Gregg, Circleville; 1 yoke oxen, Durham, 3 yrs, 2d,...	15 00
Alex. Rowen, South Charleston; 1 yoke oxen, 3 yrs, 1st, 20 00	
Allen Comstock, Richfield; 1 yoke oxen, 3 yrs, 2d,.....	10 00
C. Telfair, Bloomington; 1 yoke oxen, 2 yrs, 1st,.....	10 00
H. Warner, Carlisle; 1 yoke oxen, 2 yrs, 2d,.....	5 00
Thos. Carroll, Geauga co.; Devon bull, 3 yrs, 1st,.....	50 00
E. & A. B. Battelle, Newport; Devon bull, 5 yrs, 2d,...	25 00
E. Matchem, Pittsfield; Devon bull, 2 yrs,.....	15 00
James Peffers, Burton; Devon bull, 1 yr,.....	10 00
John Hadly, Clarksville; Devon bull, 3 m, commended.	
Zenas Blish, Concord; Devon cow 4 yrs.....	50 00
Perkins & Brown, Akron; Devon cow, 6 yrs.....	25 00
Benj. Blish, Concord; Devon heifer,.....	15 00
Perkins & Brown, Akron; Devon heifer,.....	10 00
L. D. McFarland, Bainbridge; Devon heifer,.....	10 00
E. & H. H. Hankins, Bloomington; Durham bull, 6 yrs, 50 00	
John Hadly, Clarksville; Durham bull, 3 yrs,.....	25 00
Ethan Allen, Twinsburgh; Durham bull, 2 yrs,.....	15 00
Jacob Pierce S. Charleston; Durham bull, 2 yr,.....	10 00
Wm. Hawkins, Carksville; Durham bull, 1 yr,.....	10 00
Samuel Pyle, Carksville; Durham bull, 1 yr,.....	5 00
M. L. Sullivant, Columbus; Durham bull, 4 m,.....	10 00
John Watts, Chillicothe; Durham bull, 4 m,.....	5 00
J. O'B. Renick, S. Bloomfield; Durham bull, 4 m, com.	
J. O'B. Renick, S. Bloomfield; Durham cow, 4 yrs,....	50 00
Jacob Pierce S. Charleston; Durham cow, 4 yrs,.....	25 00
M. L. Sullivant, Columbus; Durham cow, 6 yrs, com.	
David Pyle, Clarksville; Durham heifer, 2 yrs,.....	15 00
Wm. Harrold, S. Charleston; Durham heifer, 2 yrs,...	10 00
John Hadly, Clarksville; Durham heifer, 2 yrs, com.	
Wm. Hadly, Sligo; Durham heifer, 1 yr,.....	10 00
J. O'B. Renick, S. Bloomfield; Durham heifer, 1 yr,....	5 00
Jacob Pierce, South Charleston; Durham heifer, 7 m, 10 00	
J. O'B. Renick, S. Bloomfield; Durham heifer, 6 m,....	5 00
M. L. Sullivant, Columbus; Durham heifer, 4 m, com.	
W. H. Ladd, Richmond; best Ayreshire bull, 7 yrs,....	20 00
E. A. Brown, N. Bloomfield; Ayreshire bull 5 yrs, com.	
P. Melendy, Mt. Healthy; best Ayreshire bull, 2 yrs ...	10 00
J. K. Wing, N. Bloomfield; best Ayreshire cow, 10 yrs, 20 00	
E. & H. H. Hankins, Bloomington, D'rm bull, 6 yrs, cup, 10 00	
Jacob Pierce, S. Charleston; Durham bull, 2 yrs, cup,...	10 00
Sam'l Pyle, Clarksville; Durham bull, 1 yr, cup,.....	10 00
J. O'B. Renick, Bloomfield; Durham cow, 4 yrs, cup,...	10 00
B. Blish, Concord; Grade heifer, 1 yr, cup,.....	10 00
J. O'B. Renick S. Bloomfield; D'rm heifer calf, 6 m, cup, 10 00	
Wm. Harrold, S. Charleston; Durham bull calf, 7 m, ..	10 00
Julia Hadley, Clarksville; milch cow,.....	20 00
Perkins & Brown, Akron; milch cow,.....	15 00
M. L. Sullivant, Columbus; grass fed fat cow, 6 yrs,....	10 00
W. D. Pierce, S. Charleston; grass fed fat cow, 4 yrs, ..	8 00
M. L. Sullivant, Columbus; grade cow, over 3 yrs,....	25 00
H. H. Hankins, Bloomington; grade cow, over 3 yrs,....	15 00
J. O'B. Renick, S. Bloomfield; grade heifer, 2 yrs,....	15 00
M. D. Morton, Delhi; grade heifer, 2 yrs,.....	10 00
Benj. Blish, Concord; grade heifer, 1 yr,.....	10 00
J. O'B. Renick, S. Bloomfield; grade heifer, 1 yr,....	5 00
J. Dodge, New Lyme; grade heifer, 6 m,.....	5 00
J. W. Howden, Mentor; grade heifer, 7 m,.....	5 00
John Hadly, Clarksville; grade heifer, 4 m, com.	
Wm. Harrold, S. Charleston; Durham heifer, 2 yrs, cup, 10	

FOREIGN CATTLE.

Isaac Askew, Windsor, C W; Durham bull, 5 yrs, dip. and...	\$20 00
Wilson & Sisson, Wheeling, Va.; Devon bull, 8 yrs.....	10 00
Isaac Askew, Windsor, C W; bull calf, Durham and Ayrshire,	5 00
A B Warren, Aurora, N Y; grade bull, 4 m.....	3 00
Isaac Askew, Windsor, C W; Durham heifer, 2 yrs, dip. and.	10 00

CLASS B—HORSES.

John Shaeffer, Lancaster; pr. matched horses, 5 yr.....	30 00
Brown & Howe, Bloomfield; pr. matched horses.....	10 00
V B Alsdorf, Utica; pr. matched horses, com.	
Wm Sherman, Granville; pr. do com.	
Newton Wells, Mentor; pr do 6 yr old, do	
John R Cecil, Massillon; Napoleon, Morgan, 1st.....	30 00
Scott & Harmon, Hayesville; Camden, 2d.....	20 00
Joseph R Curtis, Cleveland; mare 6 yr, 1st.....	20 00
W H Rarey, Groveport; stallion, 3 yr, 1st.....	10 00
James McGrew, Richmond; Filley, 3 yrs, 1st.....	10 00
James Richley, Sabina; stallion, 2 yrs, 1st.....	10 00
M L Sullivan, Columbus; do 2d.....	8 00
J R Bridleman, do Filley, 1st.....	8 00
D Ketchum & W H Hoyle, Chesterville; stallion, 1 yr, 1st.....	8 00
Ira Fowler, Hartford; Morgan stallion, 1 yr, 2d.....	5 00
A & L Cunningham, Richmond; mare, 1 yr, 1st prem.	

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Moses Seymour, Franklin co; stallion, 4 yrs, 1st.....	30 00
N E Austin, Orangeville; Morgan stallion, 13 yrs, 2d.....	10 00
Dwight Jarvis, Massillon; pr brood mares with foal, com. as	
best mares on the ground	
H Chase, Milan; brood mare and foal, 1st.....	20 00
Allen Comstock, Richfield; do, 2d.....	10 00
Corlett & Cubbon, Cleveland; gelding, 9 yrs.....	10 00
Wm Nelson, Sandyville, stallion, 3 yrs, com.	
James McKison, Northfield Centre, stallion, 9 yrs, com.	
Barnett Rowe, Steuben; do 2 yrs, com.	
F R Elliott, Cleveland; bay stallion pony com.; pacing, do do	
John R Cecil, Massillon; stallion—Napoleon Morgan, silver medal	

DRAUGHT HORSES.

A T Cook, Buford; stallion, 5 yrs, 1st.....	30 00
Beckly & Smith, Bellpoint; do 3 yrs, 2d com.	
R H Rogers, Castalia; stallion, 2 yrs, 1st do.....	15 00
D Ketchum & W H Hoyle, Chesterville; mare 4 yrs, 1st do.....	30 00
Joseph Hoyle, Smithfield; 1 gelding, 5 yrs, 1st do.....	10 00

FOREIGN HORSES.

E Adams, Vergennes, Vt; stallion, 5 yrs, silver medal.	
Chester Pratt, Bridport, Vt; stallion, 6 yrs, silver medal.	
E G Allen, Boston, Mass; blood mare, silver medal.	

JACKS AND MULES.

John Gill, Millersport; Jack, 5 yrs, silver medal.	
John Reber, Lancaster; mare 4 yrs, silver medal.	
M L Sullivan, Columbus; 1 Jennet, 3 yrs, silver medal.	
John Gill, Millersport; 1 Jack, 5 yrs, 15 hands, 1st.....	40 00
W D Pierce, S. Charleston; Jennet, 3 yrs, 1st.....	20 00
M L Sullivan, Columbus; 1 Jennet, 2d.....	10 00
W D Pierce, S. Charleston; 1 pr mules, 3 yrs, 1st do.....	20 00
J W Smith & Co, Cuyahoga Falls; 1 pr do 7 yrs, 2d do.....	10 00
W D Pierce, S. Charleston; 1 mule over 2 yrs, 1st do.....	10 00
1 mule, 1 yr, 1st do.....	10 00

CLASS C—FAT SHEEP.

Raw Jackson, Orange; best fat sheep.....	5 00
Wm Hurst, Avon; best middle woolled fat sheep, over 2 yrs.,	5 00

BUCKS AND EWES.

S H Webb, Newburgh, best buck, over 2 yrs.....	10 00
O Jefferson, Berlinville; best pen of 5 ewes, over 2 yrs.....	10 00
S H Webb, Newburgh; do, over 2 yrs.....	5 00
Jesse Garrard, Sharpshurg, Pa; 2 yrs South Down pm. & dip.	
O Jefferson, Berlinville; Spanish Merino buck, 4 yrs.....	12 00
J S Pritchard, Brunswick; Spanish Merino buck, 5 yrs.....	5 00
John McFadden, Cadiz; Merino buck, under 2 yrs.....	10 00
J C Gault, Hebron; Spanish Merino buck, under 2 yrs.....	5 00
Thos Reed, Dalton; 5 ewes, over 2 yrs.....	10 00
H S Manon, Hebron; 5 ewes, over 2 yrs.....	5 00
Wm A Adams, Huron; 5 French M. grade ewes, under 2 yrs	5 00
C L Whiting, Granville; 5 M. and Sax. grade ewes, under 2 ys	10 00
C Sanford, Amboy; 5 Merino grade ewes, 2d prem. rec.	
C C Tillinghurst, Berlinville; 5 Spanish Merino ewe lambs,...	5 00
Vm. H Ladd & Co., Richmond; Saxon buck, 6 yrs.....	12 00
John Hadly, Clarksville; Saxon buck, 5 yrs.....	5 00
Perkins & Brown, Akron; 2 Saxon bucks, under 2 yrs.....	10 00
John Hisey, Columbiana; Saxon buck, under 2 yrs.....	5 00
Thos Reed, Dalton; 5 Saxon ewes, over 2 yrs.....	10 00
J C Gault, Hebron; 5 Saxon ewes, over 2 yrs.....	5 00
John McFadden, Cadiz; 5 Saxon ewes, under 2 yrs.....	10 00
P Pierce, Brunswick; 7 Saxon ewes, under 2 yrs.....	5 00
John McFadden, Cadiz; 5 Saxon ewe lambs.....	5 00
Thos Reed, Dalton; 5 Saxon ewe lambs.....	3 00
J Gault, Savannah; 3 Sax. and M. buck lambs, 1st prem. rec.	
J S Manon, Hebron; 5 Saxon buck lambs, com.	
J Gault, Savannah; Sax. and M. buck, 2 yrs, 2d. pm. rec.	
J S Manon, Hebron; Saxon Merino buck, 2 yrs, com.	
John Chamberlin, Avon; long-wooled buck, com.	
L & W H Ashley, Strongsville; 1 Leicester l. w. buck.....	5 00
Geo. Rudge, Poland, long woolled buck.....	10 00
Law Jackson, Orange; Leicester buck.....	5 00
Wm Hurst, Avon; 5 long woolled ewes.....	10 00
Robert Tate, Bedford; 5 Leicester ewes.....	5 00
Daniel Bonnell, Salem; 5 long woolled ewes.....	10 00
Wm Hurst, Avon; 2 long woolled ewe lambs.....	5 00
Raw Jackson, Orange; 5 Leicester ewes.....	5 00

FOREIGN SHEEP.

J D Patterson, Westfield, N Y; best Merino buck, dip.	
J D Patterson, Westfield, N Y; best 5 Merino ewes, dip.	
I. G Collins, Centerville, Ia; 5 Merino lambs, dip.	
R Burrott, N Y; 5 Merino lambs, dip.	

SHEPHERD'S DOGS.

S G Fouts, Leroy; shepherd's dog, silver medal.	
John Johnson, Williston, Vt; shepherd's dog, dip.	

CLASS D—OHIO SWINE.

R H Penfield, Penfield; boar, 1 yr, 1st.....	10 00
Jonas Miles, Hinckley; boar, 1 yr, 2d.....	5 00
S H Webb, Newburgh; boar, 1 yr, com.	
Jacob Egbert, Lebanon; boar, 6 m, dip. and.....	8 00
O W Hotchkiss, East Rockport; breeding sow, 2 yrs.....	10 00
B & W G Stedman, Cleveland; breeding sow, 2 yrs.....	5 00
John D Taylor, Rockport; breeding sow, 2 yrs, com.	
H Carrell, Euclid; breeding sow, 1 yr, com.	
Jacob Egbert, Lebanon; breeding sow, 1 yr.....	10 00
J Todd, Wakeman; breeding sow, 1 yr.....	5 00
Jacob Egbert Lebanon; lot of pigs, 5 m.....	5 00
B & G W Stedman, Cleveland; lot pigs, 8 m, com.	
H Carrell, Euclid; lot pigs, 5 m, com.	
Joseph Tew, E. Cleveland; lot pigs, 7 m, com.	
M L Sullivan, Columbus; boar pig, Essex, com.	
J Todd, Wakeman; lot pigs, 4 m, com.	
H Carrell, Euclid; breeding sow, com.	
J Todd Wakeman, boar, 4 yrs, com.	

CLASS E—POULTRY.

P Melendy, Mt. Healthy; coop white Dorkings, coop Chittagong,	
coop sea-bright Bantams, coop Golden Pheasants; bronze medal,	
for each.	
Albert Wager, East Rockport; lot of Polands, bronze medal.	
Reuben Stanley, Woodbury; wild turkeys; bronze medal.	
F Farleigh, Cleveland; Muscovy ducks, wild India Mountain Fowls,	
Hong Kong Geese, Allabury ducks, Imperial China Cock, 2 Java	
fowls; bronze medal for each.	
James D Bourne, Sandusky City; Hong Kong chickens, bronze med.	
R K Winslow, Cleveland; lot red Shanghaes, light colored Shang-	
haes, white Shanghaes, Rama Pouter fowls, Gilderland fowls, Bol-	
ton Greys, lot African Bantams, bronze medal for each.	
Wm Ingham, Sharon; cock and 7 hens, Black Morson, bronze med.	
J D Bourne, Sandusky City; coop Sumatra Games, bronze medal.	
Thos Bushnell, Hayesville; 6 Guinea fowls, bronze medal.	
J Damon, Strongsville; Wild Geese, bronze medal.	
E Shepherd, Cleveland; 3 Bantam fows, bronze medal.	

CLASS F—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

C C Howe, Willoughby; plow for general purposes, silver medal.	
Hall & Speer, Pittsburg; sward plow, silver medal; side hill do do	
Dewitt & Co., Cleveland; sub soil plow, silver medal.	
Garrett & Cottman, Cin; sandy soil plow, silver medal; muck and	
clay plow, do.	
J H Manny, Waddam's Grove, Ill.; reaper and mower, silver medal.	
Howard & Co., Buffalo, N Y; mowing machine, silver medal.	
J A Pitts, Buffalo, N Y; lever horse power, silver medal.	
Emery & Co., Albany, N Y; railroad horse power com.	
C M Russell & Co., Massillon; Pitt's thrashing machine, silver med.	
Emery & Co., Albany, N Y; circular saw, silver med.; X cut saw, do.	
Emery & Co., Albany, N Y; 6 patent belt clasp, com.; 6 bull rings,	
do, 6 patent screw wrenches, do.	
John L. Gill, Columbus, best corn and cob crusher, silver medal.	
Ruck & Patchin, Westfield, N. Y., dog power com.	
Dewitt & Co., Cleveland, harrow, silver medal; best field roller, do.	
Breck, Borst & Co., Wadsworth, grain drill and corn planter, silver	
medal.	
Wm. M. Kins, McConnelville, broadcast wheat sower, silver medal.	
P. Fitzgeraid, Ashby, horse hay rake, silver medal.	
Thresher & Co., Dayton, corn drill, silver medal.	
Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, wheat cul. two horse, silver medal.	
J. Post, Saline, Mich., corn cul. one horse, silver medal.	
J. Bean & Co., Bellville, fanning mill, silver medal.	
J. K. Harris, Allenville, Ia., hay press, silver medal.	
Case & Landis, Celina, cider mill, com.	
Thresher & Co., Dayton, best corn sheller for horse power, silver	
medal.	
Dewitt & Co., Cleveland, best corn sheller for hand power, silver	
medal; straw and hay cutter, do.	
P. Knaapp, Geneva, straw and hay cutter, com.	
W. Harris, Ohio city, straw and hay cutter, com.	
S. Wilson, Willoughby, stalk cutter, com.	
Dewitt & Co., Cleveland, vegetable (root) cutter, com.	
Wheat, Jones & Co., Oberlin, Davis' self-adjusting churn, com.	
J. Mohagan, Bellville, cheese press, silver medal.	
J W & L L Lawrence, Dublin, Ia., washing machine, silver medal.	
D B Kinney, Oberlin, bee hive, silver medal.	
J Wilson, Willoughby, Eagle grain cradlers, dip.	
Collings & Co., Gale's mills, hand hay rakes, dip. and.....	2 00
D J Millard, Claysville, hay fork dip. and.....	2 00
Grass sythes, do, grain sythes, do.	
Emery & Co., Albany, N. Y., manure forks, dip. and.....	2 00
Dewitt & Co., Cleveland, grain measure, dip. and.....	2 00
J W Briggs, Cleveland, horse collars, com.	
Wm Cowan & Co., carriage harness, 1st premium.	
Wm Yates, Canton, coach harness, com.	
J C Baxtor, Richmond, set carriage harness, 1st pm. com.	
Wm Cowan & Co., Cleveland, saddle and bridle, dip. and.....	5 00
Ladies' saddle and bridle, fancy saddle, do.	
Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, best and most numerous vari-	
ety of agricultural implements, manufactured in this State	
and by the exhibitors.....	20 00
G W Coffin & Co., Cincinnati; church bell, silver medal.	
W Farnan, Cleveland; bells or gongs for steamboats, &c., com.	
G L Hanks, Cincinnati; steamboat bell, silver medal.	

ard, Clayville, N. Y. hay knives, com.
 utte, Chillicothe; corn cutter, com.
 ler, Cleveland; ware house grain scales, com.
 & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Dick's anti-friction punch, com.
 Kirtland; ox-yoke, self-adjusting, com.
 & Co., Cleveland; best and most numerous variety of agricultural implements, dip.
 & Mohan, Pittsburgh, Penn.; cast steel grain shovel, com.
 shovel, do.; steep back shovel, do.; garden spade, do.; ditch-
 spade, do.; ladies' spade, do.; manure fork, do.; strawberry
 io; corn hoe, do.; Carolina hoe, do.; hand hammer, do;
 hammer, do.; cotton hooks, do.; grafting chisel, do.; stone
 do.; clay picks, do.; coal picks, do.; R. R. and clay mattocks,
 rubbing hoe, do.; largest assortment of garden, corn and cot-
 es, do.

CLASS G—FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

ark, Ravenna; bbl flour, dip. and 5 00
 Wooster; bbl flour dip. and 3 00
 Bartlett, Munson; cheese over one yr. 5 00
 on, Willoughby; cheese over one yr. 3 00
 ews, Lindenville; 2 cheese under one yr. 5 00
 utchinson, Wellington; two cheese under one yr. 3 00
 rlevant, E. Cleveland; 10 pounds honey 5 00
 oman, Gustavus; 10 lbs. maple sugar 3 00
 Hird, Rockport; 2 sam. wheat, silver medal
 Bushnell, Haysville; bu. rye, silver medal
 ods, Wayne county; bu. oats, silver medal
 man, Warren county; bu. barley, silver medal
 man, Greene; 2 bu. cars corn, silver medal.
 Edwards, Lebanon; bu. faxseed 00
 over seed, do.; bu. timothy seed, do.
 ton, E. Cleveland; 10 lbs. butter 3 00
 Oaks, Brecksville; 10 lbs. Butter 3 00
 " 25 lbs. butter 5 00
 Brunswick; 25 lbs. butter 3 00
 ratt, Canfield; 50 lbs. do. 5 00
 Oaks, Brecksville; 50 lbs. do. 3 00
 & Verner, Pittsburgh; bbl. crackers, com.
 rey, Mansfield; 3 loaves baker's bread 2 00
 xander & Co., Cleveland, do. 2 00
 field, Penfield; 3 loaves domestic bread 3 00
 Hinkley; 3 loaves do. do. 2 00
 th & Co., Richland; 6 fleeces fine wool, dip.
 Reed, Dalton; 12 fleeces fine wool, com.
 Ward, Smithfield; 1 fleece of fine wool, com.

S H—AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, OPEN TO ALL.

y, Child & Co., Pittsburgh; 4 cotton shirting, dip.
 liding, Ohio City; oilcloth for floors, dip.
 Beckwith, Cleveland; tapestry velvet, com.
 id, North & Co., Cleveland; 3 velvet tapestry, com.
 Manufacturing Co., Columbus; 1 piece satinest, com.
 Clark, & Co., Pittsburgh; sample 4-4 chambrays, com.; do.
 id and white chambrays, do.
 Isaacs, Cleveland; ready-made clothing, by machine, com.
 & Brother, Cleveland; moleskin hats, com.
 y, Childs & Co., Pittsburgh; 7 colls cotton rope, com.; same,
 cotton bed cords, do.
 Howe & Co., Pittsburgh; yarns and hosiery, com.
 es, Cincinnati; manufactured silk, over 5 yds, dip. and 25 00
 l, Wheeling; manufactured silk, over 5 yds., com.
 Davis, Cleveland; dress coat, dip.
 es, Cin.; silk vestings, com.
 " silk cravats and hdkchs, com.
 l, Wheeling; velvets, satins, &c., com.
 ndrews, Cleveland; sewing silk, com.
 Brush, Cleveland; embroidered articles, com.
 C Johnston, Cleveland; silk embroidery, dip. and 3 00
 " embroidered chair, dip. and 3 00
 hard Lord, Ohio City; emb'd'd sofa cushion, dip. and 3 00
 bb, Newburgh; white mantle worked, com.
 lord, Cleveland; 3 specimens needle work, com.
 enrr, Cleveland; 12 specimens needle work, com.
 V Pickett, Andover; worked collar and scarf 3 00
 Harrison, Columbus; ornamental needle work, com.
 Isdale, Cleveland; lace espe 3 00
 Whipple, Cleveland; silk embroidery, com.
 arnon, Cleveland; worked table spread, com.
 ohnson, Toledo; best variety worsted work, dip. and 3 00
 Potter, Cleveland; needle work, com.
 nelley, Cleveland; embroidered dressing gown, com.
 iquette and sister, Detroit; 2 frames needle work, dip. and
 um rec.
 andall, Columbus; work veil, com.
 Bartlett, Cleveland; pr. ottoman covers, pra. and dip.
 Blise, Cleveland; 2 pr. do. com.
 E Sanders, Cleveland; 2 pr. ottoman covers, com.
 C Johnston, Cleveland; table cover, dip. and 3 00
 Greene, Madison; tissue flower, com.
 Butler, Cleveland; group of flowers, dip. and 3 00
 Colstead, Cleveland; worked hdkch, com.
 W Fitch, Medina; woolen shawl, dip. and 3 00
 prague, Canfield; 2 woolen shawls, dip. and 2 00
 Armstead, Macedonia; worked quilt, dip. and 3 00
 otter, Cleveland; 3 worked quilts; Mrs N Lincoln, S. Charles-
 C M Huntley, Graeger; Maria L Coon, Cleveland; Isabella
 Rockport, Mrs M Dille, Independence; Mrs L Smith, Cir-
 Mrs E & S Stacy, Cleveland; Mrs Jane Merredith, Chee-
 Mrs J Hawline, Twinsburg; Eliza Alford, Windham;
 Nichols, Cleveland; Mrs R N Woods, Chippewa; Mrs M Os-
 ver; Mrs S Sprague, Canfield; Miss Mary Sprague, Canfield;
 A Cassel, Mansfield; Mrs C Goss, Berea; Mrs J A Bassett,
 uth; Mrs R M Clay, Newark; Mary J Beattie, Cleveland;
 Buxton, Brooklyn; Mrs Dr Miller, Cleveland; Mrs E Laird,
 Payne county; H A Story, Ohio City; Mrs N Linson, S.

Charleston; Miss C A Lemon, Cleveland; Mrs J Miles, Hinkley; Mrs
 L Fisher, Ridgeville; 2 worked quilts; Mrs E W Hinkley, Hiram;
 Mrs Elvira C Minor, Lithopolis;—each a worked quilt, and com.
 Mrs J A Milliken, Hamilton; dip & \$3; Mrs M Dille, Independence; Mrs
 A Wraton, K. Cleveland; H N Spencer, Claridon, Mrs R N Wood,
 Chippewa; Mrs E Laird, No. 1, Wayne county; Mrs Sarah Nicholson,
 Harrisville; Mrs J Miles, Hinkley; Wm B Stoddard, Cleveland; each
 a white quilt, and com.

Mrs E Laird, No. 1, Wayne county; best silk patch-work quilt, dip.
 and 3 00
 Mrs J M Felt, Akron; silk patch-work quilt, com.
 W Barnard, Solon; worked portfolio 3 00
 Mrs A C Brush, Cleveland; silk bonnet 3 00
 Eliza Alford, Windham; 2 bonnets and plume, com.
 Mrs E Wadsworth, Randolph; straw bonnet, com.
 Mrs G King, Middlefield; 2 paper trees of wax fruit, com.
 Mrs L Bartlett, Cleveland; lamp mat, dip. and 3 00
 Mrs L P Bliss, Cleveland; 2 best do, dip. and 2 00
 Miss G Hand, New Lisbon; pair lamp mats, com.
 Miss A A Rice, Martin's ferry; ornamental shell work 3 00
 Miss H C Greene, Madison; 2 best do., dip. and 2 00
 Miss E P Ota, Cleveland; best specimen of wax flowers 3 00
 Mrs Flora King, Columbus; etching muslin, com.
 J I Warder, Springfield; knit bed spread, com.
 Mrs E Wadsworth, Randolph; straw bonnet, dip. and 3 00
 Elvira C Miner, Lithopolis; gent's shirts, com.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Co.; black cassimere, 1st ... 10 00
 do satinest, 2d 5 00
 do jeans, 10 yards, 2d 3 00
 do woolen blankets, 2d 3 00
 do plaid and white flannel, 1st 5 00
 C & G Merritt, Alpha; black cloth, 2d 5 00
 do black cassimere, 2d 5 00
 do woolen blankets, 1st 5 00
 Stephen Ives, East Plainfield; 10 yds woolen cloth, 10 00
 Rufus Beman, Gustavus; 10 yds woolen cloth, 2d 5 00
 Perkins Company, Akron, black satinest, 1st 8 00
 Mrs A P Goss, Brighton; white flannel, 10 yds, com.
 Mrs B W Guild, Eagleville; woolen carpet, over 15 yds, 1st 5 00
 Mrs Vienna Race, Ridgeville; woolen carpet, over 15 yds, 2d 3 00
 Mrs Hitchcock, Burton; 44 yds kersey, 1st 5 00
 Eliza Alford, Windham; diaper table cloth, 1st 5 00
 D B Kinney, Oberlin; linen diaper, 10 yds, 2d 3 00
 do kersey, 2d 3 00
 Mrs J M Tilden, Garrettville; hearth rug, 1st 5 00
 Mrs R W Guild, Eagleville; hearth rug, 2d 3 00
 Ann H Ronsall, Salem, rag carpet, 1st 5 00
 Mrs E Matchem, Pittsfield; rag carpet, 2d 3 00
 Mrs Vienna Race, Ridgeville; rag carpet, com.
 Mrs B Upson, F. Cleveland; rag carpet, com.
 Mrs R M Clay, Newark; rag carpet, com.
 Mrs J Conant, Windham; double coverlet, 1st 5 00
 Mrs E Matchem, Pittsfield; double coverlet, 2d 3 00
 Daniel Berry, Connersburg; double coverlet, com.
 Mrs G King, Middlefield; carpet coverlet, com.
 Mrs Jon A Milliken, Hamilton, woolen knit stockings, 1st 2 00
 Eliza Alford, Windham; 1 pr woolen knit stockings, 2d 1 00
 Mrs S W Lincoln, Pittsfield; linen knit stockings, 2d 1 00
 Wm W Barnard, Solon; linen knit stockings, 1st 2 00
 Wilhelmina Seefrid, Parma; 6 pr cotton stockings, 2d 1 00
 Mrs A Thompson, Ohio City; 1 pr cotton stockings, 1st 2 00
 Mrs S W Lincoln, Pittsfield; linen sewing thread, 1st 2 00
 Sarah Nicholson, Harrisville; linen sewing thread, 2d 1 00
 Mrs Hitchcock, Burton; linen sewing thread, com.
 Mrs S M Fly, Edinburg; woolen fringe mittens, 1st 9 00
 Mrs J M Tilden, Garrettville; do do 2d 1 00
 Mrs B Gramon, Solon; do do com.
 Wilhelmina Seefrid, Parma; netting, pr rec.
 Columbus Man's Co.; 1 piece tweed, com.; stocking yarn, 2d pr rec
 Mrs W West, Pittsfield; pr worsted knit stockings, 1st pr rec.
 D B & O A Worthington, Staubenville, stocking yarn, 1st pr.
 R Mapes, Litchfield, buckskin gloves, 6 pr, com.
 C & G Merritt, Alpha; stocking yarn, com.
 C Bilsen, Cleveland; half dozen woolen shirts, 1st pr rec; half doz
 en woolen drawers, 2d pr rec.
 A S Powers, Cleveland; dress coat, 1st pr rec.
 James Nicholson, Harrisville, mill bag, dip.
 Mrs Esleman, Ohio City; knit articles, 1st pr rec.
 Mrs M Beardsley, straw hat and doll's hat, pr rec.
 Mrs A Stephens, Solon; woolen knit articles, 2d pr rec.
 Mrs Sturtevant, Cleveland; 1 case bonnets, 1st pr.
 Mrs J M Tilden, Garrettville; 2 foot mats, 1st pr rec.
 Wisdom Russell & Co., Cleveland; horse hair mattress, bronze med.
 Mrs G King, Middlefield; carpet coverlet, com.
 Mrs John A Milliken, Hamilton, pr. woolen knit stockings 2 00
 Eliza Alford, Windham; pr. woolen knit stockings 1 00
 Mrs S W Lincoln, Pittsfield; linen knit stockings 1 00

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Miss A J Herron, Cleveland; flower painting, water colors, silver
 medal.
 N J Dockstadter, Cleveland; 2 monochromes, dip.
 A Blaboe, Dayton, daguerreotypes, dip.
 Joseph Miller, Cleveland; 5 oil paintings (Ohio artist) silver medal.
 E D Phillips, Cleveland; painting, imitation marble, com.
 Stoddard & Everett, Cleveland; map of Cuyahoga county, com.
 N J Dockstadter, Cleveland; painting on velvet, com.
 Mr Kithophanians, O. City; German porcelain figures, com.
 Schuchman & Haunlein, Pittsburgh; lithographs, com.
 J Mueller, Cleveland; 3 architectural drawings, com.
 M Kelley, Cleveland; crayon drawing, com.
 Mrs John E White, Cleveland; landscape, water colors, com.
 N H Gale, New York; steel plate portraits, com.
 J W Lusk, Claridon; penmanship, com.
 Scullot & Callan, Cleveland; map of Cleveland, com.
 Mrs Flora King, Columbus; paper mache, com.

CLASS H—No. 2.

A M White, Cleveland; improved jack screw, com.
Wood & Leland; iron mantles, com.
Maffett & Olds, Pittsburgh; brass cocks and gas fixings, com.
Hugh, Sangster & Co., Buffalo; signal lamps, com.
J & S McDonald, Wellsville; brick machine, com.
J Schwartzberg, Cleveland; plated door trimmings, com.
E Sears, Randolph; lathe machine, com.
J W Baker, Norwalk; screw cutter, com.
Dury & Forsythe, Rochester, N. Y.; R. R. scales, com.
Singer, Hartmann & Co., Pittsburgh; steel plow mould boards, com.
Blood, Goff & Co., Ballston, N. Y.; axes, com.
Luce & Co., Kingsville; case edge tools, com.
R H Knox, Mansfield; water wheel, com.
Singer, Hartmann & Co., Pittsburgh; solid box vices, com.
Tatcher, Burton & Co., Cleveland; Howe's truss bridge, com.
O Hoag, Gate's Mill; carpenter vice, com.
A D Fowler, Cleveland; clothes line model, com.
Isaac Dana, Mechanicsburgh; collar former, com.
W F & S D Day, Fredericksburgh; wood type, com.
John Drumm, Cleveland; calash coach, com.
Oviatt & Sperry, Tallmadge; slide seat carriage, com.
E C Vanery, Victor, N. Y.; corn planter, com.
Charles Strobed, Cincinnati; portmonies, com.
E & H D Chambers, Pittsburgh; do, com.
A R Bentor, Cleveland; broom duster, bronze medal.
D E Field, Cleveland; finish of a double seam, bronze medal.
S B Williams, Cincinnati; fine cut tobacco, bronze medal.
Hugh Bams, Cleveland; canon made by exhib. 14 yrs old, silver med.
Stone & Witt, Cleveland; R car workmanship unsurpassed, high premium.
J Hayward, 1 dog, calf skins, com.
Wood & Leland, Cleveland; bathing apparatus, dip.
W. Cowan, Cleveland; fancy whips, bronze medal.
Stockton & Bankhead, Wheeling, Va.; Window glass, com.
J P Brown, Moonongahela City; best lot leather, com.
Thos. C White, Detroit; chewing tobacco, com.
J M Hall, Akron; cards, com.
T R Williams, Cleveland; railroad brake, com.
M Richardson, Cleveland; cigars, com.
G Pickette, Detroit; gold pens, com.
Cleveland Stone Dressing Co., Cleveland; dressed stone, com.
S Sargent, Cleveland; looking glass and frame, com.
O P. Meyers, Ohio City; grindstone (mounted), com.
Bill, Merrill & Co., Middlebury; stone pipe, com.
Phoenix Co., No. 4, Cleveland; fire engine, silver medal.
J P Corning, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; garden engine, com.
McLellan & Lesh, Cleveland; steam engine, silver medal.
Wm Hart & Co., do; 2d best do, dip.
Louisa Burgess, Mt. Vernon; deer horn ottoman, dip.
W Cowan & Co., Cleveland; trunk, dip. and \$3.
Louis Gross, do; gents summer boots, dip. and \$3; winter do do do
A Seely, do; case ladies' shoes, dip.
A S Sanford, do; lot blank books, silver medal.
Scott & Bascom, Columbus; do, com.
J B Cobb & Co., Cleveland; do, com.
C F Thompson, Kirtland; trotting buggy, com.
A W Hulbert, Cleveland; bracket front buggy, com.
J A Shannon, Columbus; clarence coach, 1st prem; trotting buggy, com.; Prince Albert, com.
Stone & Witt, Cleveland; railroad ear, dip. rec.
S Brainerd & Co., do; Chickering's grand action piano, com.
J R Morton, do; boudoir piano, com.
C F Votlier, do; piano, com.
W W Butte, Wooster; parlor organs, com.
J R Morton, Cleveland; melodeon, com.
H B Horton, Akron; melo-organ, com.
R Nutting, Hudson; melodeon, com.
N B Tisdall, Cleveland; Central N Y stove, com.; Buckeye State, do.
Woolson & Hitchcock, do; Cleveland air tight; Empire State, do.
Parish & Knight, do; western tavern cook stove, do family do, do.
W C Davis & Co., Cincinnati; 4 cook stoves, com.
Elliott & Metcalf, Cleveland; Beardsley's air tight, com.
S Merchant, do; Buckeye State, com.; Buckeye Queen, do.
W C Davis & Co., Cincinnati; cook stove, climax, com.
Woolson & Hitchcock, Cleveland; Franklin stove, pagoda, com.
Parish & Knight, do; Franklin, coal, com.
W C Davis & Co., Cincinnati; 4 parlor stoves, com.
Nicholson & Payne, Pittsburgh; parlor stoves, coal, com.
Wood & Leland, Cleveland; hot air furnace, dip. rec.; cooking
range, dip. rec.; cooking range, slide oven, dip. rec.
V Goff & Co., Pittsburgh; winter companion, com.
Nicholson & Payne, Pittsburgh; parlor grates and fenders, com.
Wood & Leland, Cleveland; portable furnace, dip. rec.; register, do.
Jollies & Co., Utica, N. Y.; sewing machine, com.
deKearney & Chapman, Indianapolis; sewing machine, com.
Addison Everett, Middlefield; machine for turning bowls, com.
S Schneider, Lancaster; saw set, com.
T Froge, Buffalo, N. Y.; flour packer, com.
Anger, Hartman & Co., Pittsburgh; elliptic springs, dip. rec.; shelf
patent axes, silver medal rec.
Wm Barodtz, Mt. Joy, Pa.; mill picks, com.
V C Davis, Cincinnati; metallic burial case, com.
L Gill, Columbus; bark mill, com.
H. B. Jones, Cincinnati; veneer and other saws, com.

CLASS H—AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Wm. G. Cleveland; best bank lock, dip. and 3 00
T. Morris, Troy, N. Y.; 2 bank locks, com.
Edwards, Morris & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; store door locks, no
competition, dip. and 2 00
Wingston, Roggen & Co., Pittsburgh; inside locks, dip. and 2 00
warded for the American adaptation to all locks, using both right
and left hand.
Wm. G. Cleveland; best bank lock, dip. and 3 00
T. Morris, Troy, N. Y.; 2 bank locks, com.

the inside, without raising the sash.

McKelby & Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa.; door hinges, wrought—no com'n.
Grilley & Perkins, New Haven, Ct.; wood screw, dip.
Wm Cowan & Co., Cleveland; set harness trimmings, dip. and \$1
M C Farlow, Mt. Vernon; horse shoes, dip. and \$2.
W T Cary, Cleveland, best cut nails, dip. and \$1.
Charles McKnight, Pittsburgh, Pa.; cut nails, brads and tacks, com.
O. Tool Co., Columbus; set cooper's tools, dip., set joiner's do, com.
W H Barker, McConnelville; set dental instruments, silver medal.
Joseph Wampler, McKeesport; Achromatic telescope, com.
Featherstone & Truscott, Cleveland; camera obscura, com.
James Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.; theodolite, com.; surveying compass,
do.; Engineer's level, do.
H L Bishop, Cleveland; telegraph machine, com.
J B Morrison, E Springfield; set of teeth, medal.
R T Spellman, Ravenna; set of do under, com.; set of do upper do.
Giddings & Gibbs, Cleveland; artificial teeth, com.; do filled, do.
Robinson & Ambler, do artificial carved teeth, com.
Strickland & Horton, do dental specimens, com.
Woodruff, Blakely & Co., E. Liverpool; best set Rockingham ware,
silver medal.
Wallace, Ensdell & Gega, Martin's Ferry; green ware, com.
John Brossfield, Kirtland; cedar pails, dip. and 3 00
Samuel Wadsworth, Brooklyn; oak bucket, dip.
N Till, Springfield; flour barrel, dip.
Jacob Malze, Wooster; best do, dip. and 3 00
R Larnder, Cleveland; 4 do dip. 1 beer do, dip. and 3 00
Gardner & Vincent, do; dressing bureau, dip.
Wm Hart & Co., do; dressing bureau, do.
D A Shepard & Co., do; sofa, dip.
Gardner & Vincent, do; best lounge, do; sofa, do.
H H Curtis, Cincinnati; 2d do, dip.
Gardner & Vincent; Cleveland; best set office chairs, dip.
D A Shepard & Co., do; set parlor chairs, dip.
Gardner & Co., do; set cottage furniture, do; do parlor do, medal.
J Philpott, do; centre table, dip.
D A Shepard & Co., Cleveland; Spanish bedstead, dip.

CLASS I—HORTICULTURAL.

Chas Pease, Rockport; the best and greatest variety of table apples,
Downing's cold fruit, dip. and 15 00
J Gallup, Cleveland; second best do 10 00
Wm Andrews, Fairfield; 13 varieties table apples, 5 00
W E Mears, Mt. Washington; 2d best do 3 00
Chas Pease, Rockport; 6 winter varieties apples, 3 00
R H Penfield, Penfield; 2d best do 2 00
M Jackson, Brooklyn; best 12 varieties peaches, dip. and 10 00
—best 6 varieties do 5 00
H H Colt, Collamer; best 12 peaches, 5 00
Morse & Houghton, Cleveland; 2d do 3 00
James Belden, Sandusky; seedling peach, dip. and 5 00
H H Colt, Collamer; best and most extensive collection of na-
tive grapes grown in open air, dip. and 10 00
Chas Pease, Rockport; 2d best do 5 00
Wm Weaver, Cincinnati; best 3 varieties foreign or native
grapes grown under glass, foreign exhibited, 5 00
H H Colt, Collamer; 2d do native exhibited, 3 00
M Jackson, Brooklyn; native grapes best dish 5 00
Wm Robinson, Mt. Pleasant; best new seedling grape, dip and 5 00
E T Sturtevant, East Cleveland; miscell. grapes, 2 dishes for-
eign, grown in open air, com.
Chas Pease, Rockport; greatest number of varieties of good
pears grown in the West, 20 00
J Gallup, Rockport; 2d do 5 00
M B Braham, Columbus; best collection autumn pears, 5 00
Chas Pease, Rockport; 2d best do 3 00
largest and best collection of winter pears, 10 00
C Wigel, Cleveland; 2d best do 5 00
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; best collection of plums 10 00
M Jackson, Brooklyn; 2d best do 5 00
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; 3 varieties of good plums, 3 00
Mrs F F Brayton, Cleveland; best 12 plums choice varieties, 3 00
Mrs E Tisdale, Cleveland; 2nd best do 2 00
Wm Robinson, Mt. Pleasant; 3 Egg plums, com.
W D Beattie, Cleveland; best and greatest variety of nectarines dip
and 3 00
John W Miliken, Hamilton; best 12 quinces, dip and 3 00
S R Hutchison, Cleveland; 2nd best do 2 00
S V Malcolm, Cleveland; best 3 squashes, 1 00
T C Evans, Cleveland; largest pumpkin, 3 00
Abel Avery, Cleveland; 12 ears sweet corn, 5 00
Wm Cay, Burton; half bushel table potatoes, 5 00
Stephen Mills, Cleveland; seedling potatoes, 3 00
John Kelly, Cleveland; 2nd best do 3 00
T C Evans, Cleveland; best and greatest variety vegetables raised by
exhibitor, 10 00
S V Malcolm, Cleveland; 12 heads lettuce, 3 00
John Kelly, Cleveland; 2nd best do 2 00
James T Cherry, Zanesville; 3 bush of salsify, 3 00
John Kelly, Cleveland; 2d best do 2 00
Joel T Merriman, Burton; a sample of 12 lbs of dressed sapling
flax, com.
Martin Moorland, Zanesville; 6 watermelons, 3 00
Abel Avery, Cleveland; 2nd do 2 00
S V Malcolm, East Cleveland; six do com.
S H Webb, Newburg; best 6 muskmelons, 3 00
Lewis Nicholson, East Rock; half peck cranberries, 5 00
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; greatest no. of varieties of cut
flowers, 5 00
McIntosh & Co Cleveland; dahlias, greatest variety, 5, do best 24
dianthus blossoms 3; roses greatest variety 5; 24 daisy-like, 3 00
Stephen Mills, Cleveland; 12 table turnips, 3 00
Samuel Anderson, Avon; best 12 carrots, 3 00
John Kelley, East Cleveland; best 12 table beets, 3; best 15 par-
snips, 3 00
Zane's Mark, Columbus; best 12 par-

Michael Sherly, Cleveland; 6 heads cabbage,.....	5 00
T C Evans, Cleveland; best peck tomatoes,.....	5 00
Joseph Mock, Columbus; best peck sweet potatoes,.....	3 00
T C Evans, Cleveland; best ¼ peck peppers,.....	3 00
S V Malcolm, Cleveland; fall marrow squashes,.....	3 00
Joseph Mock, Columbus; best half peck Lima beans,.....	3 00
H Bascom, Greene; half peck white beans,.....	2 50
Michael Sherly, Cleveland; best bunch double parsley,.....	3 00
F R Elliott, Cleveland; dahlias, greatest variety,.....	3 00
roses, greatest variety, silver medal; best 12 dissimilar flowers	3 00
Mrs J Shelly, Cleveland; phloxes, 6 best varieties, 3 verbe-	
nas, 12 best varieties,.....	2 00
Mrs Kirkpatrick, O. City; verbena, best seedling,.....	2 00
Mrs M B Bateham, Columbus; German asters, best collection,	
2; bouquet of dried grass, 60 species, com.	
A A Carter & Brother, Zanesville; 12 stocks celery,.....	5 00
J R Hutchinson, Cleveland; best 6 cauliflowers,.....	3 00
S V Malcolm, Cleveland; 6 heads brocoli, 3; roses,.....	3 00
McIntosh & Co, Cleveland; roses, best seedling of each family,	
McIntosh & Co, Cleveland; phloxes, best 10 varieties,.....	3 00
Wm Heaver, Cincinnati; phloxes, best 10 varieties, 2nd prem.	
McIntosh & Co, Cleveland; phloxes, 6 best seedlings,.....	2 00
McIntosh & Co, Cleveland; verbenas, greatest variety and num-	
ber,.....	3 00
Wm Heaver, Cincinnati; verbena, best 12 varieties,.....	2 00
McIntosh & Co, Cleveland; verbena, best seedling,.....	2 00
Wm Heaver, Cin; German asters, best collection,.....	2 00
Alex S Red, Cleveland; best collection of green and hot house	
plants, owned by one person, silver medal, or.....	10 00
F R Elliott, best display of green house plants in bloom, owned	
by one person,.....	10 00
McIntosh & Co, Clev.; best floral ornament, silver medal or	
Mrs John Shelly, Cleveland; 2d do do,.....	5 00
Alex S Red, Cleveland; best hand bouquets, (flat),.....	5 00
Mrs J F Tainter, do 2d best, do,.....	3 00
Mrs Kirkpatrick, Ohio City, best hand bouquets,.....	3 00
A J Jewett, Cleveland; miscellaneous flowers, com.	
M J Lane, Hudson; Oleander plant, com.	

CLASS F— LOUGHING MATCH.

Isaac Leach,——first premium,.....	10 00
Joseph Leate, Mayfield; second premium,.....	5 00
" Leate, jr., " under 21 years, first premium,....	10 00

The above awards were made by the Committee to individuals whose names were not entered on the books as competitors, and according to the published rules of the Board, were not entitled to premiums.

Plowing in Green Crops as Manure.

The practice of turning in growing crops of clover, buckwheat, &c., as a means of enriching land has long been practiced by intelligent farmers in wheat growing districts, with good results, and we supposed there was no difference of opinion among well informed agriculturists in regard to the advantages of the practice, especially where the farms are large and manure not abundant, until we read the address delivered before the Lancaster, Pa. Ag. Society last fall by our esteemed friend Jas. Gowen, Esq., who is well known as one of the most scientific and successful farmers in the Union.

In that address Mr. G. condemns the practice of "turning in green crops as a succedaneum for manure," as a "time wasting, land-cheating practice" and insists that real barn yard manure is the only reliable source of land-enriching material for the mass of farmers.

Not wishing to enter into a lengthy discussion of this question, we have been waiting to see if some of the Eastern papers would not take up the subject, and in the Horticulturist for July Mr. Downing gave a very emphatic contradiction of that portion of Mr. Gowen's address. Alluding to well known facts in proof of the advantage of turning in clover and other green crops. This called out a reply from Mr. G. (in the August No. of the Horticulturist) in which he qualifies to some extent the language of his address, as follows:

"In my address, in which the turning in of green crops was merely incidental, it could not be expected that the special cases, justifying a resort to such manuring, could be enumerated—I could but deal with the subject in a broad and general sense, and from a long and close observation on the practice of husbandry a sense of duty constrained me to denounce the custom of raising crops to be plowed under, as "time wasting and land cheating." No one, not even yourself, Mr. Editor, can have a higher appreciation of vegetable mold than I have, and I challenge New-York, or any

farm in Pennsylvania, to show better sods on uplands, after having yielded for as many years, heavy crops of hay, than I can show on my place; and may safely add, that I am yet to meet the man who would rejoice more in having such a sod to turn under, when it becomes necessary to break it up; but with all this appreciation, I would not rely upon it to bring me a crop of grain, potatoes, &c., without the addition of what is known among farmers as "barn-yard manure," notwithstanding such a sod would be richer and more enduring than the "scant crops of partly grown clover buckwheat, &c.," which I pointed at as unworthy the name of manure. Had these fields I have mown for some seven or eight years, been laid down in 1833 and 4, with only clover or buckwheat, and the like, turned in, would they, as they did, have yielded forty to forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, as first crops, and cut ever since close on two tons of fine hay, on an average, to the acre!

"Assuredly not. In the course of two or three years at farthest, the crop of clover growing would be required to turn under to serve as manure for a grain or some other crop, involving prematurely the labor of breaking up, seeding, &c.; and what would be the condition of the land, and the character of the crops, after another two or three years shift under such a practice

I allude to such soils as we cultivate! It was in view of this system that I said, "in whatever place it is practiced, however strong the land may be at the start, the system, if persevered in, must inevitably bring the land, its owners, and the country, into a state of poverty. No good husbandman would think of pursuing such a course."

"If the address had been fairly read, its general bearing and scope properly considered, it might, perhaps, have saved you and others from drawing the inference, that I held clover and other green crops worthless as fertilizers. I never so thought, nor did I intend to be so understood. I knew clover would in some degree serve the purpose of manure, and so would potatoes, wheat, rye, barley, &c. &c., but I knew also that these, as clover, would be costly and but indifferent manures, compared to barn-yard manures, peat, and putrescent substances, which if not used to enrich the land, would become pestilential nuisances; for we must have cattle and other live stock—while offal and other offensive matter would be constantly accumulating. Insisting, as I did, upon the crops going to the barn, to be put to their proper use, and the offensive matters applied, as they should be, to the land; and in this, who shall be so unthinking as to say, I was wrong? Moreover, I had been grieved to perceive a germ of quackery springing up with our efforts at scientific agriculture, and while I attempted to awaken the good farmers of Lancaster to a proper spirit of improvement, I took occasion, husbandman like, to caution them against nostrums and humbug, urging a chief reliance upon the cheap and excellent manures so easily obtained in and about their barn-yard and premises."

Mr. Downing remarks on the foregoing:—"We like the straight-forward spirit of Mr. Gowen's remarks, and find by them, that in the main point at issue we are entirely agreed. That is to say, if Mr. Gowen simply wishes to affirm that there is no comparison in the value of barn-yard manure for keeping a farm in heart, and green crops, we say Amen, with all our heart. No person has a firmer faith in the value of barn-yard manure, than ourselves as we believe that with a plenty of it, and the knowledge how to use it, one might smile, even at the bottom lands of the west. But, as Mr. Gowen will not deny, that the said bottom lands are the most fertile lands in America, will he do us the favor to ask himself how they became such a store house of fertility? By the deposit and decay of animal remains? No. By the annual deposit

hundred of years, of vegetable remains? Assuredly. Nature has been plowing in green crops every year, on those bottom lands, till they are most undeniably rich.

"So far we think Mr. GOWEN will agree with us—that there is virtue in decaying and decayed vegetation buried in the soil, whether in the shape of clover plowed in or other wise. But we now suppose from reading his remarks, with which he has favored us, in the above communication, that we have probably misapprehended him in another way. Mr. GOWEN is not only a good practical farmer, but an excellent teacher of husbandry, and in Pennsylvania and the states south of it he notices that farmers neglect their barn-yard manure to follow the new fangled fancies of plowing in green crops, using mineral manure, &c. He accordingly tells them that green crops, under such circumstances, are not worth their attention, which ought to be devoted to the permanent enrichment of their lands by the use of animal manure. And the advice is the best of advice. We look upon barn-yard manure as the solid bullion, green crops, gypsum, lime, &c., as the paper currency of husbandry. But in many parts, we were going to say most parts of the country, the bullion is scarce—is only to be had in very limited quantities—so that not a half or a third of the farm lands can be well manured with it. In such a condition of things a farmer who wishes to mend his land and not lose his profit, will, we think, occasionally employ the paper currency to maintain and restore the credit of certain fields that would come to a beggared condition, if they had to wait for the bullion. Barn-yard manure, we say with Mr. GOWEN, before everything, but if we can't get enough of it, then we must not despise what experience of so many good husbandmen has proved of decided benefit—green crops ploughed in."

Vermont State Fair.

EDS. CULT.—In company with Mr. A. P. Howard I arrived at Rutland, Vt., on Wednesday the 1st Sept. and found the Green Mountain men gathering in force to the fair. The site selected was a beautiful one near the town; some 30 acres were inclosed for the purpose. The attendance was said to be good for Vermont. The Society did not offer any premiums. The exhibition of Cattle and Hogs was small, Mechanical implements were fair,—of fruit and flowers, comparatively nothing. The display of Morgan and Black Hawk Horses was very fine, a track of a little over half a mile was prepared for their exhibition, and the trial of their speed. There was a fine collection of French Merino Sheep from the flocks of Messrs. Jewett, Morse and Holibird, M. & A. L. Bingham, and others. On Thursday night Mr. Holibird kindly consented to accompany us up to Shelburne, and show us their flocks. We purchased two very fine bucks out of a flock recently imported by them, which they purchased of Mr. Cugnot. Mr. Howard saw them in France when he was there last season. We found Mr. Holibird to be very kind and obliging, taking much pains to show us through his flock: should any of the Buckeyes visit Vermont, we would advise them to call on Mr. H.: he made us feel quite at home. On Saturday we visited the flocks of Messrs. Bingham and found them fat and sleek, with some fine sheep.

The Hon. W. H. Seward delivered the Annual address, after which the Ampeons sung. The farmers complain that the drought has been very severe, and that they will have to dispose of much of their stock. These fairs and agricultural papers are waking up the right spirit in the land—keep that ball in motion.

Yours J. K. WARE.

Hartford, Ct., Sept. 7. 1852.

The Assessors in Kentucky, return this year over a million of swine in that State, above six months old.

Remedy for Girdled Fruit Trees.

EDS. O. CULT.—You were quite right in supposing that my remedy for diseased apple trees (in No. 14 p. 220) was designed only for trees that are partially girdled. I should have read the inquiry from Stark county more attentively and qualified my remarks accordingly. This apology however affords me an opportunity of giving my method of treating apple trees that have been injured by the winter, killing the bark say one half around the tree, of which we had many examples in our orchards and nurseries the past spring.

If trees are thrifty and the bark not killed entirely around, we let them stand, and in nearly all cases they will throw out several shoots or suckers from the root or base of the trunk, which we let grow during the summer; the following spring shorten these shoots to the right length, and insert the upper end under the healthy bark just above the wound, as in grafting, tie firmly, and cover with grafting wax to exclude air and wet, and if the tree is slender fasten it firmly to a stake to prevent bending by wind. These shoots will soon unite and support the tree till the wound is covered with their growth.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

Marion Co., 7th Mo. 1852.

REMARKS. The above plan is a good one, and may be varied so as to save choice trees that are entirely girdled by frost or mice, by taking scions as for grafting, only rather longer, and inserting the lower end under the healthy bark below and the other in that above the wound, and securing as above. Instead of grafting wax a mound of clayey earth may be placed firmly around the tree.—EDS.

Analysis of the Strawberry and Sweet Potato.

BY BILLIUS KIRTLAND.

[The following analyses were published in several papers with two or three typographical errors of importance, which have been corrected by the author. We copy from the "Family Visitor."]

GARDEN STRAWBERRY.

In one hundred and sixteen grains of the ashes:

	Grains.
Silica, - - - - -	6,117
Charcoal and Sand, - - - - -	3,103
Perphosphate of Iron, - - - - -	1,515
Lime, - - - - -	26,539
Magnes'a, - - - - -	8,908
Sulphuric Acid, - - - - -	1,469
Phosphoric Acid, - - - - -	6,970
Chlorine, - - - - -	708
Potash, - - - - -	33,154
Soda, - - - - -	2,790
Carbonic Acid, - - - - -	23,008

114,281

Organic matter and loss,

1,739

116,020

SWEET POTATO.

In 119 50-100th grains of the ashes of the vines, and 104 7-100th grains of the ashes of the roots:

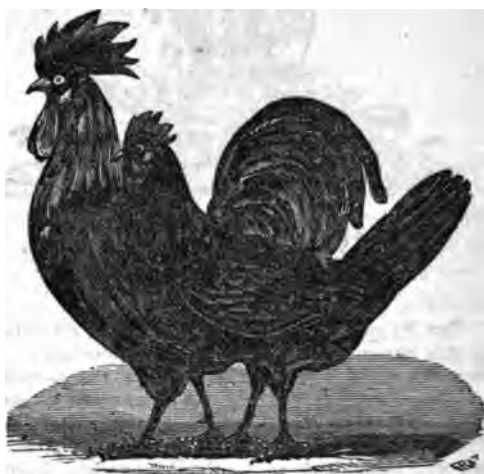
	In ashes of vines	In ashes of roots
Sand and Charcoal,	6,800	2,490
Silica,	4,530	
Phosphate of Protoxide of		
Iron,	2,700	1,938
Lime,	11,567	11,067
Magnesia,	6,133	4,493
Potash,	53,067	46,720
Sulphuric Acid,	2,766	1,903
Phosphoric Acid,	1,498	8,272
Chlorine,	5,985	3,272
Carbonic Acid,	24,091	23,890

119,137

103,975



WHITE DORKINGS.



BLACK SPANISH.

Premium Fowls at the Ohio State Fair.

The show of Poultry was not quite as extensive in point of number as we had anticipated, though for excellence and variety of breeds it would seem that nothing more could be desired. The number of entries was 75, each entry averaging about 3 specimens, and the whole embracing about 20 distinct varieties; so, of course, there was no lack of *music* or of spectators in the neighborhood of this department.

The largest exhibitors of poultry were, P. Melendy, of Hamilton co.; R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland; and F. Farleigh, of Cleveland: but numerous others had good specimens, as will be seen by the premium list. The several varieties of Chinese fowls attracted the most attention, owing to their large size, but many persons

still prefer the medium sized kinds, especially the Dorkings, of which there were beautiful specimens exhibited. The above cut represents the *White Dorkings* belonging to our friend, J. D. Bourne, of Sandusky; which obtained the first premium at the State Fair last year. (See his advertisement in this paper.) The *Black Spanish*, represented above, belong to Mr. Melendy, and also obtained a premium. They are highly ornamental, especially in contrast with the *White Dorkings*. They are also said to be profitable as layers. We are trying a few of the white and red Shanghaes along with the Dorkings and common fowls to test their comparative merits.

Benefits of Trenching Soil—Plum Culture.

A writer in the Springfield Republic, speaking of a visit to the residence of our friend, W. M. COOPER, near that place, says:

"The orchards especially indicate that judicious care has been extended to them; by good planting they have grown remarkably, and the constant attention to their growth has enabled Mr. C. to present to the eye of the visitor the most perfect, well balanced, and evenly shaped set of trees I have ever beheld—moreover, trees of four or five year's growth begin to yield remunerative crops of their delicious fruits.

"The benefits of trenching the ground by double digging to the depth of nearly two feet, are very apparent in his garden, where, in an elevated position, and during this parching season, when the very prairies have been suffering for want of rain, his vegetables continue to grow and thrive as though well supplied with the genial shower.

"About the door-yard everything indicates the careful neatness of the good farmer—no slovenly chip-pile, nor dirty duck-ponds; but everything in its place, neat and orderly; a snug wood-house, well supplied on one hand, and a cleanly swept drain, from the neat milk-house, on the other, leading the fertilizing slops to the garden. While all within that door-yard is a covering of hardly tramped gravel, the whole shaded by the most thrifty plum trees, now laden to their utmost tension with the luscious fruit that is just ripening. The immunity from the ravages of the Curculio is attributed to the hard gravel surface, which is swept daily; and also, in part, to the protection of the buildings, and the frequent disturbance of the passing in and out of the family.

Sheep and Wool in the United States.

The following table shows the number of Sheep in each State in 1850, according to the Census returns; also, the amount of wool, and average weight of fleeces:

States.	Sheep.	Lbs. of wool.	Wool to each sheep. lbs. oz.
Maine,	440,943	1,362,986	3 1 48
New Hampshire,	384,737	1,108,476	2 14 80
Vermont,	919,993	3,410,993	3 11 32
Massachusetts,	188,651	585,136	3 1 60
Rhode Island,	44,296	120,692	2 11 20
Connecticut,	174,181	497,451	2 13 76
New York,	3,454,241	10,070,301	2 14 56
New Jersey,	160,488	375,396	2 5 40
Pennsylvania,	1,822,337	4,481,570	2 7 34
Delaware,	27,503	57,768	2 1 60
Maryland,	177,903	480,229	2 10 04
District of Columbia, ..	150	525	3 8 00
Virginia,	1,311,004	2,860,765	2 3 08
North Carolina,	595,249	970,738	1 10 08
South Carolina,	281,754	467,223	1 11 20
Georgia,	560,435	990,019	1 9 28
Florida,	23,311	23,247	- 15 95
Alabama,	371,800	657,118	1 12 16
Mississippi,	304,929	549,619	1 13 28
Louisiana,	110,333	109,897	- 15 94
Texas,	99,098	131,324	1 5 12
Arkansas,	91,256	182,595	2 0 01
Tennessee,	811,527	1,364,378	1 10 72
Kentucky,	1,070,303	10,111,228	2 2 16
Ohio,	3,937,096	10,111,228	2 8 96
Michigan,	746,435	2,043,823	2 11 68
Indiana,	1,122,493	2,610,287	2 3 60
Illinois,	584,043	2,150,113	2 6 48
Missouri,	756,399	1,615,898	2 2 16
Iowa,	149,960	373,688	2 7 81
Wisconsin,	124,892	263,903	2 1 22
California,	17,574	5,420	- 5 02
Minnesota Territory, ...	80	25	1 3 00
Oregon Territory,	15,322	29,066	1 14 68
Utah Territory,	3,262	8,222	2 5 24
New Mexico,	377,371	42,901	- 1 47
Total,	21,571,306	52,417,227	Average.. *



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OCTOBER 1, 1882.

THE PREMIUM LIST of the State Fair is given in full in this paper, as furnished by the Secretaries. We have corrected a number of errors in the names and address of persons, but others will no doubt be discovered. The Executive Committee of the State Board have not yet decided upon the discretionary premiums, but will probably do so soon. Persons who have not obtained their premiums, can apply by letter addressed to Treasurer State Board of Agriculture, Columbus. If any of our friends who are entitled to small premiums would like for us to collect the amount and credit it to them on our books for subscriptions or advertising, they can send us an order to that effect.

THAT SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE, advertised in this paper, will, of course, be noticed by those interested in such matters, and many of them, will, no doubt, be present. The animals will be found of the highest excellence, if they do not belie their pedigree.

CORRESPONDENTS will excuse the delay of their favors. The premium list and remarks on the State Fair crowd out quite a number of other articles.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR at Utica, it is said, was not quite as extensive or as well attended as the one at Rochester last year. This we should have expected from the agricultural character of the two sections of the State.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR is represented as being quite successful—the attendance very large, and the show extensive and fine.

THE KENTUCKY FAIR was also a good one, judging by the reports, but we think the attendance would have been larger if it had not conflicted with the Ohio Fair. We hope this will be avoided next year, as we would like to be present at both.

COUNTY FAIRS PAST.—We learned, too late to announce, that fairs were appointed the last month in Delaware, Sept. 29 and 30; Fayette, Sept. 29 and 30; Pickaway, Sept. 28; Wyandot, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. The whole number of county and district fairs, which we have seen announced, is *sixty-eight*. Our table contains the list of those to be held the present month. We learn that a second Society has been formed in Ashland, which is to hold a fair at Ashland about the middle of the month.

THE COUNTY FAIRS in Ohio are quite numerous the present month, and we hope that every friend of progress and improvement will consider it his duty to assist, by his presence and co-operation at these fairs. And where it can conveniently be done we hope farmers will attend the fairs of neighboring counties as well as their own. It produces friendly feeling and stimulates to improvement.

The Associate Editor hopes to be present at the Ashland, Wayne, and Stark Fairs, and a few others yet to be determined. Mr. Bateham is a very good writer, and his contributions to the paper are of great value.

HARRISON COUNTY.—We are indebted to E. Cattell, Sec. of Harrison Co. Ag. Soc., for a pamphlet premium list, by which we learn that the fair of that county is set for the 7th and 8th of the present month.

The Franklin county Fair promises to be a spirited one. Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held on the beautiful grounds of the Society last Saturday.

THE WHEAT CROP, in the north part of this State, we learn, does not yield as well as was anticipated—falling short about one-third of the estimates at harvest.

THE POTATOE CROP, in Washington and other counties along the Ohio river, we learn, is not found as good as was anticipated. The price, for shipping, is about \$1 per bbl.

ARMY WORM IN PA.—We learn from our friend, J. Gorsuch, of Cambria co., that in some fields of oats in Eastern Pennsylvania, the Army Worm, from one to two inches in length, ascended the stalks, and completely cut off the heads of grain; and when they had finished one field, marched across the road in solid phalanx, and attacked another. The potatoe blight, also prevails to some extent in that region.

"ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED," of the new crop, is now for sale at seed stores of J. F. Dair & Co., Cincinnati; Jno. Stair & Son, Cleveland; W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus; and at the office of this paper. Price \$3 per bushel. It was saved by our friend Stormont, of Indiana, who supplied us last year. He expresses the fullest confidence that this grass will be found of great advantage to stock farmers, especially for fall and winter pasture. See a number of articles on this subject in our last year's volume. We shall speak of it again soon. The seed may be sown in the fall or spring.

FRUIT TREES, &c.—Those of our readers who wish to procure choice trees, &c., from the East can rely upon being well served by sending their orders to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; or Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. (See advertisements.) We had trees from both places last year, and they were remarkably fine, especially the cherries and pears—some of the latter (on quince,) planted late the past spring bore good specimens of fruit this fall. We have a small lot of these trees on hand to spare.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, of the best varieties, can be obtained of D. McAvoy, Cincinnati; and of W. A. Smith, Springfield. Price \$1 to \$2 per hundred, according to the scarcity of the varieties. They can be sent by express at small expense. Mr. Smith has also a choice lot of fruit trees and other nursery products deserving the attention of horticulturists in that region.

MORE PLUMS.—Our friend, J. R. Galloway, of Milford Centre, has sent us half a dozen fine, large plums, for which he desires a name. He says he thinks it a "valuable variety on account of the flavor, as well as great productiveness. The tree stands in a door yard, but the grass grows around it, and the fruit mostly escapes the curculio." It is a large, oval, purplish, red plum, resembling in appearance and quality the old Orleans, but ripens later than that variety. We cannot give its true name. It may be a seedling variety.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—We have received ten Nos. of this splendid work, each containing three engravings of distinguished Americans, with concise biographical notices. This work when completed will form a library gem of peculiar value. To be completed in forty Nos. at 25 cents each. Ten Dollars sent to the publishers will secure the whole free of postage, as far as published. Address ROBERT E. PETERSON & Co., N. W. corner of 4th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, commenced a new volume on the 18th of Sept. ult. We look upon this as essential to a Mechanic's reading desk, as a stone in the workshop. No Mechanic can be dispensed without the Scientific American. Munn & Co., 128 Fulton st. N. Y. Weekly \$2 a year.

LATER CURE JOURNAL, **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**, **STUDENT**. FOWLERS & WELLS, N. Y.—These some and useful periodicals are always welcome. Read the first, our neighbors the second, and our folks appropriate the last. Each \$1. a year.

THE RICHLAND COUNTY FAIR is postponed to 4th and 15th of October.

County Fairs in Ohio for October.

Ashtabula,	- - - Athens,	- - - October 14, 15.
Berlin,	- - - St. Clairsville,	- - - October 19, 20.
Buckeye,	- - - Georgetown,	- - - October 6, 7, 8.
Canton,	- - - Carrollton,	- - - October 19, 20.
Cincinnati,	- - - & Madison, London,	- - - October 6, 7, 8.
Columbus,	- - - Wilmington,	- - - October 14, 15, 16.
Cuyahoga,	- - - Urbana,	- - - October 13, 14.
Darwin,	- - - New Lisbon,	- - - October 13, 14.
Dayton,	- - - Cleveland,	- - - October 6, 7.
Defiance,	- - - Bucyrus,	- - - October 14, 15.
Delaware,	- - - Defiance,	- - - October 7 & 8.
Douglas,	- - - Columbus,	- - - October 7, 8.
Dundee,	- - - Lancaster,	- - - October 21, 22.
Durham,	- - - Toledo,	- - - Oct. 13 and 14.
East,	- - - Gallipolis,	- - - October 21, 22.
Easton,	- - - Xenia,	- - - October 13, 14, 15.
Edinburg,	- - - Cambridge,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Findlay,	- - - October 15, 16.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Cadiz,	- - - October 7 and 8.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Millersburg,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Norwalk,	- - - October 5, 6, 7.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Steubenville,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Painesville,	- - - Oct. 1 and 2.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Newark,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Elyria,	- - - October 6, 7.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Bellefontaine,	- - - October 5, 6, 7.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Marion,	- - - October 7 and 8.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Troy,	- - - October 21, 22.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Putnam,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Canfield,	- - - October 5, 6.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Celina,	- - - October 28.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Chesterville,	- - - October 5, 6.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Woodsfield,	- - - October 7, 8.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Dayton,	- - - October 5.
Ellettsburg,	- - - McConnellsville,	- - - October 5, 6.
Ellettsburg,	- - - - - - -	- - - Oct. 14 and 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Eaton,	- - - Oct. 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Somerset,	- - - October 8, 9.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Mansfield,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Chillicothe,	- - - October 8, 9.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Canton,	- - - October 7, 8.
Ellettsburg,	- - - - - - -	- - - October 6 & 7.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Portsmouth,	- - - October 8, 9.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Canal Dover,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Marysville,	- - - October 21.
Ellettsburg,	- - - McArthur,	- - - October 5.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Marietta,	- - - October 14, 15.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Wooster,	- - - October 5, 6.
Ellettsburg,	- - - Perrysburg,	- - - October 6, 7.

E.—There is no more healthy food, particularly when bowel complaints are prevalent, than that is, if properly cooked. We regret to say we cook in ten can perform the simple operation of cooking rice. Take two measures of water to one of rice; soak the rice an hour or two previously and boil until it absorbs all the water, which will be eight or ten minutes, and it is done. If the rice is continued longer, it will become like paste and is unwholesome and indigestible.—*Plow.*

The Ohio State Fair.

The recent Fair at Cleveland was a display of which every Ohioan may justly be proud. It is admitted that Ohio is the greatest agricultural State in the Union; and now that our farmers and mechanics are beginning to wake up on the subject of improvement, it is no more than right that the annual display of their products should excel that of any other State—though we confess that in view of the splendid exhibitions we have seen in New York, we did not venture to expect that Ohio would so soon equal if not surpass the Empire State. But we do not intend to boast, for we know that the honors we have gained will soon be lost, unless we earnestly adopt the noble motto of our progressive rivals, "EXCELSIOR."

The Fair at Cleveland was most fortunate as to weather. The recent rains had laid the dust, and the temperature was truly delightful. The Railroads and Steamboats afforded such cheap and rapid facilities of travel as tempted thousands to go, who would otherwise have remained at home. Indeed such gatherings were not possible before this age of railroads. Then the location was an attractive one. All had heard of the beauty of Cleveland, and the taste and public spirit of its citizens; and none, we think, went away feeling that such reputation was not well deserved.

The number in attendance, we think was greater than at either of the previous fairs in this State, though not greater than at the New York fair of last year. The amount received for entries and admissions was \$13,230 50—viz: for badges \$7,553 00, and for single tickets \$5,677 50. Besides which there was received for rents, fines, &c., \$688.00, and the citizens of Cleveland contributed \$3,000 towards the expense of fitting up the grounds. This makes the total receipts about \$5,400 more than last year, and it is believed the expenses will be found considerably less, so that the funds of the Board will be in a much better condition, after the premiums are all paid. It is impossible to judge from the badges and tickets sold what number of persons entered the ground, as each badge not only admits a whole family, but in many cases a single badge is used for quite a number of families in succession. From 60,000 to 70,000 we think, may be regarded as a fair estimate of the number who entered the grounds; and as we have no doubt that a majority of our readers were among the number we shall not need to occupy much space with remarks on the articles exhibited.

The arrangement of the grounds and buildings, and the police regulations, were better than we ever before saw at a State Fair, and reflect the highest credit on MR. CASE and his worthy associates. We hope the example they have set will not be lost on those who may undertake like duties at subsequent Fairs. The ordinance of the City Council by which the sale of intoxicating liquor was prohibited in the vicinity of the show grounds, no doubt had much influence in preventing drunkenness and disorder. It was universally remarked that for so large a multitude it was surprising to witness so little intemperance or other forms of vice. Great praise is also due to the citizens of Cleveland generally for their successful efforts to accommodate the tens of thousands of strangers with shelter and food. Never have we seen private hospitality so severely taxed and so cheerfully bestowed, and at no State Fair of late years have we heard so few persons complain of not finding comfortable accommodations. ALL HONOR, we say, to the "FOREST CITY"—may the people where our next State Fair is held emulate the example of her citizens.

"FLORAL HALL" was the first point of attraction, on entering the show grounds. The building was spacious, well arranged, and tastefully decorated with

evergreens by the ladies, under the supervision of Mr. A. McIntosh. The show of flowers was rather meager, owing to the dry season; and the lack of peaches was noticeable in the fruit department, still the show as a whole was very beautiful. Apples and pears were uncommonly abundant and fine, although the drouth had somewhat affected these crops at the north. The assortments of pears from Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester and Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & co., of Syracuse, N. Y., were very extensive, as was also that of Mr. Chs. Pease (from Dr. Kirtland's grounds) near Cleveland. We must refer to the premium list for other particulars of interest in this line—only expressing the hope that at another Fair the vegetables will be placed in closer proximity with the fruits and flowers, so that the entire horticultural department may be viewed in connexion.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS attracted universal attention and the two recesses devoted to this purpose were constantly thronged with eager visitors. The best paintings on exhibition were not entered for premiums, but shown for the gratification of spectators. These were by ALLEN SMITH, JR., of Cleveland, chiefly representing scenes in childhood. "The young chemist" showing a lad inflating a balloon, surrounded by his wondering and deferential companions, was conceded to be the best piece upon exhibition though but little superior to the one in which two children sitting upon a bank were receiving a basket of fruit from an exceedingly clever dog. A life size head of a Lady in profile had a decided poetic expression; this was a good picture, and would have been viewed with more satisfaction by the judges except for its theatrical design. Sontag's copy of Cole's Voyage of Life was shown in very bad light, being low down, resting upon the ground. This is said to be a close copy though reduced in size. We confess to an inability to appreciate this copy as a work of more than ordinary merit; it is pervaded by a sort of humid dye-tub blue, which we do not recognize in nature, under any aspect within the circle of the twenty four hours, in which we are wont to look upon her glorious panorama. A little Landscape in water colors, (supposed by Mrs. John A. White of Cleveland,) was very pretty. A portrait of H. Clay by D. H. Woodward of Baltimore was not recognized as a good likeness, though upon the whole a clever painting. A head of an old gentleman standing under this last was judged the best portrait on the ground. A portrait of a lady, sitting, nearly full length, was most admirably finished in its drapery and hair: whether intended as a portrait or fancy piece we were not informed. A Gipsy queen by Mrs. Edwards of Canfield, has a bewitching look, but we do not think it the best of that lady's efforts. The specimens of animal painting were quite faulty, and the judges awarded no premium in that class. A set of landscapes by Joseph Miller of Cleveland, were deemed worthy the society's premium, and were awarded a silver medal. In flower paintings in water colors but one fair specimen was exhibited, and that was a little gem, by Miss A. J. Herron of Cleveland; so completely finished as to leave no place to find a fault with. A rose, in the centre, surrounded by several flowers of involvulus minor, and sundry other floral accessories: the judges did not hesitate to award this a silver medal. There was a smart competition for the premium on monochroms, and several good specimens were entered; in those, light and shade was generally well arranged, but in nearly all, the drawing was sadly faulty. A diploma was awarded to two pieces by W. J. Brackett of Cleveland. A head in crayon by Mr. Brackett was highly commended, as also a picture of a man's head by J. W. Lusk of Claridon, who has been for several years as a very successful portrait painter. A large number of landscapes

reotypes were shown, the largest number of good pictures was conceded to A. Bisbee of Dayton: his view of Cincinnati from the river, taken upon several large sized plates and joined together, was a rare specimen of the art, as well as the best view of the Queen City we have ever seen.

NORTH'S DAGUERREOTYPES were exceedingly fine and among them excellent pictures of many persons of note. Johnson and Fellows of Cleveland had some fine pieces among which the Falls of Niagara was much admired. A. C. Partridge of Wheeling, Va., was scarcely inferior to the best, especially in his large plate of the Suspension Bridge at that place. A small collection of exquisite pieces were from the gallery of Root of N. Y.

In the department of *designs* only two entries were made. This should not be so, it is of more importance to farmers than all the rest. One for a farm house by John Naylor of Marion, was a tolerable design for a suburban residence, in the pointed style, but lacked the convenience of a farm house; the elevation showed a well balanced building without. The architectural drawings by J. Mueller of Cleveland, one of a mansion, the others of church architecture, were finished in a masterly manner. Of designs for barns, dairy houses, icehouses, dryhouses, &c., we saw not one. We hope our farmers and mechanics will go straight to work, and contrive something right in these departments, to be shown at the next State Fair. Here is room for skill and invention.

We must not omit to mention in this place a very fine specimen of lithograph from Schuchman & Haunlein of Pittsburg, in which fine letter and medallion work, were executed with great beauty and accuracy. There were many other articles of merit in this department, but our limits forbid us to specify all.

MANUFACTURERS HALL is the next we will enter. Here we find a very full and varied display, both of the useful and ornamental, though not so much of it of the *domestic* kind—made in the family, as some might desire. Still it is mostly of Ohio manufacture, and deserving all the attention and commendation it receives. Cleveland and Pittsburg manufactures occupy much space both in this and Mechanics Hall, and most persons we know were surprised at the variety and excellence of the articles, many of which our merchants have heretofore supposed could only be procured in the Eastern States. Much space, as usual, was occupied with needlework and other products of fair hands—of which we shall allow the ladies to speak for themselves, only remarking that while as a whole their work was very creditable, we should have preferred a larger proportion of the plain and substantial, along with the fine and ornamental kind.

The woollen goods from the Columbus Woollen Manufacturing Co., the Messrs. Merrit of Alpha, Greene Co., and the Perkins Co. Akron, excited general admiration; as did also the silk goods from Wheeling and Newport, and the oilcloth and carpets from Cleveland. Some broadcloth made from Ohio wool by Lowell Manufacturers was fine enough for any Prince or President to wear. Of the harness and other leather manufactures the specimens were numerous and beautiful.

"MECHANIC'S HALL" was literally filled to overflowing, with articles so numerous and diverse that we cannot find room to particularize, and must refer to the premium list for an idea of their character. New inventions in machinery and implements to facilitate labor were quite numerous, as were also improved kinds of mechanical products. Stoves and other articles of American hardware, occupied much space; most of these were from Cleveland and Pittsburg, and were highly creditable to the artisans of those cities. Household furniture of all kinds, and excellent in style, was abundant and of a high

riages, we have never seen finer or better than were exhibited by J. A. Shannon, of Columbus, and one or two coach-makers of Cleveland and Tallmadge. The carpenter's and cooper's tools from the Ohio Tool Co., Columbus, cannot be excelled; and the set of Dental Instruments, by Wm. H. Barker, of McConnellsville, were very beautiful. Of Pumps and other water apparatus there was an unusual display. The stone pumps and stone ware water pipes, from Summit county, were deservedly commended, as were also the various patterns of metal pumps and garden engines, from Seneca Falls, N. Y. The glass ware from Wheeling and from Pittsburgh excited universal admiration; also, Rockingham crockery ware, from Liverpool, O. The sewing machines, of which there were five exhibited, attracted much attention, especially from the ladies. Messrs. Wood & Leland made a fine show of cast iron mantles, cooking ranges, hot-air furnaces, bathing apparatus, &c.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES for farmers were quite abundant, and presented some novelties and improvements, not before exhibited. Of reaping and mowing machines, there were Densmore's, Hussey's and Ketchum's, which obtained premiums at the Springfield trial; also, Atkin's reaper, from Chicago, and Manny's reaper and mower, from Waddam's Grove, Ill. These last both present improvements thought to be of value, but as there was no chance to see them work, we cannot speak with confidence of them. The Atkin's machine has a very ingenious contrivance for raking off and depositing the grain for binding. Manny's machine gained much praise at the N. York trial, especially for mowing, and is easily convertible from a mower into a reaper.

Redick's Corn-Planter, for planting two rows at once, was exhibited by Hall, Sharp & Co., of Groveport, O.—this was described in our columns last spring. A similar machine, called Van Every's, was also exhibited, from Victor, N. Y.; also, Barnhill's, (of Circleville,) and several others. Of Grain Drills, some half a dozen or more were exhibited, but without a trial it is impossible to judge of their merits. (We hope the State Board will appoint an extensive trial of implements next summer.) Horse-powers and threshers were quite numerous and most of them of well known excellence. These were exhibited in operation, and formed a very instructive and lively spectacle. Cultivators and Harrows showed some improvements, which we have not space to enumerate. Plows were numerous, and, although not presenting much that is really new, they exhibited evidences of improvement in form, workmanship and materials. We may speak of these and other implements at another time, more in detail, with some illustrations.

Portable cider mills, of two or three kinds, were exhibited in operation; also, apple-paring and coring machines, a large number of which were sold on the grounds. Washing machines, churns and cheese-presses were numerous, as usual, and presented some novelties, but whether improvements or not we cannot say. Hewitt's Hay Press, from Indiana, we think is the best invention we have seen of the kind. It was described in our paper last year, p. 259. A large assortment of implements and machines, mostly of Eastern make and very handsome, were exhibited by Dewitt & Co., of Cleveland. Messrs. Warder & Brokaw, of Springfield, and Thresher & Co., of Dayton, exhibited various machines and implements of approved kinds, their own manufacture. The Plows from Cincinnati, Columbus, Willoughby, Pittsburgh, &c., were in appearance nearly perfect of their kinds, and the farmer must be hard to please who could not suit himself among them.

DAIRY PRODUCTS were of course more abundant than at any previous Fair in Ohio, and the quality as

far as we could judge was very creditable, showing evident improvement in the character of Ohio butter and cheese. Judging from the samples here exhibited we can see no good reason why Ohio butter as well as cheese should not command full prices in Eastern markets, now that railroads afford facilities for speedy transportation. THE BREAD exhibited in this department was very fine to look at, and judging by the rapidity with which the loaves disappeared about noon on the second day, we think the quality must have been good. That barrel of *Pittsburg crackers*, and those *premium hams*, too, suffered in the same way, affording many a critical amateur a taste of their quality; and if that *mammoth cheese* had not been closely watched it would probably have shared the same fate, for many spectators expressed great desire to learn whether its quality was equal to its size. It was made by a couple of dairymen in Aurora, Portage Co., and weighed 1500 lbs.

GARDEN VEGETABLES made a good show in this tent, and we noticed among them quite a number of improved varieties. One of our Columbus gardeners took a number of premiums on vegetables, and well deserved them. Samples of FLOUR and GRAIN were also here, and of such quality as did honor to the fame of Ohio.

OF CATTLE the entries numbered 375 and the number of animals was over 400, embracing Durham's, Devons, Ayrshires, Hereford's and Natives, with all the intermediate grades. Of the Durhams there was a splendid show, embracing the choicest animals from the noted herds of Messrs. Sullivan, Watts, Renick, Harrold, Pierce, Hadley, Hankins and others in the Scioto valley counties, together with a number of very good specimens from the Reserve. These were examined with much interest by Stock farmers of Northern Ohio who are beginning to devote more attention to raising beef cattle, and a number of purchases were made, but we learned that prices for good Durhams are too high at present to meet the views of Northern buyers. Many expressed disappointment at not finding the recently imported stock of the Scioto Company at the Fair, but it was found that they had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of their sea voyage to render them fit for exhibition.

Of Devons and their grades the number was very great, and the quality, as a whole, excellent, doing credit to the farmers of "New Connecticut." The animals of this breed from Geauga and Lake counties were quite numerous, and the working oxen especially much admired for their neat and beautiful form, activity, and good training.

The Ayrshires, though not numerous, were much admired, and for Milk stock it is thought they will prove valuable. Those owned by Messrs. Wing and Brown are handsome and of large size, and those of Messrs. Ladd and Melendy can hardly be equalled in form.

Herefords also were few in number—hardly sufficient to illustrate the character of the breed. We were informed that some owners of this breed declined exhibiting their stock, on account of the low scale of the premiums. We shall expect to see the Herefords coming into favor among the Reserve farmers as soon as their qualities become known. In England they are the only competitors with the Durhams for fattening purposes.

Fat Cattle made a good display, as usual. Among them were several pairs of extremely large and fat steers—living mountains of tallow; only useful as illustrations, of what can be done in the production of size and fatness by good breeding and high feeding. Others however were deserving high praise for size and thriftiness combined with economy of feeding.

As a whole the show of cattle was certainly the best ever held in the west; and for Durhams

for such as could get under them with quiet consciences. Floral Hall was bedight with some choice shrubs and flowers and fancy work, while the attending divinities, substantial flesh and blood, with rosy cheeks and bright eyes, made that particular place none the less attractive.

The managers of this Society have gone forward with a praiseworthy energy, and erected a substantial building, 40 by 80 feet, and enclosed a spacious area of ground, on which they have a lease for ten years, with privilege of renewal. We were glad to see the Society come forward, by resolution, and sustain the officers who had thus become personally liable for the expense, and better, to back up the resolution with liberal contributions.

The annual election for officers was held at the close of the fair, and since several ladies had contributed materially to the success and management of the Society, it was deemed only just that they should hereafter have an official voice in its control; consequently Mrs. M. A. BRONSON and Mrs. HERMAN CANFIELD were unanimously elected upon the Board of Managers, and like sensible women as they are, will do their duty in that capacity.

Altogether, we had a good time at Medina, albeit one of our lady correspondents had expected to meet in us a "dignified person, like Col. CURTIS," in which, of course, she was disappointed, for we have dismissed all idea of dignity, since we laid aside the "fierce togery" in which we earned a handle to our name.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

OUR department is curtailed this week to give room to the Premium List, and as the State Fair is the all-engrossing subject of thought, we have occupied most of our limited space with accounts of it. A valuable article from Mrs. BRONSON is in type, but unavoidably crowded out of this number, and will appear in the next, together with a letter from "Gertrude," and two or three other communications. We think all lovers of tomatoes will be able to find receipts that please them, either for preserving or pickling, in the present and succeeding numbers.

A few Notes on the State Fair.

We were never more proud of our noble Buckeye State than when upon the fair grounds at Cleveland. We watched the ebb and flow of the living tide of human beings, and marked the triumphs which their skill and enterprise had achieved, and heard congratulatory remarks from those who had occasion to know whereof they affirmed, to the intent that America had never before witnessed so large a gathering for a similar purpose, if indeed for any purpose, and that Ohio, at its third State Fair, had outstripped competitors and done herself great honor in her exhibition.

The number in attendance was variously estimated from fifty to seventy-five thousand, and as the grounds were not very capacious, they usually seemed full in every part; and one thing particularly interesting was, that amid all the crowding, even where the press was greatest, we saw no appearance of impatience or murmuring—all seemed gentle, patient and happy. Indeed not a word of anger, impatience or disappointment, not an oath or profane expression reached our ears, and not a drunken person pained our eyes on either of the two days that we spent upon the fair grounds. Such a fact we take pleasure in recording, for it is an honor to our people, and a most cheering sign of progress in whatsoever things are lovely and of good report.

It was also highly gratifying to mark the large ra-

tio of females to males, one to every three at least, and a friend at our elbow thinks a larger share than that, and though the little children that sometimes accompanied them were occasionally crying, and seemed sadly out of place in so dense a crowd, yet we could not wish them at home if the mothers must have been detained with them. Floral and Manufacturers' Halls too, showed a scarcely greater ratio of females to males than the departments of Machinery and Domestic Animals. The enormous cattle and noble spirited horses, the pigs, the poultry and the sheep, all received a full share of their admiration, we noticed with pleasure; but as our remarks upon these, might not be as edifying as those of the other department, we will confine ourselves to notes of the various halls, and these shall be very brief as our space is unusually limited, and many of you personally inspected them.

FLORAL HALL, the first we visited, was devoted to fruit, flowers and pictures. The decoration of this hall was principally by the ladies, and the design of it was very tasteful. The moss temple in the centre and the evergreen wreathing, gave an air of freshness and beauty. The collection of flowers though not particularly varied or extensive, owing to the very dry season, was certainly fine. The beds of gorgeous dahlias, the delicate fuschias, the roses, phloxes and verbenas, and the pretty moss baskets and vases filled with cut flowers, were very beautiful; but art had almost equalled nature, and many were deceived by a vase of wax flowers, moulded by our friend, Miss E. P. Otis, of Cleveland. We did not see superior work or better taste in arrangement among the wax work of the World's Exhibition. The paper flowers too were very beautiful, and the fruit, especially apples and pears were abundant and fine.

The room devoted to daguerreotypes was finely filled by the best artists of Cleveland, Dayton and Wheeling, as well as those from a greater distance, and was a source of great attraction to the multitude. So also were the paintings, to which another room was devoted; some of those were excellent, but unfortunately for us, the names of the artists were not attached. Perhaps our co-laborer, Mr. HARRIS, will speak of these, as he was one of the judges in this department.

MANUFACTURERS' HALL was next in order, but how can we sketch this properly,—we must leave much of importance to the memories of those who were there, for here the crowd was most dense and some articles could not be reached at all. We at once gave credit to the ladies of this country for more of the old world patience than we had heretofore done, when we saw so great an amount of tedious embroidery as the result of their labors. But it was very beautiful. There were several framed pictures wrought on canvass with the needle, with all the richness of fine oil paintings; there were four very superior ottomans, two of tufted and two of plain embroidery; there were beautifully embroidered dresses, blankets, shawls, table and bed spreads, rugs, mats, chair and sofa cushions, collars, scarfs, capes, veils, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., but the charm from most of these we think would have vanished had machinery done the work instead of human fingers.

The Cleveland milliners sent in elegant specimens of their handiwork, and there was some pretty shell work, which must not be forgotten. There were several superb pieces of carpeting of American manufacture, from establishments in Cleveland, also fine and excellent broadcloth from Ohio wool, as beautiful, soft and warm blankets as one could wish, from the manufactories of Messrs. Merritt, of Greene county, and the Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Company. Curled hair mattresses, from Wisdom, Russell & Co., were also shown. These (from Ohio, remember,) took the medal at the World's Fair, as the best curled

in the world. Starch polish, a good article, we should judge, for giving gloss and firmness to linen; excellent soap of all kinds and for all purposes; clear and limpid lard oil; clothing, ready-made by sewing machines; woolen shawls and cloth of all kinds and various knitted articles, are all of which we took note, except the bedquilts. These, as usual, were very numerous and diversified and twenty-seven of them had premiums or diplomas awarded or recommended. Many of these must have consumed incredible amounts of time, and some were *very beautiful*; but the white quilts were more to our taste than any of the patch-work quilts, however tastefully executed, whether in silk or cotton, and these will please us better when the work is done by machinery.

At the **MECHANICS' HALL** we noted down so many articles, that we must omit all but a few of special interest. And first, a bedstead by Hart & Co., with screws of a new construction, very simple, and apparently a great improvement upon those already in use. Beardslie's air-tight cooking stove appeared, though we have not seen it in operation, superior in its arrangement and adaptation to the purposes required, to any we have been accustomed to. It is claimed for it that a piece of wood eighteen inches long and four wide will bake bread in both ovens, besides cooking on the top of the stove—the first heat being retained by means of air-tight chambers encircling the stove. With a set of copper-bottomed furniture, the cost is \$25.

A washing, drying and mangling machine was also exhibited—the latter part being upon the same principle as all other mangles, and performing the work of wringing by pressing out the water. The washing part did not please us as well as Rich's washing machine. Among the many valuable articles which rendered this hall so attractive, but which we have only room to mention in the aggregate, were a variety of musical instruments—parlor organs, pianos, melodians, melo-peans and æolians; long ranges of elegant and highly-finished furniture; great numbers of stoves, grates and ranges, glass and crockery-ware, washing machines, churns, apple-corers, cheese-presses, brooms, candles, chemical yeast, liquid blueing, cedar pails, carpet stretchers, oilcloths, mirrors, fancy fly-brushes, artificial teeth, metallic burial cases, and sewing machines of five different constructions, and innumerable articles in which ladies would feel less interest.

Among the **FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS** was enough of interest to tempt a hungry man to commit depredations—the delicious home-made bread, golden butter, white and beautiful honey, cheese and nice boiled ham. The cheeses especially made a fine show, as also did the garden vegetables, many of which were of enormous size.

Intellectual Entertainments at Cleveland.

Among the many shows, exhibitions and attractions of all kinds prepared for the gathered throng at Cleveland, there was no lack of such entertainment as was of an elevated character and ennobling tendency. On the evening of Wednesday, Mrs. GAGE gave a reformatory address to a crowded and attentive audience at the Tabernacle, in which she showed that if "men were what their mothers made them," as is currently reported, a great responsibility rests upon women, and to meet it, she should make use of every faculty afforded her for becoming intelligent, educated and independent. Mrs. SEVERANCE, of Cleveland, followed with an able and finely written address upon Woman's Duties and Rights, after which Mrs. GAGE read a stirring anti-slavery poem. Perfect order and decorum prevailed, and the speakers were repeatedly applauded.

On Wednesday evening we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture from Hon. JOHN P. HALE, before the Ohio Lib. Association at Cleveland.

Letter from Mrs. Gage—Remarks on the State Fair.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM: I want very much to have a little talk with the Cultivator girls, about the Ohio State Fair. I am afraid, as you were there, and saw how beautiful every thing was, and took your notes of so many of the fine things, that we shall both want to tell the same story: but never mind, I will try to keep out of your way and if we do run against each other now and then, I give you full liberty to set me aside and tell your own story in your own way.

The first thing I remember specially looking at were the fowls, of which there was a splendid collection. Among them all, the white Dorkings were the most beautiful, though I fancy some others might be more profitable for the raising. I wish the breed of chickens would be generally improved through the country, for if every farmer had his flock of Shanghaes, so many lives would not need to be taken to make one dinner. The worst thought in looking at all these specimens of animal perfection is, they must all die, die cruel deaths, to gratify the appetite of human beings.

From the chicken pens, I stepped into the Mechanics' Hall. A washing machine first took my attention, it was smaller and more simple than most that I have seen, worked with two levers exactly upon the principle of washing by hand, but would, I think, require much less labor—unfortunately I have lost the name.

Coffeen's ice cream freezer was a curiosity. With it, he asserts, that cream can be frozen in from eight to twelve minutes, simply by forcing (by a bellows) a chilled current of air inward from a surrounding chamber of ice, thus agitating the cream and particles of ice and bringing them alternately to the extended surfaces of ice. To those families who are fond of ice creams, it would be a labor-saving machine. There were five sewing machines, all doing active work, to the astonishment of men women and children, and which bid fair to remove the necessity of thimble and needle, of worn out eyes and weary fingers. The garments made by them were very neat indeed. The judges gave the preference to that of Collins & Co., of Ithica, N. Y. Scarritt's patent sofa bed and folding lounge, struck me as being great improvements, in economy and convenience for house-keepers.

The O'Harra glass ware was very fine. I wish all the little ones could see the little fish, that were swimming about, in the big vase, and I wish they would look into their books or inquire of their teachers, and tell me why the refraction of light, through the glass should some times, make two fishes out of one, and one of those swimming on his back. (This only for the little ones.)

Woodard Rockingham ware, from East Liverpool, Columbiana, was the best I have ever seen of that kind.

Mr. Gill, of Wheeling, and Mr. Jones of Newport, Ky., were on hand with their home-made silk, some very useful articles. Why is the silk culture so neglected. Mrs. A. C. Brush, of Broad st., Cleveland, had a case of very beautiful embroidery, but she looked pale and worn, as though she had stitched her freshness and bloom into merino cloaks, and white silk bonnets. This branch of needle work is becoming lucrative to some in the cities, but I hope few will be compelled to it for a living, as it is unhealthy work, and should be resorted to only as the filling up of leisure hours. Mrs. Wm. C. Johnson, of Cleveland, took three first class premiums for nine articles of silk embroidery.

Merritt's blankets, were perfectly splendid, made one feel like having the thermometer at zero that one might fully enjoy them so white, so soft and warm. Girls can just leave their winter wraps made by

rets. They may be made almost as white as linen, with sulphur, used as it is for whitening bonnets. There was large quantities of beautiful stocking yarn, of all colors.

Rag carpeting, very smooth and nice; one rag carpet, made by sewing on bits of cloth in a regular pattern, was quite a curiosity; a bright haired little boy near said his grandma, Mrs. Randall, of Ohio City, made it in 1805, and it had been in wear ever since: guess not quite. Embroidered shirt bosoms—oh fie! and a pair of suspenders, with two weeks silk embroidery upon them; well enough if girls cant find any thing else to do, and must keep out of mischief. A quilt made of down, was a curiosity, and two bonnets one made of peacock's, the other of guinea hen pin feathers, were observed by the observers. Bed quilts, what shall we say of them? Do, dear girls, if you have any pieces of cloth, that you wish to sew together, to make one big piece, do sew it together, and then stitch the cotton in so it will stay, and keep the warm in and the cold out, and spend the spare time you gain in reading "Peterson's Familiar Science of Common Things." Learn it by heart, and teach it to your little brothers and sisters, and my word for it, its little patches of useful knowledge, so artfully woven together, will give you a taste for higher labor than piecing patch bed quilts for ever after.

A saddle cloth, presented by Mrs. Cornwall, of Salem, was a very splendid piece of needle-work. Mrs. C. is the German lady who rode so splendidly on horseback upon the Fair Grounds, and drove so adroitly Mr. Brown's beautiful match horses, which some people said should have had the first premium.

The set of harness, made by Wm. Yates, of Canton, stitched by his own hands, which took the premium at the World's Fair, was a magnificent thing; but when I could not help thinking of the bed quilts, too much labor and toil, to adorn a horse.

The premium carriage was superb—by J. A. Shannon, of Columbus. But my letter grows long. Next week you shall hear from me again.

F. D. GAGE.

HOME PICTURE—NO. 3.

BY FRANCES DANA GAGE.

BEN FISHER had come from the great State Fair, And he put down his trunk on the floor, Brushed the dust from his pantaloons and coat, And hung up his hat by the door; "And how are the children?" said KATE in haste, Ere her bonnet was half untied; "And where is the baby, and how is that?" "All first rate," was quick replied.

"I'm so glad to get home, ain't you?" said KATE, "Well I am," said BEN with glee— And he clapped his hands with a father's pride As the children came boisterously; "They've come! they've come!" was the noisy shout, That made the whole house ring, And mingled with kisses and welcome home, Was—"Mother what did you bring?"

KATE folded them to her loving breast, And a tear was in her eye, As she thanked the FATHER and softly said—"Wait, I'll show you, by and by." "You are hungry and tired, I know," said JANE, "But I've half a mind to scold; For dinner was ready two hours ago, And everything now is cold."

"Never mind, it will taste as good, dear JANE, As if it were in its prime. We are hungry and tired, and no mistake, But we've had a glorious time. Tell you what I've seen? to be sure I will, But 't will take me a good long year To mention one-half of the curious things; Come, lets go to dinner, my dear.

"No, TOMMY, our Lily did not take Ah! the cattle and stock were But cheer up my boy, and we'll As easy as turning our hand. We shall have to improve our ho (Why JANE your cold dinner i But of those premium horses: we I'll tell you at some other time.

"Oh! girls how I wish'd you had been Said KATE, "at the Floral Hall Oh! the beautiful things at every I wish you had seen them all. The hanging wreaths and the singl The fruits and the brilliant flowe And all those beautiful, splendid tl I could have looked for hours.

"I have seen so much, and heard And learned so much that's new And since you're well, I'm glad I To the Fair of fifty-two. And now let's strive to do our best And improve with earnest care, And JANE and MARY and TOM ar Shall go to the next State Fair.

"To be sure we were crowded ar But nobody seemed to mind, For the few did not dare to scold Where the mass were so cheerf And many a lesson I hope was lea By the masses gathered there, To make life's labor a brighter tho And to soften its wearing care."

Use of Tomatoes and El

In reply to the inquiry in the green tomatoes can be applied to: I may just state how they have mother's family for several years] be very good:

As late in the season as we can quantity of ripe tomatoes and gree make them into a jam, by using tv (after the skins have been taken molasses or wet sugar, and stewin sufficiently done to keep—say an h weather should be very warm after may need heating over. We gen tomatoes than green ones in this v of the green ones for making slice the "Indian pickles," except the sliced tomatoes nearly an equal c cut fine, and use less onion. For les we frequently use the tomat somewhat frost-bitten.

Elderberries are very good whe a small quantity of dried currants fruit. In preparing them for use little stewing, and should have a t moistened and stirred into them j done, to thicken them a little. Vi used instead of sour fruit, but it is Respectfully thy frie

Near Zanesfield, Logan Co., 9mu

CHOICE FOWL

THE Subscriber has for sale some choice breeds: WHITE DORINGS, HONG K SHANGHAI's, and Game Fowls, all warrant White Dorkings are from the stock of importer of this breed. I have some fluc now on hand. Any persons wanting any please address

HILL, MERRILLS

SUCCESSORS TO

HILL & FOSTER, AND E. H. & Manufacturers of Stoneware, Water

PRICE PER ROD AS FOLLOWS:—1 in \$1.25, 1½ inch, \$1.50, 2 inches, \$2 inches, \$3.30, 4 inches, \$4.62.

Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, April 15, 18

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, September 30, 1852.

We find no changes worth noticing in quotations of farm products. The harvest in England, and in Europe generally, is represented as a full average one, so that little export demand will be found for our wheat and flour, and prices must be low. Meat provisions continue at high prices, though sales are dull generally. The prospect for prices of fat hogs is very good at present, although the corn crop is coming on better than was anticipated. Butter, eggs, &c., continue to bring high prices. The influence of railroads is beginning to affect such articles throughout the country.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Flour 3.55a3.50 for common and extra. Wheat 60 cts. Corn 40a43. Oats 25a26. Rye 48a50. Flax seed 90. Clover seed \$5. Timothy \$2. Butter scarce —14a15 cts. for firkin, and fresh roll retails at 25 to 30 cts. Cheese, W. R. 6 1-4. Apples 75a1.6 1-4 per bbl. Potatoes 40a 50 per bu.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Flour 4.50a4.75 for Genesee and Ohio. Wheat, prime, 1.00a1.05. Corn, western, 73a75. Pork, mess, 20.00 per bbl. Butter in good demand.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 28.—Flour 3.50a3.75. Wheat 60. Corn 37a40. Oats 29. Potatoes 37a40. Apples 25a31. Butter 12a18. Eggs 8a10 per dozen. Chickens 25 per pair.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Flour 3.75a4.00. Wheat 80a81. Corn 50. Oats 31. Potatoes 45a50. Apples 25a37 per bush. Honey 10a12 1-2 cts per lb. Butter, firkin 12a15—fresh roll 15a18. Eggs 10a12 per doz.

AMERICAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

THIS establishment is situated in the vicinity of the flourishing village of Waterloo and Geneva, on the line of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, which is connected by Steamboat from Geneva, with the New York and Erie Road.

EVERGREENS, (including Balsam Fir, American Arborvitae, White Spruce, &c.) and Deciduous Forest trees, ALL CULTIVATED, very cheap, at wholesale.

Trees will be securely packed for a trifling charge to cover only the cost of material, and delivered at the railroad free of charge.

Orders containing remittances promptly attended to, and selections made by the proprietors, when requested by purchasers.

Catalogues sent gratis to those who apply post paid and enclose a one cent stamp for the postage, which must be prepaid.

We wish to invite particular attention to the following plants for hedges:

American Arborvitae, 1 foot high,	\$3 00 per 100;	\$25.00 per 1000.
do " " " " " " " " " "	2 " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " "
Red Cedar " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " "
		40.00 " " "

Orders solicited from all parts of the Continent.
September, 1852. DELL & COLLINS.

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Sept. 1, 1852. Somerset, Perry Co., O.

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JACOB H. BROWN,
Sept. 1, 1852. Conover, N. Y.

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BULLS.

1. ALDERMAN.—Roan, calved June 24, 1849, bred by R. C. Lowdes, West Derby, Liverpool; got by Young Wilton (9805); dam, Valveteen, by Baron (3095); gr. dam by Matchem 3d, (4420); gr. gr. dam, by Young Eryholme (1981); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Belzoni (1709); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Comus (1861). See Herd Book, vol. 9, page 6.

2. NOBLEMAN.—Light Roan, calved Feb. 6, 1850, bred by Mr. Jno. Wood, Stanwick Park, was got by Noble (4577); dam, Miss Allison, by Timothy, gr. dam, by Matchless (4427); gr. gr. dam, by Belvidere 2d (3128); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Croft (1888); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Ebor (996).

3. LORD NELSON.—Red Roan, calved 1850, bred by Robt. Thornton got by a son of Rebuke, (vol. 6, page 537); dam by N-w-t-a (2367) gr. dam by Goldfinder (2066); gr. gr. dam by Driver (1928); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Falstaff (1893); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Richa d (1376); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Jupiter (342).

4. ISAAC.—Light Roan, calved 1850, bred by Robert Thornton, got by Sir Robert (7510); dam, Cherry, by Matchless (4427); gr. dam, by Barmpton (3089); gr. gr. dam, by Thorp (1515); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Yorkshireman (708); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Bollingbroke (86); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Punch (531).

5. ADAM.—Red Roan, calved 7th February, 1850, bred by Mr. John Clarke, Aldbrough, Darlington, got by Earl of Scarborough, see Herd Book, vol. 8, page 63; dam by Magician (7185); gr. dam by Rosgerman (3148); gr. gr. dam, by Paganini (2405); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Paul Jones (8384); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Ledbury (1624).

6. GAMBOY.—Red and White, calved January 19, 1851, bred by Mr. Fawkes; got by Borrowby Boy (9980); dam, Gretina, by the Stuart (7623); gr. dam, Guinevere, by Norfolk, (2377); gr. gr. dam, by Ambo (1636); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Memnon (2295); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Pilot (496); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Agamemnon (9); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Mr. Bundles Burdow, near Darlington.

COUNT FATHOM.—Roan, calved August 4, 1851, bred by Mr. Fawkes; got by Lord Marquis (10450); dam Fairy Tale, by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196); gr. dam, by Stillington (5327); gr. gr. dam, by Young Rockingham (2547) gr. gr. gr. dam, by Driver (1928); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Richard (1376).

8. YOUNG WHITTINGTON.—Roan, calved Nov. 19th, 1851; got by Whittington; see vol. 10, page 235—dam by Magician (7105); gr. dam, by Cleveland (3403); gr. gr. dam, by a son of Col. Craddock's Magician (2243).

9. MASTER BELVILLE.—Roan, calved 1850, bred by J. M. Hopper, the property of J. M. Emmerson, got by Bellville (6778); dam, Young Moss Rose, (bred by Mr. Richard Booth; see Herd Book, vol. 8, page 445); by Young Matchem (4422); gr. dam, Moss Rose, by Priam (3432); gr. gr. dam, by Young Alexander, (2677); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Pilot (496).

COWS.

1. MOSS ROSE.—Roan, calved in 1846, got by Ravensworth (9332); dam, by Nelson, (4549); gr. dam, by Newton (4567); gr. gr. dam, by Wonderful (700); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Cleveland (145); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Butterly (104); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Hollow's bull (313); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, from the stock of the late Sir James Pennyman, supposed to be with calf by Bellville.

2. RASPBERRY.—Roan, calved in June, 1850 bred by Emmerson, got by Banker, A., dam, by Edward (6963); gr. dam, by Noble (4577); gr. gr. dam, by Correlle (3485); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Mandy (3818); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Sir William Foul's bull Wonderful (700); supposed to be with calf by Master Bellville.

3. MARY.—Roan, calved in 1850, bred by Mr. Emmerson got by the Lord of the Manor (10466); dam, by Belvidere 3d (3128); gr. dam, by Sir Robert (5176); gr. gr. dam, by Eryholme (1018); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Barmpton (54); supposed to be with calf by Master Bellville.

4. SUNRISE.—Red, calved April, 1849; bred by Francis Brown, Esq.; got by Twilight (9758); dam, by Augustus (6552); gr. dam, by a grand son of Grazer (1085); gr. gr. dam, by Scarlet (5094); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Aid-de-Camp (724); supposed to be with calf by Whittington.

5. STRAWBERRY.—Red Roan, 4 years old, bred by Robt. Thornton, got by Postmaster (9487); dam, Young Strawberry, (vol. 8, page 518), by Guardian (3047); gr. dam, old Strawberry, by a son of Barmpton (54); gr. gr. dam by a brother to Brutus (100), gr. gr. gr. dam, by Duke.

6. ENCHANTRESS.—Roan, 2 years old, bred by Mr. Thornton, got by Leopold, a son of D'Israeli (7967); dam, Emma, by Paley (7310); gr. dam, by Bulwer (1760); gr. gr. dam, by a son of Fairfax (1023); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Shylock (2622); gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Whitworth, (1584); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Candour (107); see Herd Book for Emma, vol. 9.

7. BLUE BONNET.—Roan, calved in March, 1850, bred by Mr. Harrison, got by Earl of Antrim (10174); bred by Mr. Stephenson, and now the property of Stephens, of New York; dam, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649); gr. dam, White Rose, by Antrim (3019); gr. gr. gr. dam, a very fine short-horned cow from Northumberland.

8. KISSING SUN.—Roan, a bull calf of Sunrise, calved Feb. 12, 1852, bred by Mr. Wetberell, got by Oxygen (9464); by Buckingham (3239); gr. gr. dam, by Clement (3399); gr. gr. gr. dam, by Raspberry (4875).

This advertisement was prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose, and is published by the

AMEL TAPP President.

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Columbus, Ohio.

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Plowing in Green Crops, as Manure.

When a plant is burnt in the air, the ashes which remain are termed by chemists the *inorganic* constituents; that which is burnt away, the *organic*: and though this definition is not strictly correct, it is sufficiently so for all practical purposes. The great store-house of the *organic* elements of plants, is the atmosphere; the *inorganic* elements are obtained by plants only from the soil. The amount of produce which a soil destitute of organic matter will annually yield by the disintegration of its inorganic elements, may be considered the *natural yield* of the land. What that amount will be, will depend, within certain limits, on the abundance or scarcity of these mineral constituents of the plants grown; but plants can not grow at all without organic matter, or those elements which the atmosphere will supply. Now, in what quantity will the atmosphere supply these to the plants, providing there is a sufficiency of mineral matter? This depends on the kind of plants, the length of the growing season, and the quantity of rain and number of rainy days in that season. It has indeed been supposed by some eminent chemists, that the atmosphere would supply an *unlimited amount* of organic constituents to the plants, and that therefore the yield of any given crop would be in exact proportion to the quantity of inorganic matter existing in the soil in an assimilable condition—that, if there were only mineral elements sufficient in an acre for five bushels of wheat and straw, only five bushels would be grown; but if there were sufficient for fifty bushels, a produce of fifty bushels per acre would be obtained. To the first proposition we of course agree, thinking that up to the amount of produce for which the atmosphere supplies sufficient organic matter, the yield will be in exact proportion to the mineral matter available in the soil; so that the point at issue between the "mineral theory" and "ammoniacal theory" advocates, is, the *amount* of organic matter which the atmosphere annually supplies to certain crops—and there is no subject of more importance connected with agricultural chemistry, affecting as it does the reason of all our systems of agriculture, rotation of crops, the value of manuring substances, and in fact everything connected with agricultural operations.

Without therefore attempting to settle the question as to whether soils are easily exhausted of their mineral constituents or not, we will give some results of experiments by Mr. Lawes, that, so far as wheat is concerned, entirely satisfy us that to obtain *large crops*, it is absolutely necessary to *supply organic matter* in the soil; or, in other words, that the atmosphere will not supply sufficient organic matter for a *large crop* of wheat.

The experiments were commenced in 1843. The soil a rather heavy loam, or what is generally known as a good wheat soil. Four grain crops were taken from the field the four years preceding the expe

without any manure of any kind being supplied. The field devoted to the experiments contains fourteen acres. It is divided into thirty-three portions, which have been sown with wheat (and the whole crop of wheat and straw removed) every year. One plot has been left unmanured since the commencement; another supplied with fourteen tons of barn-yard manure per acre each year, and one with the ashes of fourteen tons of barn-yard manure; some with "Leibig's Patent Wheat Manure," and others with all kinds of chemical mineral manures, alone and in various combinations; some with rice at the rate of one ton per acre, rape cake in various quantities, and sulphate and muriate of ammonia alone and in conjunction with all kinds of mineral manures. The detailed results of such extensive experiments can not of course be given; and in fact, a mere summary of them would occupy more room than our space will admit. Suffice it to say, then, that the *average* yield of dressed grain per acre, of seven successive crops on the continuously unmanured plot, was 17½ bushels. The average yield of nine plots, the first year dressed with a variety of artificial mineral manures corresponding to the ash of wheat and straw, was 16½ bushels. The ashes of fourteen tons of barn-yard manure, gave 16 bushels. The average of the seven years on the plot dressed with fourteen tons of barn-yard manure per acre each year, was 28 bushels. An acre dressed with 168 lbs. each of sulphate and muriate of ammonia, gave 33½ bushels; another, with 150 lbs. each of sulphate and muriate of ammonia, 25½ bushels; while a plot by the side of it, dressed with 150 lbs. each of sulphate and muriate of ammonia, and 300 lbs. potass, 200 lbs. soda, 100 lbs. sulphate of magnesia, 500 lbs. calcined bones, and 150 lbs. sulphuric acid, gave 25 bushels. Again, with 200 lbs. each of sulphate and muriate of ammonia, we get 32½ bushels; while 300 lbs. potass, 200 lbs. soda, 100 lbs. sulphate of magnesia, and 200 lbs. calcined bone dust, with 150 lbs. sulphuric acid, gave 17½ bushels. 224 lbs. sulphate of ammonia gave 27½ bushels. 224 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, and the ashes of three loads of wheat straw, gave 27 bushels.

These results, which we have selected as showing the general indications of the experiments, will throw much light on our point—what amount of organic matter will the atmosphere supply to a wheat crop on a soil having abundance of inorganic constituents? The average crop on the continually unmanured acre was 17½ bushels; and where *inorganic* or *ash constituents* were supplied, the crop was not increased. But when a salt of ammonia is used, the crop in some instances was doubled; and in no instance during the whole course of the experiments, has ammonia been used without *greatly increasing the crop*. On one acre where ammoniacal salts alone were used, the average yield of six successive crops was 27 bushels. This clearly shows that there was abundance of inorganic matter in the soil, but that for want of organic matter the plants could not assimilate them. It can not be said that the wheat was not in favorable circumstances for collecting organic matter from the air, for the land was always plowed twice previous to sowing, and during the spring the crop was hand-hoed twice, and sometimes thrice, care being taken to have all the plots hoed at the same time and treated similarly in every mechanical operation.

We therefore conclude that, though a soil has an abundance of every inorganic constituent of the wheat plant in an available condition for 40 bushels per acre, yet if there is not a corresponding sufficiency of organic matter, but the plant is dependent solely on the atmosphere, a crop averaging about 17 bushels only will be obtained; and this may be considered the natural yield of a soil, organic matter being derived from the atmosphere sufficient for this amount. If we

wish to increase this yield, we must get an artificial supply, or an accumulation, of organic matter in the soil; and as organic matter consists of four elements—oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen—it is important to know which of these is the most essential. In the experiments above given, where 15 tons of barn-yard manure were each year used per acre, an average crop of 28 bushels was obtained; and where ammoniacal salts alone were used for six years, an average of 27 bushels. Now, besides a large amount of *inorganic matter*, the 14 tons of barn-yard manure contained an immense amount of organic matter—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen—and from the fact that the ammoniacal salts alone did as much good as the minerals, carbon and ammonia in the dung, we conclude that ammonia (hydrogen and nitrogen) is the only organic matter that need be supplied to the wheat crop. The rice, rape-cake, and other carbonaceous manures used in the experiments, did good only in a corresponding proportion to the nitrogen they contained. So that, to increase our wheat crop over 17 bushels per acre, we must in some shape or other supply *ammonia*; or, what is equivalent, nitrogen.

To obtain this ammonia, is the great difficulty in the way of *increasing* our wheat crop. In Great Britain, immense quantities are purchased in the form of Peruvian guano, and sulphate and muriate of ammonia; and highly *nitrogenous* artificial foods are purchased for cattle, which make a manure containing a high per centage of ammonia. By this means their average wheat crop is nearly as much again as ours. Since the introduction of free trade, and the consequent reduction in the price of agricultural products, it is asserted that this "high farming" is attended with low profits. Be that as it may, if the use of guano and the consumption of oilcake does not abate, it will be pretty good evidence that it is found profitable with prices but little higher than our own.

The reader will wonder what this has to do with plowing in green crops. Much every way. The reason of the benefit of a crop of clover plowed in for a crop of wheat, is rather a difficult thing to see if we adopt the mineral theory; for there is no evidence to show but what the wheat plant can extract the mineral elements from the soil as well as the clover plant; and therefore, if there is organic matter for the clover, there is for the wheat; for both plants require precisely the same elements. It is said that clover roots descend further into the subsoil, and bring up these fertilizers from below, and thus supply the following wheat crop. But why will not the wheat roots obtain this?—we have seen several wheat roots six feet long, and one nine feet; and believe when the wheat plant is strong and healthy, that its roots descend as low as do those of clover.

Abandoning the mineral theory and adopting the ammoniacal one, we have at once a satisfactory reason for the benefit of clover and other green crops plowed in as a manure for wheat. To increase our crop of wheat, we must supply ammonia. Now, when we plow in a crop of clover, this is just what we do supply. We do not gain minerals by the operation, as they already existed in the soil, and some have perhaps been removed by a crop of hay the previous summer; but the clover obtains *ammonia* from the atmosphere, which becomes organized in the roots, stems, and leaves of the plant; and when they are plowed in, they decompose, and furnish ammonia for the wheat crop. A crop of red clover that would make a ton and a half of hay, would contain 60 lbs. of nitrogen, and according to the results of Mr. Lawes' experiments, would, if plowed in, increase the following wheat crop twelve bushels per acre; and this without taking the roots into consideration, which would prob-

ably contain half as much nitrogen as the last crop of clover. This would make an *increase of eighteen bushels per acre*, as the benefit of growing clover and plowing it in.

The proper time to turn in the clover, is just before flowering; it is then full of rich nitrogenous fluids: whereas, in the act of flowering, nitrogen is evolved, and the clover is not so good either for hay or manure. This fact will also indicate the proper time for cutting clover for hay. If allowed to stand until after it has flowered, not only will there be a loss of nitrogen, but the soluble saccharine matter will be converted into insoluble starch and innutritious woody fibre.

In deciding on the economy of plowing in clover for manure, or converting it into hay, we have to consider its effect on the wheat crop, the price of the wheat, the value of the hay, and what it would cost to obtain manure in some other way. We have just purchased guano in New York, for experimental purposes; it cost us there \$50 per ton; and if it contains 16 per cent. of ammonia, we shall consider it a first rate article. This is paying 15 cents per pound for ammonia. Now, we have said that a crop of clover which would make a ton of hay, would contain about 40 lbs. of nitrogen, equal to about 48 lbs. of ammonia. This at 15 cents per pound would be \$7.20, as the value of a ton of clover hay for manuring purposes; and if plowed in, it would increase the wheat crop 8 bushels. But there is another view of the subject. Besides nitrogen, clover contains a large amount of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, so united with each other and nitrogen as to form a valuable food for animals, though the first three elements are not necessary as food for the wheat plant, as has been before shown. Now, if this clover is consumed at home by horses, sheep, &c., these elements will be used in the animal economy, and nearly all the nitrogen will be voided in the liquid and solid excrements, (principally in the former,) which, if carefully husbanded, can be returned to the field without much loss.

Besides clover, there are many other crops which are grown for plowing in as manure. Their value for such a purpose is always in proportion to the amount of nitrogen they extract from the atmosphere; and as all the cereals consume nitrogen rather than collect it, they should never be grown for this purpose. Such are oats, buckwheat, rye, corn, timothy, &c. Peas and tares collect large quantities of nitrogen, and might be profitably grown for the purpose of plowing in while green. Rape is often grown in England for plowing under; but it requires rich land to produce a good crop, and we cannot recommend it. Spurry, white lupins, borage, and many other plants, are grown in Europe for manure; but none of them have been fairly tried in this country, and we therefore can not speak of their respective merits. On the whole, we know of nothing at present so well suited to our soil and climate, and so valuable either as food for stock or plowing in as manure for wheat, as red clover; and we would most earnestly recommend its more extensive culture in the place of the cereal timothy, especially on all wheat farms. We do not wish to see large crops of clover grown, converted into hay, and sold off the farm, unless manure be purchased in return in equal proportion, knowing that such a course must soon exhaust the land of the *mineral elements*; but if the clover is consumed on the farm by stock, or plowed in as manure, and nothing but the grain of wheat sold off the farm, we apprehend no such exhaustion.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The true motives of our actions, like the real pipes of an organ, are usually concealed. But the gilded and the hollow pretext is pompously placed in the front of show.

House and Cottage Furniture.

This is a subject so thoroughly discussed in the books, of late, that anything which may here be said, would avail but little, inasmuch as our opinions might be looked upon as "old-fashioned," "out of date," and "of no account whatever,"—for wonderfully modern notions in room-furnishing have crept into the farm house, as well as into town houses. Indeed, we confess to altogether ancient opinions in regard to household furniture, and contend, that, with a few exceptions, "modern degeneracy" has reached the utmost stretch of absurdity in house-furnishing, to which the ingenuity of man can arrive. Fashions in furniture change about as often as the cut of a lady's dress, or the shape of her bonnet, and pretty much from the same source, too—the fancy shops of *Parée*, once in good old English, Paris, the capital city of France. A farmer, rich or poor, may spend half his annual income, every year of his life, in taking down old, and putting up new furniture, and be kept uncomfortable all the time; when, if he will, after a quiet, good-tempered talk with his better-half, agree with her upon the list of *necessary* articles to make them *really comfortable*; and then a catalogue of what shall comprise the *luxurious* part of their furnishings, which, when provided, they will fixedly make up their mind to keep, and be content with, they will remain entirely free from one great source of "the ills which flesh is heir to."

It is pleasant to see a young couple setting out in their housekeeping life, well provided with convenient and properly selected furniture, appropriate to all the uses of the family; and then to keep, and use it, and enjoy it, like contented, sensible people; adding to it, now and then, as its wear, or the increasing wants of their family may require. Old, familiar things, to which we have long been accustomed, and habituated, make up a round share of our actual enjoyment. A family addicted to constant change in their household furniture, attached to nothing, content with nothing, and looking with anxiety to the next change of fashion which shall introduce something *new* into the house, can take no sort of comfort, let their circumstances be ever so affluent. It is a kind of dissipation in which some otherwise worthy people are prone to indulge, but altogether pernicious in the indulgence. It detracts, also, from the apparent respectability of a family to find nothing *old* about them—as if they themselves were of yesterday, and newly dusted out of a modern shop-keeper's stock in trade. The furniture of a house ought to look as though the family within it once had a grandfather—and as if old things had some veneration from those who had long enjoyed their service.

We are not about to dictate, of what fashion household furniture should be, when selected, any further than that of a plain, substantial and commodious fashion, and that it should comport, so far as those requirements in it will admit, with the approved modes of the day. But we are free to say, that in these times the extreme of absurdity, and unfitness for *use*, is more the fashion than anything else. What so useless as the modern French chairs, standing on legs like pipe-stems, *garote*-ing your back like a rheumatism, and frail as the legs of a spider beneath you, as you sit in it; and a tribe of equally worthless incumbrances, which absorb your money in their cost, and detract from your comfort, instead of adding to it, when you have got them; or a bedstead so high that you must have a ladder to climb into it, or so low as to scarcely keep you above the level of the floor, when lying on it. No; Give us the substantial, the easy, the free, and enjoyable articles, and the rest may go to tickle the fancy of those who have a taste for them. Nor do these flashy furnishings add to one's rank in *st*

or to the good opinion of those whose consideration is most valuable. Look into the houses of those people who are the *really* substantial, and worthy of the land. There will be found little of such frippery with them. Old furniture, well preserved, useful in everything, mark the well-ordered arrangement of their rooms, and give an air of quietude, of comfort and of hospitality to their apartments. Children cling to such objects in after life, as heir-looms of affection and parental regard.

Although we decline to give specific directions about what varieties of furniture should constitute the furnishings of a house, or to illustrate its style or fashion by drawings, and content ourselves with the single remark, that it should, in all cases, be strong, plain and durable—no sham, nor ostentation about it—and such as is *made for use*; mere trinkets, stuck about the room, on center tables, in corners, or on the mantle-piece, are the foolishhest things imaginable. They are costly; they require a world of care to keep them in condition; and then, with all this care, they are good for nothing in any sensible use. We have frequently been into a country house, where we anticipated better things, and, on being introduced into the “parlor,” actually found everything in the furniture line so dainty and “pinked up,” that we were afraid to sit down on the frail things stuck around by way of seats, for fear of breaking them; and everything about it looked so gingerly and inhospitable, that we felt an absolute relief when we could fairly get out of it, and take a place by the wide old fireplace, in the common living room, comfortably esconced in a good old easy, high-backed, split-bottomed chair—there was positive comfort in that, when in the “parlor” there was nothing but restraint and discomfort. No; leave all this vanity to town-folk, who have nothing better—or who, at least, think they have—to amuse themselves with; it has no fitness for a country dwelling, whatever. All this kind of frippery smacks of the boarding school, the pirouette, and the dancing master, and is out of character for the farm, or the sensible retirement of the country.—*Allen's Rural Architecture*.

The Suffolk Swine.

The full breed Suffolk swine are very little known to the farmers of New England. Nearly all which pass for full blood Suffolk are more or less crossed with the Mackay, the Middlesex, and other varieties. Some intelligent and observing farmers prefer the mixed breeds, because they make larger hogs, and arrive earlier at maturity. But the comparative scarcity of the pure Suffolk, and the high prices they command, both for store hogs and in Quincy market, show the estimate in which they are held by those who have carefully observed their peculiarities, and who are in pursuit of the very best kind.

There is a peculiar symmetry, beauty and finish in the forms of the pure Suffolk which disappear in all the crossings. Their smallness of bone, their admirable development of form, and the extreme cheapness with which they can be kept in a thriving condition or prepared for the market, give them a decided preference over all others. What improved breeds may hereafter appear, it is, of course, impossible to foresee; but that the Suffolks are the *ne plus ultra* of all the varieties before the public, admits of no question.

For several years I have spared neither pains nor expense to obtain the very best kinds known to the country, and have now on hand some twenty different varieties, and am fully satisfied that the Suffolk, either pure or crossed with the Mackay, are the best kinds for the practical agriculturist. Every New England farmer, stocked with this breed, can successfully com-

pete with the prairie farmers of the West, who raise nothing but the long, lean, lank animals which can never be properly prepared for the market, and some uncouth specimens of which are occasionally seen on their way to Brighton and Cambridge, to the annoyance of all correct taste in this highly important branch of agricultural economy.

Beyond all question, the Suffolk is the best breed of hogs that has ever been introduced into this country. Crosses with the Mackay, the Middlesex, and some other breeds, improve them in size and aid their breeding.

Some of the three-fourths Suffolk are very fine hogs and good breeders—and they seem to fatten as well as the full bloods.

The quality of the pork, too, is a great point. We want none of the Berkshire blood for lean bacon, as tough and stringy as old beans. The Suffolks are tender meat, and the skin is so thin that it may be cut without severing the plate on which it lies.

It is agreed by most of our farmers that it requires twice as much food to fatten some kinds of hogs as others—yet they take but little care to breed from the best. It is extremely important to save one-half the food that is fed out to hogs.

The Suffolk breed will be known ere long throughout our land. There is no mistaking their good qualities.—*Massachusetts Plowman*.

A Profitable Sow and Pigs.

EDS. OHIO CULTIVATOR:—I have a breeding sow that brought forth thirty-seven pigs in eleven months. She raised twenty of them, and sixteen of these I fed through the Summer and sold them on the 10th of September. Twelve of them averaged 283 lbs. each gross, and brought \$4.37 per cwt.—making \$148.75. Four others (February pigs) weighed 150 each (gross) and sold for \$4.25 per cwt.—\$25.50. Two others I gave away, worth \$12.50. The remaining two are kept as breeding sows and have eight pigs—together worth \$20. The old sow has now a litter of 7 pigs, and is worth with her pigs \$9—making the round sum of \$203.25 as the cash value of one sow and her progeny in eighteen months. This may seem like a large story, but the facts and the figures are before you, and can be relied on as correct. *Query*: What would be the value of the progeny of one such sow for a period of ten years, if all the females were kept as breeders? Would not the soil, corn and hogs in that time yield as great returns as an average *placer* in California?

Yours, &c., ROBERT WORK.
Lancaster. O., October, 1852.

Form of a Good Hog—Raising Pigs.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR: “H. S.,” of Hamilton county, on page 374 of the last Cultivator, makes some inquiries about hogs; and as you solicited answers to his enquiries, I send you my opinions. 1st. He wished to know the best points without reference to breed, &c. I think a good hog should have the following points: a straight back, a round, large ham, a plump shoulder, a tolerable short head, a good sized jowl, and a short leg, large at the body and taper to the hoof, broad on the back, when fat, and of medium length.

We should consider a large shoulder, with a body tapering backward, a great defect.

We don't admire a large, slouching ear; it is a bad mark on a good hog. An ear should be common size, very thin, and droop a little as it leaves the head. It is possible to raise eight or ten litters of near the same age. (And I like to have mine as near of an age as I can get them.) 1st. You must keep all your sows separate until after they have pigs, for two or more running together may destroy the pigs as they come; when the

pigs get a week old two or three of the sows may be turned together. In this way a farmer, with but little room, may raise eight or ten litters of pigs. When the pigs are four or five weeks old they may all be turned together, but will do better if not more than four litters are together until they are eight weeks old. If H. S. will take the pains to take oats and corn and get it chopped; say two-thirds corn and one-third oats or barley, and scald it with boiling water, and feed the slop to his pigs; it should be fed sweet and made thin enough with milk, or water will do; care should be taken not to commence to feed when pigs are too young, as it will give them scours, two or three weeks is old enough; if H. S. will follow this plan, I think he will not have many stunted pigs. The sows should have corn as well as slop. Pigs should not be fed as much as they will eat, for if they possess the fattening quality they should have, they will get so fat as to break down on their limbs. I have seen them do so. They should be all the time kept in good growing order, and their feed should be increased for the last two months before they are put on clover.

We have fed hogs for the last seven years; we have fed from forty-five to sixty head per year. Average age, from eighteen to twenty months.

The following are our averages made each year:—1845, 360 lbs.; 1846, 375 lbs.; 1847, 405½ lbs.; 1848, 408 lbs.; 1849, 411 lbs.; 1850, 375 lbs.; 1851, 390 lbs.

J. HARKRADER, JR.

Dicks, Warren Co., Sept. 18th, 1852.

Splendid Fair in Portage County.

Portage we felt quite sure would have a grand Fair, as our subscription list assures us that the farmers of that county are of the progressive class; and the officers of the Agricultural Society we know are men of the right stamp. But the late Fair seems to have exceeded even the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the cause. The Ravenna and Cleveland papers all agree that the show was truly splendid; and the attendance is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. We have only room to give a few sentences from the *Star*:

"The exhibition of stock, both native and blooded, was superior to that of any other year, and might challenge comparison with that of any county in the State.

"A team of 10 span of beautiful matched horses from Ravenna took the first premium. The display of the ring was very fine, and attracted great attention. But, in our estimation, and indeed, in that of all others, if we may judge by the universal commendation which we heard, the pre-eminent feature of the day in this department, was the splendid Shalersville team, consisting of 20 span of horses, drawing a beautifully ornamented omnibus, freighted with some 30 ladies and gentlemen, waving over whom was a banner inscribed with that true motto, "ALL LABOR IS HONORABLE." The occupants of the omnibus composed an excellent choir, and their beautiful and appropriate songs, delightfully executed, won the warm applause of admiring thousands.

"Of cattle the exhibition was vastly superior in point of number and quality, to that of any preceding year. The display of blooded stock and crosses, Durham, Devon, &c., &c., may challenge competition. The several trains of fine working oxen from different townships, was a most interesting feature of this department."

After speaking in high terms of the display of sheep, poultry, dairy products, mechanical specimens, fine arts, needle work, vegetables, fruit, &c., the editor says:

"Floral Hall was a gem, affluent in the richest dis-

play of taste and beauty, arrayed in evergreens and flowers, decked with paintings, &c., &c., it charmed every beholder. Whether we have respect to the gorgeous appearance of the walls, the glittering beauty of the central pyramid, or to the loveliness of the living statuary within the piling, Floral Hall must stand confessed, without a rival.

"The Portage County Agricultural Society has now arrived at a pitch of great prosperity. It has beautiful grounds, tastefully arranged, appropriate buildings, substantial, well arranged pens, and everything in the best order. It is out of debt. It is rapidly increasing. The names of one hundred new members were enrolled at the late anniversary. It is now in the high career of prosperity, and long may it continue to exert a beneficial influence upon the agricultural interests of the county. To the public spirit, to the enterprise, to the liberality, to the persevering labors of the officers of the Society is it indebted for its present prosperity and healthful condition."

Knox County Fair and Crops.

EDS. O. CULT.—Our county fair, on the 29th and 30th ults. was such as to encourage the friends of improvement. The show of horses and cattle, although not so numerous as last year, was quite good, there being specimens of both presented that would be pretty hard to beat. The sheep were numerous and good. Our county is undoubtedly making rapid progress in this branch of husbandry. The show of hogs was small, but the few specimens on hand were very large and fine. Of farming implements we had nothing new, except a seed planter, presented by WM. MARTIN, of Belmont county, which I think is the best of the kind that I have seen.

We had a fine show of fruits, except peaches. Of wheat some very good yields, 33, 36, and 40 bushels per acre were presented. The roots and garden products were very fine. Articles of domestic manufacture and ornamental work, by the ladies, exhibited, as usual, great neatness and taste.

The poultry interest was represented by some half-blood wild turkeys, and two or three varieties of improved barn-fowls; so you see we are getting a little touch of the "hen fever." In the way of "noise and confusion" we had any quantity of catch-pennies, in the shape of peddlers of soap, toothache drops, &c.

THE CROPS.—Our wheat, particularly in the western part of the county, was much injured by the red weevil; in the eastern and middle portions of the county, where the land is drier, the wheat was less injured. Corn may be regarded a pretty fair average yield and of good quality; potatoes are very fine, but beginning to rot to a considerable extent.

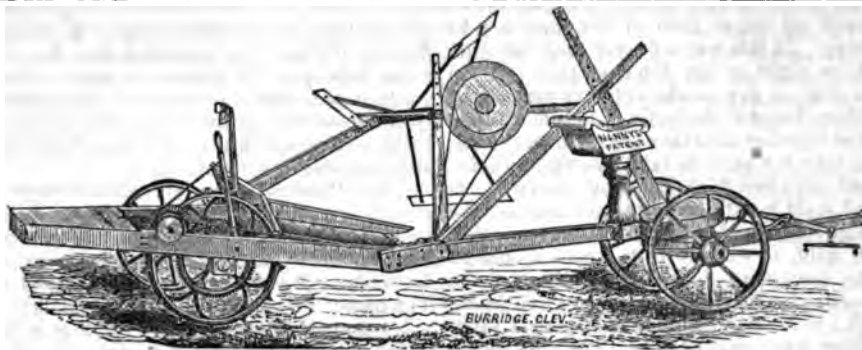
The young wheat is coming on finely; and the rains have given us good fall pasture, so that, take us all in all, we are in rather a prosperous condition, over here in Knox.

Yours, &c.

Knox county, Oct. 6, 1852.

WM. BONAR.

IMPROVED WAGON BRAKE.—Perry Dickson, of Blooming Valley, Pa., has taken measures to secure a patent for a very simple and excellent brake for wagons and carriages. It simply consists in connecting double cranks to the inner end of the pole or shaft of a carriage or wagon, and connecting the cranks to a friction brake for the face of each wheel, in such a manner that the least backing up of the draught animals brings the brakes up against the face of each wheel, and so presses them that they cease to revolve, and merely slide. It is a useful improvement for hilly countries, and cannot fail to be itself to all whom it may concern.—*Scientific American*.



MANNY'S ADJUSTABLE REAPER AND MOWER.

THIS MACHINE, which was exhibited at the Ohio State Fair, received the first premium as a mower and the second as a reaper, at the trial of implements by the N. Y. Agricultural Soc., at Geneva in July, where it was tested in competition with McCormick's, Hussey's, Densmore's, Ketchum's and nearly all the other reaping and mowing machines of any note. (The second premium for a mower at this trial was awarded to Ketchum's machine—the first premium for a reaper was awarded to Burrall's machine, of Geneva, N. Y.)

In a notice of this trial the Albany Cultivator says: "Manny's Northern Illinois Mower was next tried, and did its work in beautiful style, fully equalling, if not exceeding Ketchum's, cutting a swath over five feet in width. The general opinion was that it was quite easy draught to the horses, but this point could be determined satisfactorily only by the dynameter, which

the committee carefully applied to each machine, and the results of which will be embodied in their report. The mower possessed the decided advantage of admitting a quick and easy elevation of the cutting blades, (situated midway between the forward and hind wheels,) on approaching any obstruction. Manny's Northern Illinois Reaper, a slight modification of his mower, which cut so well upon the meadow, succeeded as well as a reaper.

The inventor of this machine states that it will cut grain flat and grass in the best manner, at the rate of ten to fifteen acres per day, (with two horses,) and will also gather clover and timothy seed. In reaping, the gavels are raked off on the side, by a man riding on the machine—similar to McCormick's. The price of the combined machine is \$125. Address JOHN H. MANNY, Waddam's Grove, Stephenson co. Illinois.

THE ENTIRE PREMIUMS awarded at the N. Y. Trial of Implements, are as follows:

Grain Reapers.—1st, E. J. Burrall, Geneva; Burrall's reaper, dip. and \$50; 2d, J. H. Manny's convertible reaper for grain or grass, \$30; 3d, Seymour & Morgan, Brockport, \$20.

Mowing Machines.—1st, J. H. Manny, dip. and \$50; 2d, Howard & Co., Buffalo; Ketchum's mowing machine, \$30.

Grain Drills.—1st, P. Seymour, dip. and \$25; 2d, Brickford & Huffman, Macedon, \$15; 3d, S. R. Tracy, Newark, \$10.

Horse Power on the lever principle.—J. A. Pitts, Buffalo; dip. and \$25; 2d, Eddy, Dyer & Co., Union Village, Washington, \$15.

Horse Power, endless chain principle.—1st, Emery & Co.; dip. and \$25; 2d, E. W. Badger, \$15.

Iron horse power.—1st, B. H. Wakely, McLean Tompkins, dip. and \$20; 2d, Eddy, Dyer & Co., \$15; 2d, J. A. Pitts, \$10.

Threshing Machine.—1st, J. A. Pitts; 2d, J. A. Pitts; 3d, J. A. Pitts; 4th, J. A. Pitts; 5th, J. A. Pitts; 6th, J. A. Pitts; 7th, J. A. Pitts; 8th, J. A. Pitts; 9th, J. A. Pitts; 10th, J. A. Pitts; 11th, J. A. Pitts; 12th, J. A. Pitts; 13th, J. A. Pitts; 14th, J. A. Pitts; 15th, J. A. Pitts; 16th, J. A. Pitts; 17th, J. A. Pitts; 18th, J. A. Pitts; 19th, J. A. Pitts; 20th, J. A. Pitts; 21st, J. A. Pitts; 22nd, J. A. Pitts; 23rd, J. A. Pitts; 24th, J. A. Pitts; 25th, J. A. Pitts; 26th, J. A. Pitts; 27th, J. A. Pitts; 28th, J. A. Pitts; 29th, J. A. Pitts; 30th, J. A. Pitts; 31st, J. A. Pitts; 32nd, J. A. Pitts; 33rd, J. A. Pitts; 34th, J. A. Pitts; 35th, J. A. Pitts; 36th, J. A. Pitts; 37th, J. A. Pitts; 38th, J. A. Pitts; 39th, J. A. Pitts; 40th, J. A. Pitts; 41st, J. A. Pitts; 42nd, J. A. Pitts; 43rd, J. A. Pitts; 44th, J. A. Pitts; 45th, J. A. Pitts; 46th, J. A. Pitts; 47th, J. A. Pitts; 48th, J. A. Pitts; 49th, J. A. Pitts; 50th, J. A. Pitts; 51st, J. A. Pitts; 52nd, J. A. 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Vermont State Fair—Morgan Horses and Fine Sheep.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator was present at the Vermont State Fair the past month, and thus speaks of the two great features of the Exhibition:—

The great attraction, was the show of horses. It was expected that Vermont would make a large "turn out" in this way, and all expectations were fully realized. The collection did not comprise the different varieties of horses to so great an extent as is usually presented at the exhibitions of the New York Agricultural Society;—the animals were mostly of the class designated roadsters and high-carriage horses, and as such, the display exceeded anything we had ever witnessed. Many gentlemen were in attendance from various States, and it seemed to be unanimously conceded, that nowhere else in America, could so many and so good horses (as breeding stock) be gathered together. But it is proper to state that all the horses did not belong to Vermont; there were some excellent ones from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and several from that part of New York bordering on Lake Champlain, though all claimed more or less alliance of blood with the steeds of the Green Mountains.

The different families of "Morgans" were out in force. The famous "Black Hawk," still in prime health and vigor, came on the ground followed by fifty of his progeny, mostly colts from four years old down to yearlings. The reason that older ones were not in the procession, is, they have been sold, and are gone from this part of the country. The number of fine animals in this train was too numerous to mention in detail. The four-year-old of Mr. Johnson, of Middlebury; the three-year-olds of Messrs. Holcomb & Rowe, of Ticonderoga; Hill, of Bridport; Moore & Perry, of Shoreham, and others of a "greener age," received many and deserved encomiums. Some of these are already distinguished for their performances. The first-named three-year-old has repeatedly trotted half a mile in one minute and twenty-five seconds, and a quarter of a mile at a still greater rate of speed. Without any exaggeration he may be pronounced a *prodigy*, both in points and action. If the world has ever produced his equal as a trotter, at his age, we should like to see it proved; but so far as we have searched, he stands unrivalled.

The other branches of "Morgans" were led by the "Green Mountain Morgan." They formed a long line, in which were many noble animals. Besides the bold and staunch-looking leader, the young horse of Mr. Wier, of Walpole, N. H.; that of Mr. Russell, of Wilnot, N. H.; the three of the "Bulrush" and "Gifford" stock, owned by Mr. Pike, of Cornish, N. H.; that of Mr. Seymour, of Brattleboro'; and that of Messrs. J. and R. C. Johnson, of Bradford, Vt., are worthy special mention. Messrs. Johnson's was a four-year-old, by "Gifford Morgan." He is an animal of great substance and power. We saw a *bona fide* offer, in "black and white," from a well-known gentleman, of \$1500 for his colt, to go South. Mr. Seymour's is of the same age, and could not be bought for even a larger sum than that named.

After these two branches had each passed separately around the half-mile circle, they were formed in regular lines, each headed by the same horses as before—Mr. David Hill riding "Black Hawk," and Mr. Silas Hale riding "Green Mountain,"—and in this order passed round the field, in view of the officers of the Society and invited guests—forming, truly, the most grand array of horses we have ever seen, and we might almost venture to add, that ever was seen.

There was a large show of sheep. The French Merinos greatly predominated in numbers, there

being upwards of two hundred of this kind. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Jewett, Morse & Co., Middlebury, and Messrs. A. L. and M. Bingham, Cornwall, Vt. A ram belonging to Messrs. Bingham, and one or two ewes belonging to Mr. Jewett, were superior to any of this kind we have seen, in quality and evenness of fleece. Mr. Campbell, of Westminster, Vt., showed specimens of his imported Silesian sheep. They are a valuable stock—bearing fine wool, and yielding a large quantity for the size of carcass. The old Spanish stock was represented by excellent specimens from the flocks of Mr. Hammond, of Middlebury; Mr. Pettibone, of Manchester; Mr. Campbell, and others. Some good Cotswolds, or "Improved Oxfordshires," from the flock of Mr. Reynolds, of Delaware, were shown by Daniel Rice, Easton, Washington county, N. Y. On the whole, the show of sheep was highly interesting, and ranked next to that of horses.

Great prices for Fancy Poultry.

The editor of the New England Cultivator, speaking of the late poultry show in Boston, and the progress of the *hen fever*, says:

"Within three months, extra samples of two year old fowls, of the large Chinese varieties, have been sold in Massachusetts at \$100 the pair. Several pairs within our own knowledge have commanded \$50 a pair, within the last six months. Last week, we saw a trio of White Shanghaes sold in Boston for \$45. And the best specimens of Shanghaes and Cochins China fowls, now bring \$20, to \$25, a pair, readily, to purchasers at the south and west.

These figures may be looked upon by the uninitiated as extraordinary; but, at a late Birmingham (Eng.) fowl show, a single pair of "Seabright Bantams," very small and finely plumed, sold for \$125.00; a fine "Cochin China" cock and two hens for \$75.00; and a brace of "White Dorkings" at \$40.00. An English breeder went to London, lately, from over a hundred miles distant for the sole purpose of procuring a setting of black Spanish eggs, and paid one dollar for each egg. Another farmer, there, sent a long distance for the best Cochin China eggs, and paid one dollar and fifty cents *each* for them!

This is "keeping up rates," with a vengeance and beats us Yankees, out and out. But the *latest* account of prices that we have seen, we find among the items of news brought by the steamer Asia. The "Cottage Gardener" states that 'within the last few weeks, a gentleman near London has sold a pair of Cochin China fowls for 30 guineas (\$150) and another pair for 32 guineas, (\$160.) He has been offered £20 for a single hen; has sold numerous eggs at 1 guinea (\$5,) each, and has paid down for chickens just hatched, twelve guineas (\$60) the half dozen, to be delivered at a month old. One amateur alone, has paid upwards of £100 for stock birds."

At the late Boston Fowl exhibition, (in September 1852,) three Cochin Chinas were sold at \$100. A pair of Grey Chittagongs at \$50. Two Canton Chinese fowls at \$80. Three Grey Shanghae chicks, at \$75. Three White Shanghaes, at \$65. Six White Shanghae chickens, \$40, to \$45. etc., and these prices for similar samples could now be obtained, again and again.

HEMP STRAW.—We learn that Ayres & Co., of East Maysville are working this year's crop of Hemp. They are paying \$10 per ton for hemp in the straw, which they think is as profitable for the producer as \$5 per cwt., with the expense of rotting and breaking it.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

Death of Professor Norton.

J. P. NORTON, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College, died at the residence of his father in Farmington, Connecticut, on the 5th ultimo. Though only 30 years of age, Prof. N. had made such attainments in the science of Agricultural Chemistry as placed him in the first rank as a teacher of real science, and his writings have made his name popular among the reading class of farmers. His book on "Scientific Agriculture," is the best work of the kind extant, and ought to be studied in all our schools.

THE WEATHER has been very pleasant of late and warm for the season—quite favorable for ripening the backward fields of corn. No frost has yet occurred to hurt vegetation in this region, and Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias and other flowers continue in full bloom.

CHEERING SIGNS.—The county fairs that have been held thus far this season in Ohio, have been more interesting and better attended than ever before; affording conclusive evidence that the spirit of improvement is beginning to pervade the minds of the entire farming population. If the friends of the cause will persevere for a few years longer, especially to induce farmers to read papers devoted to agricultural improvement, they will see results that few have yet dreamed of in Ohio.

THE MORGAN COUNTY FAIR was a splendid one, as we expected it would be from the manner in which Mrs. Gage and some other ladies took hold of the business—see our next paper.

WARREN COUNTY.—A friend who was present at the Fair at Lebanon informs us that the display of stock and most other articles, was decidedly superior to that of any previous Fair in that county. The attendance, also, was much larger, and the spirit manifested indicated "a good time coming" for agricultural improvement in that county.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY FAIR, the *Gazette* says was highly creditable to the county, and superior to any former exhibition of the Society. The show of produce and of fruit, particularly, were very fine. The products of the manufacturing

ladies, some spinning, others knitting, &c., each performing some useful work. Another team drew a monster saw log some six feet in diameter and twelve or fourteen in length, surmounted by a blacksmith's shop, on which the smiths were busy at work.

Great improvement has been made in the stock of cattle within a few years, and Lake county now takes a high rank in the cattle list. The exhibition of sheep was also good, much better than any previous year."

Horsmanship, by three ladies, was a source of much attraction, and deservedly elicited the highest praise.

An able address was delivered by Judge NEWTON, of Canfield.

THE ASHLAND COUNTY FAIR, (at Hayesville,) is described as a very successful one, "an hundred per cent. better than last year, in almost every particular." The Society has, at much expense, fitted up grounds with spacious buildings and tents for exhibitors, and with the co-operation of the farmers and mechanics, as evinced by this exhibition, there can be no doubt of its future growth and usefulness. An excellent address was delivered by DR. ALLEN, of Mansfield.

THE COLUMBUS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY had a very creditable exhibition the past month, notwithstanding the weather was very unfavorable. The display of apples, pears and grapes was remarkably fine, and although the peach crop was a failure, there were some remarkably fine specimens from Mr. F. C. Sessions and one or two other persons. Of flowers and floral ornaments there was a choice but not large display. A bouquet of Wild Flowers, from West Jefferson, was a splendid affair, and a bouquet of sixty species of dried grasses from Mrs. Bateham attracted much notice. The garden vegetables were as fine as we ever saw. At the close of the exhibition, many of the articles were sold at auction at good prices, thus replenishing the funds of the Society. We are glad to find the citizens of Columbus manifesting increased interest in the doings of this Society. It is destined to accomplish much good for the community.

THE FAIR OF THE CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, on the 1st instant, was a truly splendid *feet*, and we were fortunate in being present to witness it. Such a display of apples and grapes we think we never before saw, and pears, quinces, &c., were not deficient. Of flowers, too, and floral ornaments there was a fine show; and as to garden vegetables they were most profuse and excellent—one gardener alone (Mr. Cox) exhibiting over sixty different kinds, and many others large assortments. The Cincinnatians are largely indebted to the labor of this Society for their tables luxuries.

THE time for the Montgomery County Fair is postponed to the 21st and 22nd days of October. We expect to see a good display in that rich county.

THE POULTRY SHOW at Cincinnati is to be on the 10th and 11th of next month, not *October*, as we have erroneously stated.

County Fairs in Ohio after October 15.

Belmont, - -	St. Clairsville, -	October 19, 20.
Carroll, - -	Carrollton, - -	October 19, 20.
Fairfield, - -	Lancaster, - -	October 21, 22.
Gallia, - -	Gallipolis, - -	October 21, 22.
Miami, - -	Troy, - -	October 21, 22.
Mercer, - -	Celina, - -	October 28.
Montgomery, -	Dayton, - -	October 21, 22.
Union, - -	Marysville, - -	October 21.

LARGE BEET.—Mr. J. Squier, of Warren county, informs us that he raised a beet from our imported seed, which measured sixteen inches in length and 96 inches around, and weighs 11 pounds. He thinks it is the Bassano variety, but we think not, as that kind is

State Fair Items, Omitted in our last.

WOOLMAN'S PATENT GATE, figured and described in our paper of September 1, was exhibited on the Fair grounds and attracted much attention. The ease with which it can be opened and shut by persons riding in a carriage or on horseback without alighting, is quite remarkable. If it is found to work as well in actual use as at the Fair we shall order one for the entrance to Oak Cottage.

No regular Address was delivered at the Fair, owing to the failure of invited speakers to attend, but a very good substitute was furnished in the off-hand speeches of Professor Mapes, of New Jersey, (editor of the *Working Farmer*;) Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of Indiana, (formerly Commissioner of Patents,) and Gen. Worthington, of Chillicothe. The remarks of these gentlemen were well-timed, and listened to with attention; which is more than can be said of many of the addresses we have known delivered at State Fairs.

A meeting for agricultural discussion was also held in the evening at the Court House, but the attendance was not large, we are informed. In common with most others, we were too much fatigued with the labors of the day to be willing to participate in such discussions at night.

MANY COMPLAINTS have been made to us of the management of the awarding committees and the State Board, in relation to the awards of premiums. Some of these complainers, we think, have not much reason for their supposed grievances; at any rate, their cases are not of sufficient general importance for us to mention them in our columns. They should apply directly to the officers of the State Board for redress. One cause of complaint, however, we deem it proper to mention, as it is evidently creating a strong prejudice in many minds against the State Fairs, and if not avoided in future will be likely to operate very injuriously to the cause which the Board was designed to promote. We allude to the disproportion which is seen to exist in the premiums awarded each year for Durham cattle, above all other varieties of farm stock, or other articles exhibited at the Fairs, and the much greater attention which has all along been given by the State Board to this particular interest at the Fairs than to other things deemed more important to the mass of the farming community.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Statesman*, writing from Madison county, argues that the "Annual State Fair ought to be abolished!" Among other objections which he urges against the present system is this:

"The man who exhibits a blooded horse, or a blooded calf, receives a much greater prize than the man who, by severe toil and sleepless nights, has been enabled to produce some great result in Mechanics. The former is the result of chance, and although the possessor of the live stock be a man of no ingenuity, he is entitled to four times the amount that the man of genius receives for his valuable labors."

This complaint has come to us from so many quarters, and illustrated by so many facts and arguments that we feel it our duty to allude to it in this manner, though for the present we prefer not to publish what has been furnished us on the subject.

As editors of an independent journal, devoted to the interests of the farmers, and earnestly desiring the success of the State Board of Agriculture in its legitimate work of promoting agricultural improvement in Ohio, we must be allowed to express our opinions and the opinions of our correspondents in regard to the doings of the Board, although we are reminded by past experience that some persons, judging others' motives by their own, may accuse us of being influenced by personal considerations. To such accusations, our answer is an appeal to those who have read the *Ohio*

Cultivator during the eight years that it has battled with prejudice and error, and led on the friends of progress and improvement in Ohio. The documents are in the hands of thousands of unbiassed readers, and we ask them for the proof, if our editorial course, in regard to the great interests for which we profess to labor, has not been, to say the least, as free from the evidences of a desire to promote private interests, as have been the doings of the State Board of Agriculture.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. EMERY & Co. of Albany, N. Y., inform us that the published list of premiums awarded at the State Fair is not correct as regards their Horse Power and Thresher. It should read "for best Railroad Horse Power, a silver medal and diploma"—instead of merely commended for discretionary premium. The medal and diploma were received.

Mr. MELENDY informs us that we were in error in stating that a premium was awarded him for Black Spanish fowls. He obtained premiums for four kinds, and says he did not take his best specimens to the Fair, owing to the meagre scale of premiums. He does not appreciate what he terms "*leather medals*." See his advertisement in this paper.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS.—A number of our subscribers have requested us to procure their premiums from the Treasurer of the State Board; but although nearly a month has elapsed since the Fair, no money premiums have as yet been paid, although funds are abundant. The fault lies, we are told, with the Recording Secretary, who carried off the official list of premiums, without which the Treasurer cannot legally pay them. 'Tis true the list might have been sent for and obtained in half a day, or a new one made from the reports in the office here about as soon, and much dissatisfaction thereby prevented; but we are sorry to say this last consideration appears to have very little weight with some people—unless it is likely to affect their interests in the coming election.

THE LAST NEW DRAMA.—While in Cleveland at the State Fair, we accepted an invitation from our friend, C. PEASE, to make a night with him at "Whip-poor-will," the family residence of Dr. J. P. KIRTLAND, at Rockport.

While enjoying a garden walk in the morning, Dr. K. called our attention to a new bed of seedling Verbenas, which he was cultivating, and in which, by way of giving names to his pets, he had dramatized the principal characters in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN." There was UNCLE TOM—a large, sturdy, dark bloom, showing off in strong contrast with GENTLE EVA, a tiny pearl-white, with the slightest shade of pink. TORSY, as frizzled and unpromising looking a flower as you often meet. The noble Mrs. SHELBY and the elegant St. CLAIRS, all had a place in this novel and original collection. We have seen flowers personated before now, but this is the first time we have seen persons *floriated*, and a whole book dramatized upon a garden parterre.

THE WINNE HOUSE.—When at Cincinnati the other day, we stopped at this new and commodious hotel, just opened, at the corner of Third street and Broadway, by Mr. K. WINNE, formerly of the Neil House in this city. We are confident that the old friends and acquaintances of Mr. W. need only to be informed of his whereabouts to induce them to give him a call when in that city, and those who do so will not find cause to regret it.

THE YOUNG WHEAT.—We have noticed, in our extended rambles, that a large breadth of ground has been put in wheat this fall, and the growing crop is looking fresh and vigorous.

Clermont Fair---Ladies' Riding Match.

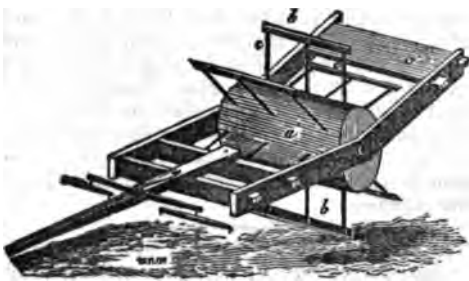
We were fortunate in being present at the Fair in Clermont county—especially as it gave us an opportunity of taking by the hand a large number of our friendly readers, of whom we have as many hundreds in that county as in any other in the State.

The Fair was held at "SLADE'S Tavern," near Bantam, and not far from the centre of the county, where the Society have fitted up convenient grounds for the exhibitions. We were only present on the second day, and therefore did not see all the stock that was exhibited, though we saw enough to convince us that the display in this department was quite respectable for a county having so few stock farms. There is much room for improvement, however, in all kinds of farm stock. Of sheep and hogs we had expected to see a much better show; but we had also supposed that many of the farms were of larger dimensions and better adapted for sheep than we found them in our ride of about fifty miles in that county. Horses seem to have received a good share of attention, and quite a number of good ones were shown, including one of the Morgan breed ("John Morgan") imported from Vermont by Mr. HODGES of Licking county, and now owned at Russellville, Brown county.

Some good Durham cattle were shown by Mr. S. R. S. WEST, President of the Society, and by Mr. SALT. These are part from the herds of Messrs. NEFF & CLOON, of Hamilton county, and part from Kentucky.

The show of dairy products and domestic manufactures was not extensive, though good, and many of the ladies we heard express the determination to increase the amount next year. The butter exhibited was as good as we ever saw at this season; and the needlework evinced much taste and skill on the part of the fair exhibitors. Among these we noticed an old lady (Aunt PURKISON) who was totally blind and had come to see the Fair and exhibit the products of her industry, which consisted of handsome stockings, the wool carded, spun and knit by her own hands—one pair was made from silk obtained from old silk goods picked to pieces by the fingers, then carded and spun like wool.

The implements exhibited were not numerous, as there are few manufacturers in the county. The "Buckeye Washing Machine," by J. McLAUGHLIN, of Goshen, struck us more favorably than most of the inventions of that kind have done. If Mr. M. will send one to Columbus we will have it put in good hands for trial, and report.



THE CORNSTALK ROLLER AND CUTTER was described and illustrated in the Ohio Cultivator of 1st March, 1849, (vol. 5, p. 69) but we have never seen the implement exhibited save at the Clermont Fair. It was made by Jos. H. GEST of Batavia, who has improved it in several respects since 1849. He informed us that it is used by quite a number of farmers in that and adjoining counties, and is found of much value in preparing old corn fields for plowing. It cuts up the stalks so that no difficulty is experienced in plowing them under—thus securing the benefit of them as

manure, instead of the wasteful practice of burning the stalks to get them out of the way before plowing.

But the great attraction of the Clermont Fair was the grand *Ladies' Riding Match*, which was announced to take place on the afternoon of the second day. No less than nine ladies entered their names as competitors for the prize (a silver pitcher) which was to be awarded for the best female horsemanship. The weather was fine, the grounds spacious and well arranged, and with the 8,000 or 10,000 admiring spectators surrounding the vast circle, the scene was one of exciting interest as well as beauty. A band of music, in the centre of the circle, played lively airs, while the nine beautiful equestrians, filled with the joyous spirit of the occasion, performed their evolutions in a manner that excited the admiration of the entire multitude. Much difficulty was experienced by the committee in deciding upon their award, and the Marshall being somewhat skilled in military tactics, the ladies were required to go through a pretty severe drilling before the question of superiority was decided; and even then disinterested spectators could not agree upon the point, so nearly equal was the performance of several. But finally the first prize was awarded to Miss KYLE, and a second to Miss RAPER—and if there are two better female equestrians in Ohio we should be willing to go a long distance to see proof of their superiority. We are glad to find that quite a number of the county societies have offered premiums for the encouragement of horseback riding by ladies.

At the close of the Fair an address was delivered by Gen. WILSON, which embodied many valuable suggestions, with a few that we thought not so good. Among the latter were his arguments against subsoil plowing, and the use of timothy hay. At the close of the address we were invited to make some remarks, but as the audience had become thin, owing to the lateness of the hour, we made our talk quite brief.

We saw and learned many things during our brief tour in Clermont that will be useful to us and to our readers, but we have not space to speak of them at present, farther than to remark that from what we saw of the character of the majority of the lands, and the liability of crops to suffer from drouth, we are firmly convinced that no one thing would be found to work so much improvement as SUBSOIL FLOWING, both as a means of increasing the fertility of the soil, and securing the crops against injury from drouth. But as this subject has been often treated of in our columns we think our habitual readers sufficiently understand it. We shall speak of timothy hay and other matters before long.

The Wayne County Fair.

We enjoyed the privilege of spending two days at Wooster, last week, and have seldom seen such an interesting gathering. The grounds were well chosen, in a spacious grove, affording ample shade for the ten thousand delighted visitors, who passed the time in the utmost good humor and friendly feeling. A large proportion of the visitors were ladies, and those of the most substantial classes of society.

The extent and variety of the animals and goods on exhibition, exceeded what we were prepared to expect, from a county which has so recently begun to move in the direction of systematic progress. Wayne has the natural elements of wealth, which, if properly developed, will place her in the front rank of producers in many departments of agriculture.

The stock of horses exhibited was superior to those we have seen at any county Fair, and only second to the recent State show in Cleveland. Most of the riders, we regret to say, did not do their horses justice, the reins were badly held, and their seats were kept awkwardly.

Blooded cattle are just making their appearance in this county. The short horn Durhams are yet of the coarser styles; hardly up to the sleek herds of the Scioto. Red Devons make a tolerable show. The sheep are mostly of the fine woolled varieties; prominent among them are the well bred flocks of Messrs. Reed, of Dalton. A few long woolled sheep served to give variety to that department. The hogs were hardly of pure breeds, though good specimens were upon the ground in tolerable numbers, chiefly white and spotted.

The hen fever is raging rather favorably—some twenty coops of fancy fowls being upon the ground. The show of vegetables was not as large as it might have been, but the specimens exhibited are rarely excelled. Farming implements, from the stock of our friend Johnson; also, from McDonald, Laughlin & Co., made a good display, as also the fine furniture from Spear & Beistle, of Wooster, and C. M. Russell, of Massillon.

FLORAL HALL, a building under canvass, 100 feet long, was literally stuffed with the tasteful, useful, and cunning handiwork of the ladies: it would take a whole book to give an adequate description of this attractive department. We shall not attempt it, but suggest, if any good fellows want to secure wives that will help them along in the world, we advise a look among the Wayne county girls,—the roses on their cheeks did not come of *rouge* and *carmine*. There was a good display of fruits, especially of apples. A very fine assortment of both apples and pears were shown from the nurseries of S. B. Marshall, of Carroll county, near Augusta.

As is so frequently the case, the officers of this Society are left to perform too much of the labor, without being properly backed up by the general contributions of those who reap the most good from the advancement of agriculture. We hope the farmers of Wayne will appreciate the labors of these men, and keep them in countenance with a liberal proffer of *material aid*.

What we saw in Stark County.

After witnessing the close of the fair in Wooster, we took the cars for Canton, and in two hours were in the midst of the working men of Stark, who had come out with their wives and daughters to have a time of it. Your substantial German is the man to enjoy himself when he once gets upon a *bust*; and on this occasion the young folks showed their keeping. All was hearty enjoyment. Stark is so nearly like Wayne that we hardly need to institute a comparison of the two shows. The horses at Canton were generally of a heavier style and better adapted for the plow than for high-carriage purposes. The fine sheep of Hildebrand and Wright, (formerly Noble's,) were upon the ground; but we regretted not to see the famous flocks of Everhard and McDowell, which were doubtless kept away by the sectional controversy between Canton and Massillon. The same cause, we presume, kept away much good stock and other articles from the west part of the county.

In common with the thousands present, we were much gratified with the exhibition of Ladies' horsemanship, both in the saddle and carriage. The horseback riding was chiefly by a trim little namesake of ours at Canton, who kept her saddle handsomely, and one other lady, whose name and residence we did not get. After the prize riding and driving was over, a company of ladies rode for the amusement of the multitude.

We shared the hospitality of our friend J. G. Lester, whose accomplished and noble wife, in connection with several others alike worthy, contributed no little to the excellent and tasteful arrangements of the fair.

Physically, the women of Stark have a more robust and hearty appearance than we have seen elsewhere in the West. It was suggested by some friends that the cross of Dutch and Yankee, found here, is favorable to this result.

This Society seems to be managed with spirit, and, but for the unfortunate difference with the Massillonians, would be one of the most successful in the State. Here, as at Wooster, we were put in requisition for a speech, and expounded the rights, privileges and rewards of Labor according to our humble comprehensions of that subject.

Sale of Imported Cattle—Great Prices.

The sale of the Scioto Importing Company's cattle, advertised in our last paper, took place at Chillicothe, according to appointment, on the 7th inst.; and for the number, wealth and spirit of the bidders and the high prices obtained for the animals, we doubt whether this sale has ever been equaled in the United States.

ANIMALS SOLD, PRICE, AND NAMES OF PURCHASERS.

(For pedigrees see catalogue in *O. Cult.* Oct. 1st.)

Nobleman, 20 months, \$2,510, J. Vanmeter, Pike co.
Master Bellville, 2 yrs. \$2,210, Geo. Renick, sr. Ross co.
Lord Nelson, 2 years, \$1,825, J. L. Myers, Fayette co.
Alderman, 3 years, \$1,100, A. Waddle, Clark co.
Gamboy, 20 months, \$1,400, M. L. Sullivan, Frank co.
Count Fathom, 14 mo. \$2,175, N. Perrill, Clinton co.
Young Whittington, 11 mo. \$450, A. Watts, Ross co.
Rising Sun, 8 mo. \$1,300, G. W. Herroldth, Scioto co.
Isaac, 2 years, \$600, G. W. Gregg, Pickaway co.
Moss Rose, (cows) 6 yrs., \$1,200, A. Waddle, Clark co.
Strawberry, 4 years, \$1,000, G. W. Renick, Ross co.
Raspberry, 2 years, \$1,100, G. W. Gregg, Pick. co.
Sunrise, 3 years, \$1,230, J. I. Vanmeter, Pike co.
Mary, 2 years, \$1,650, Alex. Waddle, Clark co.
Enchantress, 2 years, \$900, Alex. Renick, Ross co.
Blue Bonnet, 2 yrs. \$1,225, Felix W. Renick, Pick. co.

The foregoing embrace all of the recent importation, except one young bull (Adam) not yet recovered from the effects of the voyage, and which is to be sold within 30 days. It is at the farm of M. L. Sullivan, near this city. The sixteen animals sold amount to \$21,885—averaging \$1,367 each; and as several were injured or otherwise defective, and a majority not half grown, it must be admitted that the prices obtained are without a parallel.

It is true that a majority of the purchasers are shareholders of the Company, and consequently interested in the sales, but we are assured that most of the animals could have been sold almost as high to persons not members of the Company, and no stockholder was under any obligation to purchase in order to obtain his full share of the proceeds.

A number of bidders were present from Kentucky and also from distant parts of Ohio, but the prices went entirely above their ideas. All the purchasers are residents of the territory embraced in the Scioto Valley. Each of the individuals named as purchasers is the representative of a company of neighbors clubbed together for the purpose, except Mr. Sullivan, and perhaps one or two others.

"JOURNAL OF THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

—This is the title of a substantial-looking pamphlet of 144 pages, published at Washington, D. C., as the organ of the recently organized National Agricultural Society, by DANIEL LEE, M. D., its Corresponding Secretary. It is designed to be issued quarterly, at least for the present year, and sent to all the members of the U. S. Agricultural Society, in return for their membership fee of \$2. The number 1

contains full reports of the Ag. Convention held at Washington in June last, and the organization of the National Society; also, various reports and essays on agricultural affairs from different States, most of them selected, and the whole evidently hastily compiled. Still it is a creditable number for the first, and if Dr. Lee gives his best attention to the work, as he no doubt will, it cannot fail, in time, to become a powerful auxiliary in the work of agricultural progress, especially in securing some action of the general government in favor of agriculture.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Care and Management of Ornamental Flowering Plants for October.

From the first until the tenth of this month, is the usual time for removing plants from their present location to the room where it is intended they should remain till next spring.

It is very essential, both as regards their health and appearance, that they are brought into winter quarters in as clean and neat a condition as possible. Should any of the flower-pots have dirt or other extraneous substance adhering to the outside, they must undergo a thorough washing previous to removal. The plants themselves must, if necessary, be freed from insects, by fumigation or copious sprinkling, and are also to be divested of all dead leaves, as such have a very bad appearance among beautiful green foliage, especially when in a room.

Many kinds of plants would be benefitted by being neatly tied to sticks of a suitable size, made for the purpose; these should be painted green and be of the height of the plants they are intended to support. Supposing all the plants to be in readiness as above, for removal in-doors, I will now proceed to lay before my readers such further information as I conceive of utility or interest to them.

A suitable stand must be provided on which the plants are to rest. It may be a semi-circle or made in any shape that pleases the taste of the owner. The form of the room and some other circumstances should, in many cases, be taken into consideration on this point. The stand should be furnished with good strong castors, so that it may be moved with ease.

It requires some care and attention to arrange the plants to the best advantage. The tallest should be placed on the top bench, and the others in succession, till the smallest be on the lowest bench.

Commence by taking in the most tender plants first. I have always had my plants removed to the sitting room by the tenth of this month, deeming it more prudent to be a little too soon than that much too late. It is requisite to have a saucer under each flower-pot, to prevent the superabundance of water from falling on the carpet. The water accumulated in each saucer should be emptied daily, as, if allowed to remain constantly about the roots, it will soon injure the plants very materially.

The plants should occupy such a position as to have the benefit of as much light as possible. Though most plants require the entire influence of the sun from this time till spring, yet there are a few, such as the *Camellia*, that should be placed so as to be almost entirely excluded from his rays. I think, however, the morning sun would not injure them, but on the contrary be rather beneficial. Immediately upon, and for some time after their removal into the parlor, plants should have as much pure air admitted to them as possible. They should be watered in the morning until the spring, and it is important that the water be of the same temperature as the room in which they are kept. During the coldest part of winter, the water-stand should be removed every evening from

the window to the centre of the room, which will almost certainly save them from being frozen. As all plants naturally tend to approach the side from which the greatest quantity of light falls on them, they should be turned, so as to prevent them growing to one side.

We are sometimes favored with some mild and beautiful weather during this month. The amateur should, if convenient, seize the opportunity when it occurs, to set the plants out of doors, and give them a good sprinkling through the nozzle of a watering pot. This will be very beneficial, both to their health and beauty. They should not be left out of doors during the night, no matter how favorable the appearance of the weather may be, as they might receive considerable injury from a change of temperature before morning, which is always possible.

Where there are several flower-buds on any terminal branch of the *Camellia*, it would be advisable to remove some of the smallest ones, by doing which, those that remain will flower to greater perfection. This operation requires to be performed with great attention and care, so as not to injure the buds that are to remain. The best method is, to hold the branch firmly in one hand, while with the finger and thumb of the other you must gently twist off the bud or florid.

With respect to watering plants during the winter, it is only necessary to say, in addition to what has been mentioned above, that such as remain partially dormant require but little, whilst such as continue growing, or are in their bloom, require their regular supplies. As was stated last month, plants should never be watered during Winter unless they actually require it. This may be ascertained by a close examination of the soil. When water is required, enough should be given to saturate the soil thoroughly.

THOMAS SHEREN.

THE PEOPLE ARE COMING.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

The people are coming from East and from West,
From the North and the South, bringing with them the best
That their skill could invent, or the soil could produce,
For comfort or luxury, pleasure or use.

The Farmer is coming, the lord of the land,
Prepare him a welcome with heart and with hand,
There the long summer days he's been toiling for you
With heart strong and willing, with hand strong and true.

And now they are coming, the lords of the soil,
To lay on the shrine of Ceres' their spoil,
Their horses, sheep, swine, their oxen and cows,
The grain from their fields and the fruit from their boughs,

The Mechanics are coming with works of their skill,
With the axe and the hammer, the plow and the drill,
The scythe and the sickle, rake, reaper and saw,
Whatever can labor, cut, drive, lift or draw.

The Mechanics are coming, proud workers are they,
Give them place in your hearts and your homes for the day,
Half the comforts you meet are the work of their hands,
From the railroad and steamers, to jewels and bands.

The Artists are coming, oh, give them a smile,
Ten fold they will answer, in gladness the while;
They are nature's wise workmen, that strew all the hours
Of life's sterner duties, with brightness and flowers.

The Women are coming, thrice welcome them all,
They scatter life's pleasures from cottage to hall;
Bringing garlands of love from the altar of home,
To garland the temple of duty they come.

They build not your houses, they till not the soil,
But their days are not idle, unceasing they toil;
And better by far than the houses and lands,
They bring you "God's noblest," the work of their hands.

Then welcome the workers, welcome their grade,
Whatever their standing, whatever their trade,
Give honor to labor, for honor is due,
To each heart and hand that has labored for you.

[True Dem.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATHAM.

To our Contributors and other friends.

Our band of correspondents is still increasing, so please enlarge the circle while we introduce to you a new contributor—Mrs. M. A. Bronson. Mrs. B. is a lady of great intelligence and extensive influence in the community where she is known, and, judging from her very interesting article in the present number, her pen has long been wont to give her thoughts to the public. Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Canfield, as was mentioned in our last paper, are among the directors of the Medina County Agricultural Society.

Ah! we are proud to present Mrs. B. to such a circle as ours; here is Mrs. Gage, with her good matronly countenance, whose writings are an attraction in every periodical where they appear; here is Mrs. Tracy Cutler, whose example and teaching are benefiting not only our own, but England's sons and daughters; Mrs. Birdsall, too, (by the way we have not heard from her for some time—her pen can be too useful to be hid in a napkin or the table drawer;) and Mrs. Naish, of England; Paulina, Country Cousin, Gertrude, and half a score of others, whose articles are always welcome.

With such a band of writers to aid our own exertions, our paper should have a extended and powerful influence for the promotion of true reform, the elevation of woman and the pleasures and comfort of our families; and that it does exert such influence to a considerable extent, we are induced to believe by the size of our subscription list and the kind letters of encouragement which reach us from time to time. And if our friends feel interested to have the Cultivator accomplish still greater good, we would invite them to aid in extending its circulation. We are approaching the close of the year and are naturally desirous of a good subscription list with which to commence another volume, and the sisterhood can help us much by showing the paper and speaking a good word for us among their neighbors.

We had intended long ere this to have written more about our visit to Europe, but had our paper been a weekly instead of a semi-monthly, we should have needed all our share of it to print the notes we had prepared; for, in addition to the Great Exhibition and other topics upon which we have already written, we visited the public and private schools, examining systems of instruction and getting all the information about them we could. Ah! we must tell you about these yet, perhaps in the next number. We had also much to tell you of the sights about London, its benevolent and literary institutions, its curiosities and galleries of paintings, the life of the poor and the position of women there as it appeared to us, and the many things of interest that we learned or noticed during our trip upon the Continent. We had promised much of all this to our readers, but as we see no prospect of finding room for these subjects, and the time of our visit has so long passed by that our readers will feel less interest than formerly, we must recant our promise.

Some editorial remarks upon Mrs. Bronson's article on Sewing Machines are deferred till another number.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Slice and fry in good sweet butter, or without if you prefer. The rind should be first carefully removed. Or take a piece of good pork, cut into small pieces, and add an onion, of a size proportionate to the family; cut up fine and fry them brown; put in the tomatoes, cover them up and fry till well done. This method is highly recommended, and many who cannot endure tomatoes prepared in any other way, admire them when fried thus.—*Plow.*

The Sewing Machine.

At the Medina County Agricultural Fair of Sept. 9., a gentleman exhibited a Sewing Machine; (Wilson's) a neat little affair costing only twenty dollars, and said to have made under the direction of a woman, a gent's dress coat in the almost incredible space of four hours; and to have made forty pairs of pants in one day.

Such an improvement upon the old mode of sewing bids fair to effect a great revolution in garment making, and promises to build up as numerous and as wealthy a class of capitalists as ever rose in any land upon the ruins of old and time worn systems. Viewed in this light as adding to wealth, in labor-saving and time saving, it may be considered as a very great benefit to the country generally; but what of the poor sewing women? Where are the tens of thousands who now find a scanty subsistence by the use of the needle to find a substitute for this sure source of daily bread, which will even afford them the bare necessities of life?

The idea has been advanced that as the sewing machine will wrest the employment of hand sewing from women, it will have the sure tendency to drive them into the more profitable trades and professions. I regard this view of the question as far more theoretical than practical; for where one is by this means driven into the more profitable trades and professions, ten will sink into the more degrading and servile pursuits and employments offered to woman, from the want of the means of commencing a respectable trade, or the means of an outfit for entering upon a lucrative situation, while the same necessitous condition will debar them from the professions.

Sewing is a very appropriate employment for woman, and if the wages of needle women were what they ought to be, and the hours of labor restricted by statute law to the ten hour system or less, I can conceive of no employment of such universal application, and better adapted to her physical strength and to her various wants and position. True as it is now, and has been, sewing, from its unprofitableness compels the laborer to overtask her strength, and poverty and ill health are its sure consequences, and one desires a change in the sewing women's condition, yet now just as hope dawns, and the friends of woman looked to the time when the reward of her honest toil would bear some comparison with that of other laborers, capitalists are about to wrest the entire employment from her.

The question of the sewing machine bears no parallel to that connected with other labor-saving machines, for when men were driven by them out of their old employments, Agriculture opened a wide field to them, bounded by no clime and restricted by no law of nature or of man in the habitable globe. But where in all the wide world let us inquire in pity's name, is there any employment to supply the place of the needle to the poor woman, if this branch of industry be taken from her? What field of industry can she so readily and conveniently in the day of adversity and want, bring to her home—to the hearthstone where the little ones prattle, as the employment of the needle?

How was it when the various sewing societies wrested the trade in fancy articles from the poor girl and widow, did they rise to higher employments? or did they betake themselves to plain sewing—a business affording no profit? How was it when the poor colored boys and girls were shut out from respectable employments, did they rise higher, or did they sink into the more degrading and less profitable employments? How was it when the manufacture of linen was superseded by the manufacture of cotton, did the poor Irish women who had the hand wheel, as a sure means of bread, rise higher and enter upon more lucrative employments? How was it in Hindostan when the East India company came in and wrested the employ-

ment of the culture of the beautiful silk-cotton, and the manufacture of the world famed India muslin, from the native women; did they rise higher and seize upon more profitable employment, or did they retire before the hand of the oppressor and sink to poverty and the vilest degradation?

We know it had the contrary effect in all these instances to this theory; just because no equivalent as a means of honest industry was offered them in return, and in the present case no equivalent will be offered to the needle women, for in this country where the people are destined to rise, but little regard is had by what means it is accomplished either by companies, capitalists or societies.

Clothing stores will give out their work where it can be done the cheapest, and consequently affording themselves the greatest profit. Thus women who can afford, or who are permitted, to purchase a sewing machine will take the work in preference to those who use the needle, and fifty per cent less of hands will be employed at the business and those few who are engaged will probably get a few cents per garment, instead of a few shillings as they now do, and will thus help to make strong the power that has its iron heel upon their own necks, and is now, and always has been crushing their own sex; while their labor will be as fatiguing, less portable, and probably no more profitable than at present.

Now it appears quite evident that any government should be the safe-guard of honest industry, leaving all its avenues freely open to those who need the avails of daily toil. And I cannot regard any improvement upon old systems of labor with unqualified and cordial favor where no adequate return is made to the poor, for these wholesale robberies.

I can see no remedy commensurate with the wants of this class, unless the whole employment of garment making, and the trade connected with it can be secured to women; and they by having their legal disabilities removed, be encouraged to commence business upon their own account, even if married women, and being recognized as citizens entitled to the benefits of the exemption law in their own rights. Thus situated they would employ their own sex exclusively and would bring as many into the field as are now excluded by a fancied want of ability to perform the work, and as will in future be excluded by this improvement, if the trade remain in the hands that now control it.

Medina, O., Oct., 1852.

M. A. BRONSON.

The noble Station of a Mother.

DEAR EDITRESS:—I was much pleased to find in a number of your Cultivator a few lines expressing sentiments so nobly presenting the true sphere of woman. I deem it of incalculable interest to our race that woman should know and appreciate the nature of that high and noble station which she is destined to fill. No station is so elevated, no sphere so extensive as that of woman; her influence is as wide as the world and as deep as the soul's sympathy. To her care is intrusted the noblest work of God. She is placed at the fountain head of instruction and endowed with faculties which, if rightly cultivated, will enable her to impress upon the mind of her offspring those high and nobling principles which will be as a barrier to the ravages of the Evil One, and which, strengthening with years, will produce and sustain a great and glorious character, similar to those which we have so much admired in the annals of history.

Yes! the child receives its first impressions from the mother; and to fit her for the responsibility of training her child in the way it should go, she is endowed not only with the intellect and will necessary to secure its respect and obedience, but with the power to inspire confidence, beyond the power of any other influence.

which enable her to impress upon the infant mind lessons of love, forbearance and truth.

It is true, that woman should be the physician; a friend to mankind—her feelings are deeply touched with the sufferings of others; how patiently will she watch over the sick man's bed and earnestly pray for his recovery! how freely will she

"Trim the midnight lamp, and from her eye
Tho' dim with watching, bid soft slumber fly."

She is the nurse and therefore should be the one to administer medicine for the healing of the sick, but were she too claim a seat in Legislative halls and mingle in the controversies of men, she would have to neglect her duties at home, and what would be the result! Man is not calculated to fill her station; trained wholly beneath his care, the child would naturally become more coarse and harsh in its manners, and when arrived at mature age would be an unfit subject for the soft influences of woman.

Yours truly

L. B.

Leatherwood, Guernsey Co., 8th mo., 1852.

Recipes to Preserve Elderberries and Tomatoes.

MRS. BATEHAM:—I am just learning the art of housekeeping and like all other girls I suppose, think as a matter of course my Ma is a pattern housekeeper, economist &c.; and thinking maybe some one else would like to know some of her "tricks" I will send you a few recipes.

TO PRESERVE ELDERBERRIES FOR PIES AND SAUCE.—Take half or two-thirds elderberries, the other part the common, wild, woods grape—fill the jar with molasses so as to cover the berries, then turn the whole into a kettle and boil fifteen minutes. The berries prepared in this way make an excellent pie with very little trouble—more pleasant to the taste with much less sugar than when grapes alone are used. If they ever commence to ferment boil them.

TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—Pour boiling water over the fruit and skin them—then boil in a copper or porcelain lined kettle one or two hour, stirring frequently to prevent burning. When sufficiently cooled, bottle, cork tightly, and seal with a preparation of resin melted with a little beeswax to render more pliable. Glass bottles are cheaper and better for an acid fruit than tin cans. When the fruit is boiled very much, more can be preserved with the same expense and when wanted for use a very small portion of the tomato diluted with water and seasoned with bread, butter, salt and pepper will make an excellent vegetable for the winter's table.

TO PICKLE RIPE TOMATOES.—Take one peck ripe tomatoes, prick them with a fork, put them into a jar salting each layer. Let them remain in the salt eight or ten days. At the expiration of that time lay them for one night in vinegar and water and then to the above quantity of tomatoes put one bottle of good mustard, half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of pepper and a dozen large onions sliced. Put a layer of tomatoes and a layer of onions and spices until you get them all in. Cover them with good vinegar and in ten days they will be fit for use.

GERTRUDE.

Montgomery Co., Sept. 14th 1852.

MRS. BATEHAM:—Having noticed in the Cultivator one inquiry and another in relation to the use of Green Tomatoes, I with some trouble obtained, while in Cleveland during the Fair, a well tested recipe for Picadilla. I now enclose it to you, presuming you may consider it of some advantage to house-keepers:

PICADILLA: Wash and chop a pailfull of green tomatoes; also, one dozen onions and eight green peppers. Put altogether and sprinkle two handfuls of salt over them, let them stand over night. In the

morning drain off the juice and throw out. Put in one teacupful of white mustard seed and three table-spoonsful of cloves, and grated horre-radish to your taste. Put vinegar over all, and scald it thoroughly, stirring it often. Take it from the fire, and drain off the vinegar and throw out. Pack it down in a stone jar and pour cold vinegar over it. It is then fit for the table.

M. A. B.

"LIZZIE" writes a letter to "Aunt PATIENCE," in which she proposes a renewal of old acquaintance, expresses the pleasure she has received from reading Aunt P's letters from England, and her good wishes for her future happiness and prosperity, and requests Aunt PATIENCE to give her briefly "the leading motives that should stimulate a young woman to resolve upon having a good education." LIZZIE has attended school quite steadily for three or four years, and expects to pursue her studies at home the coming winter. She will no doubt improve in composition by practice, and we shall be glad to hear from her again. In the meantime, we doubt not Aunt PATIENCE will take pleasure in acceding to her request.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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Important Considerations for Farmers.

SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND HOME MARKETS—THE GREAT WANTS OF WESTERN AGRICULTURE.

From an address before the Knox co. Agricultural Society, Sept. 13, '52,

BY ISRAEL DILLE, Esq., of Newark, O.

The day in which we live has been emphatically called the "age of improvement." The last half century has been more productive in discoveries in the sciences and arts than centuries were previously, in all the connected and reliable history of the world.

A better understanding of Nature's simple, yet well and happily adjusted laws has been applied to the mechanic arts, cheapening and multiplying to the full extent of the demand all that ministers to the necessities and comforts of man in his highest and most refined social state, and providing the best and most speedy means for their universal diffusion throughout the world. The navigation of the seas has been rendered more safe and expeditious by astronomical observations and the application of steam. The Railroad with all its wonderful facilities for inland commerce and locomotion is also a product of the present century. * *

But in vain science opens her portals on every side, in vain does the laborious searcher after truth and knowledge consume his oil at midnight, if the farmer closes his eyes and ears to the important lessons which they teach.

As before remarked, the books upon the subject of Agriculture are numerous and the knowledge necessary for success is scattered liberally through the length and breadth of the land, and in almost every State periodical journals promotive of agriculture and the arts are shedding their light upon all who desire to walk in it.

Hence, to become a good and successful farmer, requires a sound and well directed education, combined with habits of steady as well as of patient industry in the field. I have long observed the fact, that far more physical strength, or rather human power is expended in the accomplishment of the ordinary labors of the farm than is necessary.

By taking advantage of well known laws of mechanical forces many a hard strain or heavy lift may be avoided, and performing a greater amount of work in a given time. So also in preparing our soils for crops, a knowledge of some obvious principle of Agricultural Chemistry will often save labor, or when it imposes more pains, gives a greater and more certain reward for the time and attention bestowed. Likewise in the selection of seeds or the adaption of particular crops to particular soils, a due knowledge of what can and may be known will save from many a failure and bitter disappointment. And in the choice and care and breeding of animals, success is ever the result of sound practical knowledge.

The natural sciences teach us the laws of nature, and though artificially divided into many branches

their principles often concealed by the use of words that are unintelligible to the unlearned, yet those laws must be understood in some measure the better, if success is to be attained. No branch of art is so dependent upon the processes of nature as that of the farmer. Do what he will, pursue what he will, attempt what he will, he is sure to fail if he contravenes nature's laws.

To teach all that is known of these laws, is the business of science, and if scientific knowledge is so valuable to the farmer, why not require it to be taught in our common schools? Why not qualify in the midst of the moral influences of the domestic circle, our sons and our daughters to act well their part in the great duties of life? Do we hear that the expense is too great, that we cannot afford to employ teachers and maintain them year after year qualified to teach all these various branches? Or do we hear from the other side, that to educate the masses of the people, is to make them impatient of toil and insubordinate to law?

In answer to all these objections, we have but to say that *the heaviest tax we pay is to ignorance*. The tax to ignorance burdens us in every department of life. Like the frogs of Egypt it comes up, even to our kneeding troughs. It is a tax to which we pay directly, more than we pay for all the useful arts of government. Indirectly we pay it, for our errors, for our failures, for our visions, for our vices and a large share of our disappointed hopes.

On the other hand it is intelligence, moral and intellectual, which purifies the heart and elevates the man. It is intelligence, a broad and substantial knowledge of truth, which restores to man the image of his God, his high place in the scale of created being. It is intelligence which enables man to turn the elements, to bend the mighty power of nature to his will, and make them labor in his service, however terrific they may be to the ignorant. In fine, it is intelligence which makes a man a little lower than the angels and crowns him with glory and honor.

But the common error of life, that man's chief end is to acquire wealth, is a great and standing obstacle to both moral and intellectual improvement. Wealth sought for its own sake alone, narrows the mind and depraves the heart. But when pursued, as Burns says,

Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent,

and not for that selfish motive only, but also to diffuse happiness around us, extend comfort and relief where charity demands and to employ it to embellish and beautify the land and the social state, its pursuit enlarges and quickens the understanding and ennoble the heart. A man who has such motives for action, is ever employed usefully and successfully, and life to him is a perpetual feast. * * * * *

Leibig, the great Chemist, defines agricultural chemistry to be "the economy of forces." But the knowledge requisite for the American Farmer embraces whatever may tend to secure his rights and impel him to duty, as well as to economise force. When that knowledge becomes general, then may we hope to see all the relics of a long night of barbarism cast aside, in whatsoever they have tended to perpetuate evil or inconvenience, and a better and a happier social state replace it. Such a state can only exist by a proper adjustment of all its elements. So far as possible every little circle should be independent of all the world. Suitable provisions to insure to industry its fair and proper reward will be made and production will be regarded as of more importance than commerce, because the one adds to the general stock of wealth, whilst the other taxes both the consumer and producer to pay the merchant for his time, capital employed, and profits.

This principle may be well-illustrated by supposing two citizens of Knox county, living side by side—one engaged in merchandize, the other in farming. The merchant realizes in his business \$1000 as the profits or difference between the price of purchase and sale. This is very satisfactory to him, but it is clear that these profits are made either from those who produced the goods sold, or from the consumer who purchased them, or from both. But is the general stock of wealth increased by the operation? Not at all. On the other hand the farmer raises \$1000 worth of wheat. Now here is a clear increase of the general stock of wealth to that amount. The farmer advances the public wealth, the merchant only his own. But we go a step further. The farmer sells to the merchant his wheat and receives in payment goods, at the price sold, to the amount of \$1000. These goods are manufactured at the distance of 500 miles from the place of sale. To transport them will cost say \$25. They are paid for by the wheat received from the farmer and conveyed to the manufacturer at a cost say \$200. Now it is obvious if the producer of the wheat and the manufactured articles lived side by side, that this difference of \$225 could be saved and divided between the farmer and manufacturer. But this is not all. The merchant must sell both the goods and the wheat at an advance above the cost. 10 per cent. on both articles is but a moderate profit, and that will make \$200 more. Thus if we divide the tax which commerce thus levies upon both, equally between them, for both are producers and consumers, we find that the manufacturer pays \$212.50 more than the farmer receives for it, and the farmer pays a like sum for his goods above what the manufacturer receives for them. We see then that these two classes of producers and consumers are situate too remotely from each other. Bring them nearer together, let them deal directly with each other, and the saving of the transportation alone will be a large item in the income of each. It is the interest of both parties to provide for the consumption of their products. The farmer is interested in having his consumer as near as possible, for the nearer he is, the less does he suffer from the competition of other farmers.

He who resides one mile from his consumer can supply cheaper than he who resides 20 miles distant by just the difference of transportation between the less and the greater distance. For the same reason market gardens and dairies for daily supply, are more valuable near large towns than at a greater distance.

Commerce will always be fostered in every well-regulated community, but never at the expense of production, rather in aid of it. Whenever commerce depresses production the community suffer from it. But always when production finds a ready consumption, without too great a cost for transportation, that community is in a prosperous condition.

Here is the great want of the Western farmer. His market is too distant. We have, comparatively speaking, no domestic market. The prices of all the great staples of American produce, the cotton of the south and the breadstuffs of the middle States, are regulated by no rule of supply and demand at home, but fluctuate by the intelligence brought weekly per steamers from Europe.

Now it is self-evident that if the town of Mt. Vernon was large enough to consume all the produce of Knox county, and if the people of Knox county could consume all the produce of Manufactories in Mt. Vernon, there would be a great saving in the expense of transportation and a corresponding increase in the profits of both.

But there is another view of this subject in which the farmer especially, and every American is interested. That is the imminent danger of exhausting our

soils, by the immense draught upon them for foreign export, in the form of cotton, grain and provisions. The average export of cereal grains from Ohio is not far from twenty millions of bushels a year, and in the form of beef, pork, and whiskey, nearly or quite as much more, into which enters largely of the direct produce of the soil, but less appreciable in the grasses than in the grains and roots; and when we reflect that after the organic matter in the soil is exhausted, it becomes sterile, the danger of an early exhaustion is apparent to all. Of the organic matter in soils, a portion is incapable of becoming a constituent of grains, without the combination of some of the gases, which are not very abundant in nature but yet widely diffused. Ammonia is supposed to be necessary in soils for the production of nearly all cultivated plants, and it is affirmed that phosphorus is a necessary constituent of all seeds. Nature supplies these elements, both fixed in the gaseous form, but never in excess, especially in cultivated soils. When from either over-taxing land by cropping, or the want of a judicious restoration by the rotation of crops and the application of proper manures these elements are exhausted, the grain crop must fail. But when these elements are carried by commerce to a distant quarter of the globe and become incorporated with a foreign soil there remains no hope that they will be returned to our own.

Syria, Assyria, Egypt and Sicily were once the greatest corn producing countries in the world. At a later day Spain stood foremost in grain productions. They were each in their day, the granaries of the world. What are they now? Comparatively deserts.

It is said by historians that the ancient Egyptians frequently raised as high as 150 bushels of Wheat to the acre, and that grain was once so abundant in Sicily as to overstock the market, insomuch that ships carried it away for ballast, being cheaper than stones. Now the fertile portions of all these countries are reduced to miserable glades between the mountains or along the margins of rivers; the extensive plains that were once so liberal in their reward to the labors of the husbandman, are now mere wastes or deserts of sand.

But we have illustrations nearer home both in distance and time. The tobacco, sugar and cotton growing States, some parcels of which, under a culture of little over ten years, the whole product of which goes into commerce and is carried off, are already beginning to assume the sterile character of the abused soils of the older world.

On the other hand, England, which a century ago possessed a soil no better than the average of New England, by becoming the commercial emporium of the world, and drawing from every land the raw material of her manufactories, and a large portion of the food of her people, is rapidly improving her soil; and she is now emphatically called "the Garden of the world."

These reflections are startling, and they are worthy of being fully considered by every lover of his country, and the proper remedy applied before it is too late. The remedy is in our hands. We must provide for a greater consumption of the produce of our country at home. We must return and yield obedience to the laws and imperative demands of nature; we must not cast away the blessings which have been so abundantly poured out upon our land, but we must husband them frugally and cherish them with gratitude to the giver of all good, give them a perpetual abiding place with us and make them the means of subsistence and comfort to unborn millions.

In conclusion, let me earnestly recommend to the patronage and attention of the farmers of Knox county, the numerous agricultural papers which are printed in this country. I would recommend them not

for the sake of the editors' income but to promote the farmers real and substantial prosperity. They are the cheapest and at the same time the most valuable papers published. The price of a bushel of wheat per year, will procure one of the best, and if their suggestions are carefully followed, they will repay fifty fold their cost.

Farmers of America, the whole destiny of your country is in your hands. Its free institutions, its promise of elevating the whole human race and the perpetuation of a prosperity, in all respects, such as the world never before has known. How will you meet the responsibility? As your fathers met that which was imposed upon them, by self denial, energy and perseverance? Will you meet it as men who expect to answer to God and to posterity for the talents which have been committed to your hands? I dare to trust you. The very fact that you have formed and do maintain this association is an earnest that you have high purposes in view. Carry out your high purposes, press forward with steadiness and zeal, and God will direct and bless your noble efforts.

Fair of the New Society at Ashland.

On the 14th and 15th of last month we attended, by invitation, the exhibition of the Agricultural Society recently formed at Ashland. We found the Ashlanders a set of spirited fellows, as we always knew they were, and enjoyed the privilege of taking by the hand a host of friends, with whom our previous acquaintance has been only through the columns of the *Cultivator*.

Like most exhibitions this season, this was a glorious gathering of *the people*. The weather was cool, but favorable, and the great aim seemed to be to make the fair tell upon the interests of labor: many articles were exhibited more for this purpose than to carry off the prizes. The number of entries was beyond a parallel, considering the size of the district and the very recent organization of the society. The entries for horses were 162—nearly equal to those of the State Fair at Cleveland. Of cattle, 93. Sheep, 65. Swine, 10. Poultry, 15. Farming Implements, 30. Grains, 20. Vegetables, 50. Fruits, Flowers and Plants, 60. Quilts, Cloths, Needle-work, Leather, Cabinet-ware, Honey, Dairy, &c., 175. Of the general character of the exhibition we need not speak in detail, except in what it was peculiar, when compared with others we have attended. We have no where seen so large a number of carriage and saddle horses brought out for competition, and the driving was excellent; we are sorry the same cannot be said of the riding. To see a man astride a horse like a wooden fork, with his feet sticking out under the animal's nose like a jib-boom, his head thrown back nearly over the horse's tail, holding the reins in both hands, and his elbows flapping, like a pup thrown into a duck-pond—out upon such riding!—our worthy staff, and their Col., did not ride thus at Camp Ringgold. Several gentlemen, however, rode handsomely at Ashland. The lady riders made a good display, there being some eight or ten entered for competition, most of them very fair riders upon a plain beat; but they were not tested upon the more difficult evolutions of horsemanship. One lady was thrown and somewhat injured by the turning of her saddle, otherwise there was little to mar the pleasure of the exhibition.

Blooded horses were not numerous at this show, but we noticed upon the ground the beautiful young Morgan horse "Searcher," of which we spoke in our notes upon the State Fair. This horse is a handsome bay, good size for a Morgan, and unsurpassed in form and appearance by any similar horse in the State; he is owned by A. & M. Andrews, of Franklin Mills, Portage county. Of sheep premiums, our f

Gault, of Savannah, took quite the largest share—his Saxones are something more than wood-chucks. Mr. Templeton and others had good sheep on exhibition. Several fine Durham and Devon bulls were shown, but many animals in this department did not come up square enough, to fill the standard of good points.

Altogether, the Ashlanders have good cause to felicitate themselves upon the result of this their first Fair, and especially upon the prospect of an amicable arrangement with the rival interest at Hayesville, by which a necessity for two societies will be happily obviated.

Previous to the announcement of the awards, we were called on for a speech, whereupon, mounting a farm wagon, we discoursed for a time under the inspiration of a sea of upturned faces of men, women and children, in whose earnest eyes we read a hearty approval of our doctrines, touching the *Supremacy of Labor*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Just as we were leaving Ashland, friend CRALL (who loves fun and good cigars) slipped a mysterious parcel into our hands, to be opened when we got home. We had our misgivings as to what the little stranger could be. (Item.—Our other half gave away the cradle several years ago.) But on taking off the "kiver," what should turn out but a bottle of that same "Panacea" which took a premium in the class of domestic wines, and since we have tapped this, we come to understand why Maj. FULKE-son had to taste so many times before he could give in his award!

Grand Fair in Tuscarawas Co.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR: The third annual fair of the Tuscarawas Agricultural Society, was held in Canal Dover, on the 14th and 15th instant. It was a grand exhibition of the improvement and industry of the county, and far exceeded the two previous annual fairs. The stock shown indicated not only increase in numbers, but also a corresponding improvement in beauty and blood. The large school house of the village had been generously given up by the citizens, to show off the fruit, garden products, manufactured articles, needlework, and works of art and taste. It contains five large rooms, one of them double size of the others, and all were filled. The rooms had been tastefully decorated, and the different articles shown at the fair, were under the directions of a committee of arrangement, properly classified, and showed as advantageously as the limited room permitted. Limited it was, though large, for, by the time the farmers had fairly unloaded what they wished to exhibit, extra counters had to be erected to receive the articles, and the room intended for spectators had consequently to be decreased. The entries of animals and other articles for premiums, during this fair, was larger than at both previous fairs together. The Judges of the different articles and animals, exercised very commendable care and deliberation, and very few of the disappointed were dissatisfied with their judgment.

During the whole of the two days, nothing was seen or heard but pleasant faces, and the acknowledgment from the yeomanry of the county, that these annual exhibitions were a great incitement to improve and excel, and that they should by all means be kept up.

Yours, &c.

A SPECTATOR.

The Editor of the *Advocate*, speaking of the fair at Dover, says:

Almost every one was astonished to see the great improvements made in stock within the last few years. * * But the rooms at the school house appeared to be the centre of attraction. They were tastefully decorated with evergreen, and there was one motto

which completely represented the object of Agricultural Societies—it was to "Improve the mind and soil." Everything in this house was arranged in the best order, and to show to the very best advantage. We don't like to—but we must knock under to our Dover friends this time. They had a greater variety of articles than we had last year, and evinced much more taste in displaying them. We are completely eclipsed—but hope to do better next year. From morn till night these rooms were filled with anxious and delighted visitors.

The streets were a perfect jam of men and women, horses and carriages. It is evident, from the interest manifested, that the Agricultural Society is permanently established—that hereafter there will be a spirit of generous and manly emulation among our farmers—a friendly strife as to who will have the best cultivated farm—the best cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and who will raise the choicest variety of fruit—from such a rivalry, who does not anticipate the most beneficial results?

Splendid Fair in old Columbiana.

NEW LISBON, OHIO, Oct. 19th, 1852.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS—Our Agricultural Fair on the 13th and 14th inst., was a grand exhibition, and greatly exceeded all our former shows. The number present was variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. I believe it is generally considered that it was the largest assemblage of people ever convened in New Lisbon, on any occasion. *Our exhibition of cattle was good, but of sheep and horses better; indeed, I doubt whether, in the latter two items, Columbiana county can be beat in the State.* I think our wool growers and horse raisers have determined that they cannot and will not be beat. Mr. Hisey, of this county, has just returned with some of the best and finest sheep he could find in the Eastern States. At our fair we had what you, perhaps, would call a *side show*. We offered a premium on the best specimen of female equestrianism, and if there are any better riders in the State than those who competed so gracefully and skillfully for the prize, we would like to see them enter the list for a gold watch already offered as a prize for the best female equestrian at our next fair.

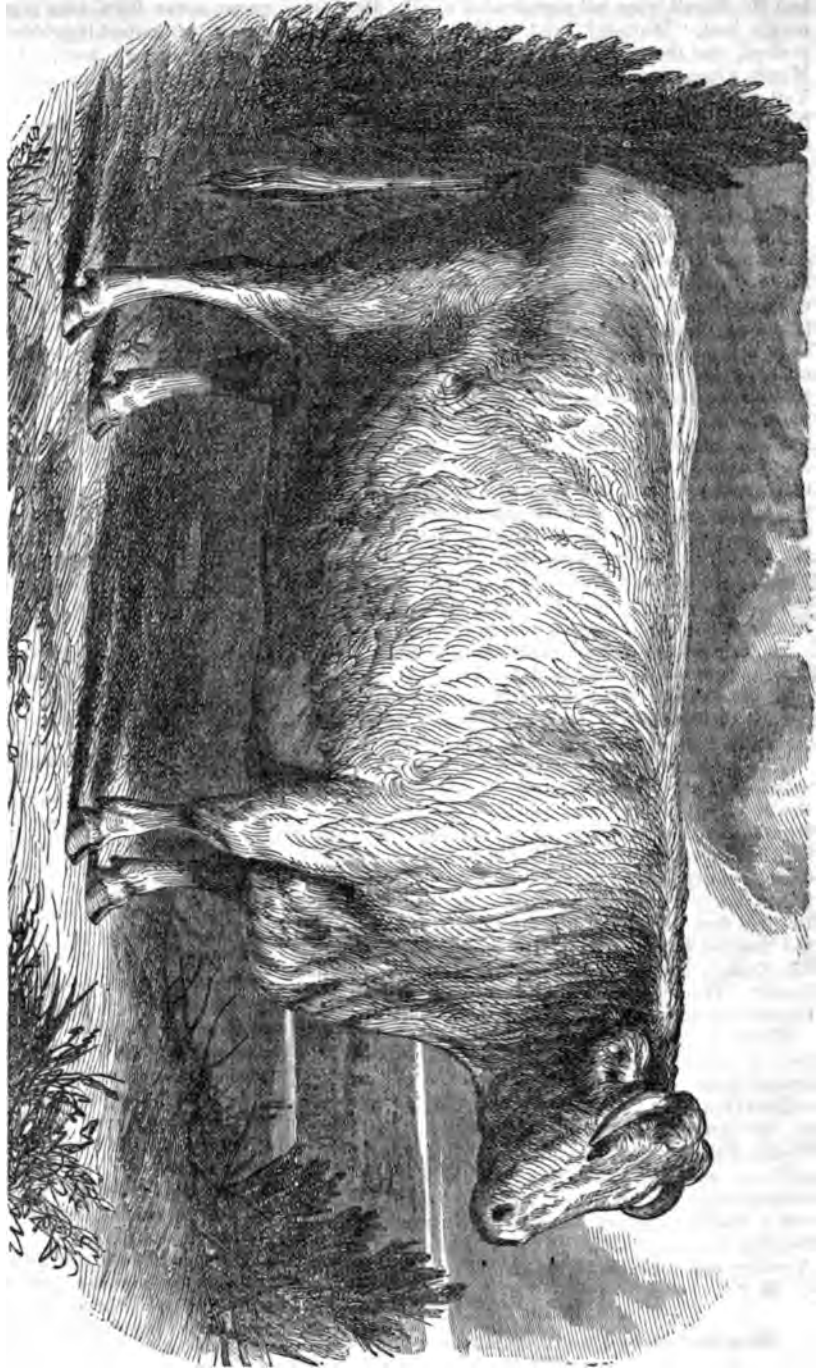
We paid out one hundred vols. of your "Ohio Cultivator" as prizes, which gave general satisfaction, and I doubt whether a hundred dollars expended in any other way would better promote the agricultural interests of the county. Next year we design to have some five or six acres enclosed with a close, high fence, in which we will erect suitable and permanent buildings, after which I think our annual fairs will be unequaled in this part of the State. Our farmers are just awakening to their own best interests, and many of them, before our next fair, will own some of the best blooded horses, cattle, and sheep they can procure.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. CLYMONDS,
Treas. Columbiana Ag. Soc.

LICKING COUNTY.—The Agricultural Fair was largely attended by both sexes, and went off capitally. The stock exhibited was very large and fine—articles of domestic manufacture numerous and elegant—flowers very odorous—and fruit splendid, at least it looked so, for no one thought of making the printer a present, so that he might speak understandingly about it.—*Newark Times*.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.—Judging from the list of awards which we find in the Circleville papers, this first Fair of Pickaway was an encouraging exhibition, and will serve to awaken a deeper interest among the working men and women of that fertile county.



THOROUGHBRED SHORT HORN COW, "GRACE."

Ens. O. CURT.—This fine cow was bred by Mr. Lewis F. Allen, and sold when a heifer to Mr. Sheafe, of Dutchess county, of whom I purchased her. Mr. Sheafe exhibited her when *only three years old*, in the class of aged cows at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society at Poughkeepsie in 1844, and she won the third prize.

In 1847, I exhibited Grace at the show of the New York Agricultural Society at Saratoga, and she won the first prize as the best milch cow. In 1850, supposing she had ceased to breed, she was fed by Col. J. M. Sherwood of Auburn, and was by him and me jointly shown at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany, in September of that year, and won the first prize as the best fat cow shown. In March 1851, she was brought to New York city, and slaughtered. On being killed it was found that she was with calf, and six months gone. The live weight of this extraordinary cow was, with her calf in her, 1795 pounds. The calf and its appendages weighed 60 pounds, leaving her live weight 1745 pounds. Her four quarters weighed 1210 pounds; her fat 153 pounds; and her hide 101 pounds; total 1464 pounds dead weight. Her dead weight was 83 lbs., and 89 hundredths for every 100 lbs.; her shrinkage being thus only a very

small fraction (eleven hundredths) more than 16 lbs. in the hundred of live weight, or 16 per cent. I do not recollect that any animal ever dressed a greater dead weight for the live weight.

On being cut up, the beef of this fine cow showed superbly. It was beautifully marbled, and the whole carcass was remarkable for its great amount of lean meat.

AMBROSE STEVENS.

New York City, 1852.

Hereford Cattle---N. Y. State Fair.

One of our readers who really believes that Durham cattle are the only kind worth raising for beef, has expressed his surprise that we should speak so favorably of the Herefords or any others besides Durhams in our

notes on the State Fair, in our paper of Oct. 1. At the same time he admits that he never owned a Hereford or had an opportunity of judging of the merits of that breed, except by seeing the animals at Fairs.

To show that we are not alone in our opinion that Hereford cattle may be regarded as competitors with the Durhams, we copy the following remarks on the cattle at the recent N. Y. State Fair, from the last number of the Wool Grower :

"The show of cattle was perhaps as good as any the society has ever had, both as to numbers and quality. The Short-horns were not as numerous as they have been at former shows. Mr. Chapman's and Col. Sherwood's herds were represented by larger de-
tations than any others. The noted herds of

and Mr. Morris were not represented at all. Mr. Chapman's bull, "Halton," bred by Mr. Vail, was much praised, and the praise was merited. Mr. Franchot, Morris, Otsego county, also showed a bull had by Mr. Vail, which was among the very best in his class. Col. Sherwood's bull "Van Tempest," and several of his cows and heifers, were excellent animals. The same may be said of several of Mr. Chapman's cows and heifers, and also of two heifers shown by Mr. Bear, of Long Island.

The Herefords showed bravely. It is evident to any one who understands the "signs of the times," that this breed is becoming more and more esteemed, as its intrinsic value is known. It seems to have overcome, in a great measure, the bitter prejudice and rival jealousy which for some time beset its progress in this country. Comparing the different classes of cattle as they were exhibited on this occasion, a fair verdict must certainly give the Herefords a rank as to character and quality, not surpassed by any other breed. Many of the animals of Mr. Sotham, Piffardinia, Livingston county, and Mr. Erastus Corning, Jr., Albany, were truly superb. Mr. George Clark, Springfield, Otsego county, has lately imported a Hereford bull. He has been breeding from Hereford bulls for several years. He showed fifty head of *grades*—cows, steers and heifers—from half to seven-eighths Hereford. They were noble animals, and it is doubtful if they could be beaten for good qualities by an equal number from any herd in this country. Some of the steers were broken to the yoke, and showed themselves prompt, tractable and active—their size and appearance at the same time denoting great strength.

The Devons were out in larger force than any other breed, and made a fine show. The herds of Mr. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Morris, Otsego county, L. H. Colby, Scipioville, Cayuga county, E. P. Beck, Varysburgh, Wyoming county, John Freemyre, Schoharie county, comprised many excellent animals. Several animals of the two first named herds were imported from the noted English breeders, Quartley & Turner. Some of Mr. Colby's best were bred by Mr. Hurlbut, Winchester, Ct. George Radley and M. Vernon, Stafford, Genesee county, showed several good Devons.

There was a good show of Ayrshires. Mr. Prentice, of Albany, made a liberal turn out from his well-known herd. Several of Mr. Prentice's animals were sold to Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. Mr. Tiffany, of Coxsackie, showed some good heifers. James Brodie, Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, showed a young bull and a heifer, lately imported, which, in points, seemed to be the perfection of dairy stock. Finer animals I have never seen and it is indeed difficult to imagine how they could be much improved. A good Ayrshire will make a fine cow, and a fine cow will make a fine Ayrshire. Thomas, Farley, Sydney, N. Y.

grow worse than ever; and some said they would sprout just as bad if grubbed, as they would if cut off. Well, as I was a novice, I resolved to experiment; so I commenced in June, and cut some off in every month (always in the dark of the moon) till September, and they have all sprouted and grown more or less, except those I cut last, and I suppose they will next year. A part of what I cut in June, I went over and cut off again in August. Whether they will grow again next year I can not say. I tilled a small piece of ground that had been partially cleared for some time but had never been cultivated before. It had a great many very thrifty paw paw sprouts on it. I had them grubbed up before it was plowed, and had it broke up very deep. It had been thickly set with paw paws, for there were a vast amount of roots in the ground. In a short time they sent up sprouts as thick as Hazle bushes. I cut them off in May, they sprouted again, and again I cut them off in June, July, and August. Whether the same root sprouted afresh every month, I cannot say; but there were about as many to cut the last month as the first. I can say of the paw paw as the man said of the black berries, that, "any man can have paw paws of his own if he is not too lazy."

Now, I will give any one the fruit off one acre who will tell me how I can destroy the balance so that they will not sprout again.

We have not more than half a crop of corn and potatoes in this (West) part of Ross county; apples are not as plenty nor as good as we expected in the fore part of the season.

S. A. M.

South Salem, Ross county, O., Oct., 1852.

An Extensive Poultry Establishment.

Mr. ORVILLE HUNGERFORD, of Hounsfield, Jeff. Co., has probably the largest establishment in the State for the production of poultry and eggs. From the report of the Visiting Committee of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, we learn that Mr. Hungerford has enclosed ten acres of land with a strong picket fence, and erected buildings and other fixtures on the premises for the accommodation of five thousand hens, at a cost of three thousand dollars. These buildings are divided into rooms for the accommodation of his birds, suited to their various wants, the whole to be raised by artificial means to the temperature of summer heat during winter.

This is one of the results of the extension of Railroads and facilities for rapid transportation. Formerly a farmer in the interior could find no adequate market for productions of this kind. Now poultry, eggs, fresh meats and all the luxuries of life, may as well be purchased in the interior as in the vicinity of our large towns.

The business of poultry raising has, we think, been successful whenever it has been attempted on a large scale, and with the proper conveniences and facilities. We hope this extensive experiment by Mr. Hungerford will add another to the many proofs that good results invariably follow well directed expenditures of money and labor.—N. Y. Farmer.

Rival Reaping Machines in England.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, under date of Sept. 10, says:

A report was published yesterday, from the six gentlemen appointed by the Royal College of Agriculture to examine the working of the rival reaping machines of Hussey and McCormick. They state that the work was done well by both machines. Hussey's cut the stubble lowest and left it rather more even, but the knives occasionally got clogged, which was not the case with McCormick's, and the speed at which the horse

McCormick's machine appeared to be lighter, and to work with more ease, while the pace necessary was the same as that in ordinary ploughing. Its cost, however, is much greater than that of Hussey's, and the committee do not seem quite certain as to its equal freedom from accident. In conclusion, both machines were reported to possess many merits, and to be capable, even in their present state, of doing much service to the farmer. At the same time it is remarked that they are susceptible of very great improvement, especially in providing for the cutting and delivery of heavy and laid crops, and for working without risk of the wheels clogging.

Visit to the Preble County Fair.

We were highly gratified with our visit to Preble county and the Fair at Eaton. We had for some years been assured by our goodly list of subscribers in that county, that there were many good farmers and of course good farms too, in that region, but still we did not expect to see so beautiful and fertile a country, or so many evidences of prosperity and good cultivation as we saw during our brief visit. With the advantages of soil, water power, and railroad facilities, and the spirit of improvement which is beginning to pervade the people, we are persuaded that Preble must soon take high rank among the farming counties of our State.

The Fair was in most respects a very successful and interesting one. The grounds are well chosen, and with a little expense in grading, &c., can be made very pleasant. The show of stock, especially of Durham cattle, was much better than we expected to see. Horses were also quite fair, and sheep and hogs not deficient. Of implements there was a handsome collection from O. Kittredge & Co., of Dayton, and some good plows from Hamilton and Rossville; also a collection of specimens of Ohio cutlery from Rossville. Of vegetables and fruits there were some good samples, but too few in number; the same is true of dairy products and domestic manufactures—though this is in part accounted for by the fact that the ladies of Eaton did not rightly understand the arrangement in regard to time, and designed sending in their articles on Saturday, while the people from the country exhibited theirs on Friday. Such a misunderstanding will no doubt be avoided by more explicit advertisements hereafter. We think, too, that with a proper division of labor among the officers, nearly all the county fairs can better be completed in two days than in three.

The attendance was pronounced larger than at the previous fair of the society, though not as large, we think, as it would have been if the co-operation of the Eaton ladies had been secured in embellishing the hall with the products of their handiwork. The mechanics of that village, too, we thought, did not quite do themselves justice on this occasion. Still the Fair was a good one, and afforded evidence that the right spirit is at work there. We have no doubt that each successive year will show evidences of improvement.

The address was commenced at the stand on the show ground, but owing to a cold wind blowing at the time and some interruption by the proximity of the railroad, it was adjourned to the evening at the Court House, at which time and place a lecture on agricultural science was delivered by Professor Mather, and we finished our remarks commenced on the grounds.

The railroad from Hamilton to Eaton is a very good one, and under the superintendence of J. Woods, Esq., (late Auditor of State) it is rapidly being extended into Indiana, where it will connect with roads of that State for Indianapolis, &c.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.—The Capital County of Ohio gained credit for herself at this her second Fair.

The beautiful grounds of the society, though quite new and unfinished, were admired by all of the thousands of spectators, and much praise was justly awarded to the energetic officers through whose persevering efforts so valuable and appropriate grounds have been procured for the permanent use of the society; and also for their successful efforts in getting up and managing this exhibition. There can be no longer a doubt that hereafter the Fairs of this county will be very largely attended, and will be regarded with interest by all classes of our citizens, as *all* are directly concerned in the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The show of Durham cattle belonging to Mr. Sullivant and several others, was of course good; and of horses there was a grand display. Sheep are not plenty in this county, hence few were present. Hogs were not numerous but very good. Of garden vegetables we never saw a finer show at a county fair—the same is true of apples, but other kinds of fruit were not plenty—and will not very likely be hereafter if the committee treat them as they did our pears, refuse to notice them because the specimens were not in eating order, although there were 10 or 12 of the finest known kinds, mostly winter varieties, and of course hard.

Of implements there was a good show from the store of W. A. Gill & Co., also from J. L. Gill, and some from other persons. Beautiful carriages and other mechanical work were also exhibited, and many articles of needle work, &c., highly creditable to the ladies.

CLARK & MADISON FAIR.—This society embraces two good counties, each of which has men and materials enough for making up as good a display as both together have as yet produced; and with the rapid progress that is witnessed in most other counties at this time, we shall expect soon to hear of an onward movement among the reading farmers of these counties, for it is evident that at present only a comparatively few, mostly stock farmers, take any active part in the society or its fairs, and hence little benefit accrues to the mass of the community.

The recent fair called forth as usual a good display of choice Durham cattle, from the fine herds of Messrs. Harrold, Pierce, Dunn and others, than which few if any better can be found in Ohio. Of horses, too, the show was very fair, and some good sheep and hogs were present. But of the products of the dairy, the orchard, the garden, or the workshop, there were but few specimens exhibited. Much need was felt of having suitable grounds and buildings for the fairs, but as the three or four large towns in the district all want the exhibitions to rotate amongst them, it is doubtful whether such permanent conveniences can be secured under the present organization.

RICHLAND COUNTY.—Being in the neighborhood of Richland during their recent fair, we heard the general remark that the attendance was unusually large, while the show itself was not so well sustained. We can not understand why the farmers of Richland should have suffered this to be so. The editor of the *Herald* remarks:

"Of the articles on exhibition we can say but little. What there was on hand was *nice* but the people were all so anxious to see the fair that they forgot to bring anything along for exhibition. We do not think the display quite equal to that of last year; others differ with us. The most interesting feature of the fair was the equestrian performance by the ladies. Five entered the lists for the premium. The fruit and grain were excellent, but we thought the *stock* not so good as we have seen elsewhere. The greatest *crowd* was the crowd of people, which was never equaled in this county."



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, NOVEMBER 1, 1852.

THE NOTICES OF COUNTY FAIRS in our columns contain much information of general interest, and will be read with pleasure and profit by every friend of improvement in Ohio.

Notices of the Indiana State Fair, and of Montgomery, Greene, Jefferson and several other county fairs, are crowded out of this number.

FROSTS sufficient to kill tender plants, occurred in this vicinity about the middle of last month.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS are now being paid at the City Bank—see advertisement.

LOUD CROWING will be heard at the great chicken convention in Masonic Hall, at Cincinnati, on the 9th and 10th inst. Our friend P. Melendy, of Mt. Healthy, is president of the Western Poultry Association, and has a tall lot of the fancies. He will please excuse us from sending our splendid *Shanghaes*, as the pullets have all commenced laying, and we cannot consent thus to interrupt their domestic arrangements.

WOOL continues to advance in price, and is likely to be very high next year—so farmers will do well to take good care of their sheep the coming winter.

DISEASES OF SHEEP—INQUIRIES.—“A Farmer” asks of us a remedy for a disease in sheep, supposed to be the “Scab.” We would advise him and all others who have sheep, to procure *Canfield's* or *Youatt's* book on sheep, their breeds, management, diseases, &c.—These books cost only a dollar each, and can be obtained at any respectable book store. The information in either of them will be found worth many times its cost.

“R. M.” describes a disease which has destroyed a number of his lambs, and which does not appear to be described in the books. The lamb at birth, or soon after, has a lump or tumor on each side of the windpipe, which, on being opened, looks like a r. If any of our readers can explain the nature of this affection, we will be glad to publish the information.

MAD LAMB. A farmer writes to the Ohio Cultivator, asking for a remedy for a disease in sheep, supposed to be the “Scab.” We would advise him and all others who have sheep, to procure *Canfield's* or *Youatt's* book on sheep, their breeds, management, diseases, &c.—These books cost only a dollar each, and can be obtained at any respectable book store. The information in either of them will be found worth many times its cost.

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State Society on the payment of one dollar,” and as I have complied with the terms, I wish now to inquire what are the duties and privileges of a member of the Ohio State Agricultural Society. If you can send me a copy of the constitution or by-laws of the Society, you would much oblige your friend, KNOX.

ANSWER.—We are as much in the dark as our friend on this subject, and would therefore refer him to the *private* Secretary of the State Board; as we think the “Society” referred to must be of the secret order.

Annual Meeting of State Board of Agriculture, TO BE HELD AT COLUMBUS, ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

We would remind the officers of County Societies, that the day fixed by law for the annual meeting of the State Board and delegates from counties, is “the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December.” This meeting is one of much importance, and we hope that every one of the county societies will be represented, and also that more time than heretofore will be spent in deliberating upon the best means of promoting agricultural improvement in Ohio. We think that the State Board ought to make arrangements for imparting more interest than heretofore to the annual meeting, by having an address delivered by the president, and suggesting topics of general importance for discussion. But independent of this, there are subjects of much importance in connection with the operations of the County Societies, as well as the State Board, in regard to which general discussion cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. We propose to allude to some of these in our next paper, and if any of our readers wish to make suggestions on the subject, we hope they will do so freely and at once.

The election of new members of the State Board, is of course the most important thing to be done at the annual meeting. The members whose term of service expires on that day, are—

ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Highland county.

ARTHUR WATTS, of Ross “

J. G. GEST, of Greene “

C. SPRINGER, of Muskingum “

J. M. EDWARDS, of Mahoning “

The following members hold over till next year :

S. MEDARY, of Franklin county.

M. L. SULLIVANT, “

WM. CASE, of Cuyahoga “

PHILO ADAMS, of Erie “

R. W. MUSGRAVE, of Crawford “

We have received a letter from one of our subscribers in Hamilton county, suggesting that it would be well to nominate candidates for membership of the Board through the columns of the Ohio Cultivator, as the paper is read by nearly or quite all who will be likely to attend as delegates, and they may thus have time to inform themselves in regard to the fitness of the persons named for this important office. We heartily approve the suggestion, and will insert in our next paper all such nominations as may be sent to us in time, by persons who are known to us personally or by reputation. The following is the letter we have referred to, and the nomination it contains is an excellent one:

FRIEND BATEHAM: As the time is approaching for the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, and delegates for the election of members of the Board, I would suggest the propriety of nominating suitable persons for that office through the columns of the Cultivator. By this plan, the delegates could make a good selection, of good and true men. If this meets your approval, I would propose the name of WM. H. LADD, of Jefferson county, as a suitable person for a member of the Board. If Ladd is known throughout the

State as an ardent friend of agricultural improvement, and one of our best breeders of fine stock. He would make an active and energetic member, and one that would give satisfaction to all, who might honor our State Fairs with their productions. I hope this plan will take with the readers of the Cultivator, and that other suitable names will be sent in. P. M.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26, 1852.

Ohio Butter going Abroad.

Having seen a paragraph to the effect that a large quantity of butter had been shipped by an Ohio House, for foreign market, we took pains, while in Wooster, at the Wayne county fair, to call upon the Agent of the House and get full particulars upon the subject. The transactions are large and more creditable than has been reported.

JAMES PATRICK, the enterprising gentleman who is at the head of this trade, spends his time in personally conducting the shipments and sales from New York to San Francisco, residing for a time alternately at each port. He has three agencies in Ohio, one at Wooster, one at Salem, Columbiana county, and one at Circleville. At these points the butter is purchased from the producers, sorted in two kinds, carefully worked over, salted and put in kegs of 25 and 100 lbs. These kegs are again packed in slack hogsheads, 6 of the 100 pound kegs, or 31 of the 25 pound kegs, and in this condition shipped for San Francisco, California, where the butter meets with a ready sale at highly remunerative prices.

The salt used in repacking is fine bleached Liverpool, worth \$1 per cwt., and is furnished to such customers as will use it, at that price.

We are assured the butter opens after a passage of several months, in the most perfect order, pure and sweet. The average price paid during this season has been about 12½ cents. This season's operations will comprise the purchase of 230,000 pounds at Salem, 125,000 pounds at Wooster, and 50,000 pounds at Circleville. Next year a much larger business is anticipated.

LADIES' RIDING.—It has been a pet project with us for the last year, to encourage the practice of Ladies' Horseback riding. Our remarks on this subject have been extensively copied by the Press, and highly approved, and at many of our fairs this fall, prizes have been awarded for ladies' saddle horses. This is well enough, but what we wish most to promote is the practice of riding, itself. Good horses are desirable, but let the encouragement be offered to the riders rather than the horses. We have seen a really good rider lose the prize, on account of coming out with a hard trotting nag, when her opponent won, even with indifferent riding, upon an easy going beast. A good rider (like Mrs. CORNWELL, who rode at Cleveland), will manage almost any horse: the merit is in the woman, rather than the animal.

Our Columbiana friends have taken hold of this matter right; let our spirited cavaliers take the business in hand in every county, and make up prizes that will call out a worthy competition. Then shall we see rosy cheeked lasses, at sunrise or in twilight, training their best stock, and while fitting themselves to enter the arena in public, win a better prize from the invigorating exercise of the field, in a robust physical development, quiet nerves, and buoyant spirits.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.—We met many of our friends from this county, at the State Fair in Cleveland, and they were unanimous in the declaration, that their recent fair was in advance of all former years. The item of ladies' riding, alone, we are assured, drew thousands to the exhibition. This society has an ad-

mirable site for its fairs, furnished with suitable enclosure and buildings. We shall continue to brag upon our old Trumbull for county fairs.

MONROE COUNTY.—The Second Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society came off on last Thursday and Friday, Oct. 7 and 8; and although the first day opened very unpropitiously, yet we are enabled to record the fact that our second fair exhibited no diminution of interest from the first.

The number of horses entered was 52; and we are satisfied that there is a perceptible increase of interest in this department. The number of swine entered was 11. Number of sheep 16. We regret to notice that there were but few entries in the department of Farming Implements, and hope in future to see more interest manifested. In the department of Mechanic Arts there were 13 entries. Dairy products, &c., 41. Domestic Manufactures, 23. Unenumerated Domestic Manufactures, Flowers, &c., 26. Taking it altogether we have reason to be proud of our Second Exhibition of the productive industry of our county.—*Spirit of Democracy.*

GUERNSEY COUNTY.—Although the weather was not as favorable as we have had at our annual exhibitions for some years past, the Fair of last week was the best ever held since the origin of the society. The attendance of people, on both days, was very fine, and the interest manifested by all present, exhibited, unmistakably, that the people of the county are waking up to the importance of improvement in the branches of labor pursued among them.

The number of entries of animals was 100, viz: horses 68, cattle 18, sheep 10, hogs 4. The number of entries, on the second day, of fruits, vegetables, household and shop manufactures, poultry, &c., was 86. The whole number of entries at the fair largely exceeded that of any former year.

On Friday afternoon, after the several committees had concluded their examinations, M. Gaston, Esq., for a short time, addressed as many people as the court house could hold.—*Guernsey Times.*

HARRISON COUNTY.—E. Cattell, writing to the *Ohio Farmer*, says of the late Fair in this county:

"Of horses the exhibition was better than usual. Many of our best cattle have been sold off since last year to go farther West, and of these, consequently the show was poor. There were but few swine; but of these few there were some good ones.

"Ours is a wool growing county as your readers are aware, but on account of the rain, we had not a large collection of our best sheep. The merino sheep which took the first premium at the State Fair at Cleveland came off second best here at home.

"We had but few crops offered for premiums; the best crop of wheat was 32 bushels to the acre; as this has been a poor season for wheat, it is but poorly filled. The best crop of potatoes was 297 bushels per acre. A crop of cucumbers was entered amounting to 13,365 cucumbers and pickles, raised on 22 square perches of ground. The crop was valued at \$72.90 and the cost of cultivation at but \$1.75, leaving a nett profit of \$71.15.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—The citizens of Hancock assembled *en masse* on Friday last, witnessed the first fair. It is estimated by some that there was the greatest assemblage of people ever convened in Findlay. Very many good horses and cattle, sheep, &c., together with the products of the garden and fields, were brought in. Notice was given that the fair would continue two days; but the Board thought it advisable to continue only one day; so the awarding committees were sent out and the address made in the afternoon of Friday. Hundreds of our farmers and mechanics neglected to present anything, preferring to wait until the

was put in motion. But the interest manifested by the mass outpouring of the people, speaks with a thundering voice that Hancock, next year, will astonish her neighbors with the variety and excellence of her exhibitions at her annual fair. Such had been the excitement in relation to other very important matters connected with the interests of the county, that the citizens of Findlay neglected to do their duty in furthering the exhibition; but, as the maiden said who wrote her lover the first leap year letter, will continue to do better and better as they become more familiar with the subject. The ladies from the country and town, who took part in this, our first fair, have the thanks and commendations of all good citizens.—*Hancock Courier*.

FULTON AND LUCAS.—From what we can gather of this show, the exhibition of stock was small, though several excellent animals were shown. Fruit, vegetables, butter, and cheese are represented as being exceedingly fine. The *Toledo Blade* concludes by saying:

"The exhibition, on the whole, was worthy of Lucas and Fulton counties. And the ladies, who were in attendance in great numbers, detracted nothing from the glory of the exhibition."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mrs. GAGE, who was present at this fair, sends us a glowing description both of the fair and the time-honored associations of the "City of Mounds." We are obliged to abridge her letter on this as well as the Morgan county fair, in order to give a sketch of many others, while the subject is fresh. The editor of the *Intelligencer* remarks:

"It was, as a whole, a very gratifying exhibition, and in many particulars was decidedly superior to any previously held here. The Directors announced their wish to lease a tract of land on which to erect suitable fixtures for the more proper and convenient exhibition of stock, and mechanical and domestic manufactures; and their call for subscriptions was answered by pledges of over four hundred dollars. Brief speeches were made by several gentlemen, and Mrs. GAGE, in response to a call upon her, made a few remarks, which were received with great applause."

EDS. OHIO CULTIVATOR.—Fairs and rumors of fairs, seem to be the order of the day, and one of hopeful spirit may almost believe that the time is near at hand when "swords shall be beaten into plough shares and spears into pruning hooks," and the counties of Ohio, if not the nations of the earth, learn war no more. Last week, the 14th and 15th, I attended the agricultural fair of Washington county. The society has been in existence (I believe) twenty-five years; for a quarter of a century ago it was then called, as it was then called, presented the works of its own hands for competition. The fair went off, according to the testimony of those who were present, with more than usual spirit. The moral department was also well represented. The ladies were the leading feature of the exhibition. The works of the women were of a high order of excellence. The fair was a success in every respect. The moral department was also well represented. The ladies were the leading feature of the exhibition. The works of the women were of a high order of excellence. The fair was a success in every respect.

doubt escaped my notice, while others, in the whirl of excitement, will be forgotten. One thing I do not forget: the military sash of George Washington hung conspicuous in the centre of the room, reminding the farmers that he who did noble duty for his countrymen, in the "times that tried men's souls," became the husbandman, and wielded the implements of peace with ready and willing hand when the day of fear and peril was past. The sash is now in possession of Mrs. Lovell of Marietta. Among the stock I noticed three yoke of very large and beautiful oxen from the farm of the late John W. Dana; one fine cow, belonging to Judge Evens of Morgan, and one owned by G. W. Barker of Union. Other cattle of superior merit were exhibited. Several fine flocks of sheep and some very beautiful horses, and hogs that were hogs.

In the evening an auction was held at the court house, and the articles that owners wished to dispose of (most of them presented to the society) sold; all went at high prices. Several speeches were made, and a proposition offered to obtain funds for the purpose of securing grounds and erecting suitable buildings for the use of the society. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed, and some hundreds of dollars secured on the spot.

Yours truly,

October 17, 1852.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.—Never, we are told, has there been a more commendable and spirited rivalry existing among the Farmers, Horticulturists, Daguerreanists, and Ladies; or a more liberal disposition to favor inventors of labor-saving machines; and never, we believe, has the Buckeye State, and certainly not the county of Muskingum contributed so much time and expense toward the advancement of the Agricultural profession, and placed it into such close proximity to its proper standard of importance and dignity. All which our fruitful soil and our climate will produce, that is delicious, useful or beautiful, approaches, by proper cultivation, each year nearer perfection.—*Zanesville Gazette*.

The exhibition of horses was probably superior to any previous exhibition of the same kind. Stallions, matched horses, and buggy horses, in large numbers, and of good qualities. The show of riding horses (if we saw it in the afternoon) was but poor comparatively. The cattle exhibited were of good stock, and fine specimens, but the number of entries was small. The same may be said of hogs and sheep. We never saw so slim an exhibition of swine and sheep. The show of agricultural implements was not extensive. The exhibition of domestic articles, fruit, vegetables, and manufactures was very good—fruits were numberless.—*Aurora*.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.—Our friend N. E. French of the *Farmer and Dairyman*, claims high honor for old Ashtabula; but as he was on the ground, with his eyes open, he is competent to judge; he says:

"In comparison with last year, the exhibition, taken together, is much in advance. More than double the number of entries were made this year than last, embracing almost every article of utility or beauty to be found anywhere. The show of cattle was very good, although it was not so full in the department of blood stock as it might have been, but here the show was indeed creditable to our county. The show of horses was quite large, and from what we could see of them we should judge that a better spirit was beginning to prevail with reference to the improvement of this class of stock. The show of sheep was not as extensive as it should have been, but still an improvement on former years. The swine did not send up as large a delegation to represent them as we had hoped to see, but those exhibited were very fine. The exhibition of fruit, vegetables, and manufactures was very large and the vegetables them-

elves superior to those exhibited at the State Fair. The exhibition of paintings and drawings was highly creditable to the county, and gave a decided evidence of a growing refinement of taste. The ladies deserve great praise for the interest they gave to the exhibition, by their numerous domestic articles, some of which excelled those at Cleveland."

American Pomological Society.

The Fourth American Pomological Congress was held in Philadelphia on the 13th and 14th of the past month. Delegates were present from most of the Eastern and a number of the Western States, and the exhibition of fruits, especially of pears, was remarkably fine.

Much interesting discussion was had in relation to the varieties of fruit and the means of promoting fruit culture, which will shortly appear in the printed report. An address was delivered on the first day by Dr. BRINKLE, the retiring President, and on the second day the Hon. M. P. WILDER pronounced an eulogy on the life and character of the late A. J. DOWNING.

A society was formed, called the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, the constitution of which provides that its meetings shall be held biennially. Membership fee \$2 for two years, or \$20 for a life member. The officers consist of a President, and a Vice President from each State, a Treasurer, and three Secretaries; a Standing Committee on native fruits, on foreign fruits, on synonyms; and a Chairman of a fruit committee for each State, who is to fill up his own committee, viz:

President—MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents—One from every State and Territory, including the Canadas, California and Oregon.

Secretaries—F. R. ELLIOT, of Ohio; JAMES H. WATTS, of New York; H. W. S. CLEVELAND, New Jersey.

Treasurer—THOS. P. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—Dr. W. D. BRINKLE, of Philadelphia; B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts; Mr. PETERS, Dr. H. WENDELL, Albany, N. Y.; J. A. WARDER, Cincinnati; and the President, and 1st Vice President ex-officio.

Committee on Foreign Fruits—C. M. HOVEY, Massachusetts; P. BARRY, CHAS. DOWNING, New York; J. P. KIRTLAND, Ohio; R. BUIST, Pennsylvania; S. L. GOODALL, Maine; C. B. LINES, Connecticut.

Committee on Native Fruits—W. D. BRINKLE, Pennsylvania; F. R. ELLIOTT, Ohio; E. TATNALL, Jr., Delaware; THOS. HANCOCK, New Jersey; Col. HODGE, New York; H. P. BYRAM, Kentucky; ROBERT MANNING, Massachusetts.

Committee on Synonyms—J. S. CABOT, Massachusetts; J. J. THOMAS, New York; A. H. ERNST, Ohio; J. A. KENNICOTT, Illinois; S. D. PARDEE, Connecticut; A. GAUL, New York; J. D. FULTON, Pennsylvania.

Chairman of State Fruit Committees, (each one having power to select such persons, in his own State, as will constitute a complete and efficient committee.)—

General Chairman—SAMUEL WALKER, Roxbury, Mass.; New York—P. Barry, Rochester; Pennsylvania—Thos. P. James, Philadelphia; Delaware—Dr. Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington; District of Columbia—Joshua Pierce, Washington; Georgia—Stephen Elliott, Jr., Savannah; Virginia—Yardley Taylor, Purcell's Store, Loudon Co. Maine; Hy. Little, Bangor; New Hampshire—H. F. French, Exeter; Massachusetts—Ebenezer Wright, Boston; Vermont—C. Goodrich, Burlington; Rhode Island—Stephen R. Smith, Providence; Connecticut—George Gabriel, New Haven; New Jersey—Wm. Reed, Elizabethtown; Maryland—Samuel Feast, Baltimore; South Carolina—Wm.

Sumner, Pomaria; North Carolina—Henry K. Burghwyn, Jackson; Ohio—R. Buchanan, Cincinnati; Illinois—J. A. Kennicott, Northfield; Indiana—J. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne; California—Capt. F. W. Macondray, San Francisco; Alabama—Charles A. Peabody, Gerard; Florida—A. G. Sems, Quincy, Gadsden Co.; Kentucky—E. D. Hobbs, Louisville; Mississippi—Thos. Affleck, Washington; Iowa—Jas. Grant, Davenport; Missouri—Thomas Allen, St. Louis.

Valuable Foreign Grape.

At the recent meeting of the State Pomological Society, in this city, much interest was excited by the exhibition of well ripened bunches of a foreign variety of grapes, grown in the open air, quite free from mildew, and of very delicate flavor. They were from the garden of A. THOMPSON, Esq., of Delaware, O., who stated that he and several of his neighbors had grown the variety for three or four years, and it had been quite exempt from mildew, while other foreign kinds were rendered worthless by that malady. It is a lightish red grape, nearly the color of the Catawba, but one-third smaller; a great bearer and of excellent flavor for the table. If on further trial it proves to be exempt from liability to mildew, it will be found a most valuable acquisition. The following is the statement of Mr. Thompson as given to the Society:

"This grape first made its appearance in our place about four years since, and immediately attracted attention in consequence of its superiority of flavor, hardness, great bearing and early maturity.

By investigations instituted by myself and H. Vanhorne, Esq., (having visited the neighborhood in which it was raised, seen all the vines then in bearing, and conversed with the gentleman who first introduced it,) we learned that it was brought to our county from New Jersey about ten years ago by Jacob Moffard, who procured it from the garden of a French gentleman named Paul H. Provost, residing in Kingswood township, Hunterdon county, N. J. Mr. P. came to this county about fifty years ago, and this variety with others was sent him some twenty years since by a brother residing in Italy.

In our region it is perfectly hardy, free from mildew or rot, a prodigious bearer, never failing to perfectly ripen both fruit and wood, and comes to maturity two to three weeks earlier than the Isabella and a month sooner than the Catawba.

The berries are uniform in size and quality, it being almost impossible to find one that is imperfect, wholly free from pulp, and of a rich and pleasant flavor. I consider it a table grape of first quality, and hope it may prove equally valuable for wine.

Cuttings were some two years ago forwarded to N. Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, and within the past week I have received two letters from him in relation to it. In his first letter he says: 'I have upwards of one hundred bunches of the Delaware Grape ripening. It compels me to back out and admit that there is one Foreign grape that suits our climate. I have failed with 100 varieties. I wish to give it a fair trial for wine. If the juice lacks flavor, I can give it by adding one-tenth of a superior Fox Grape. The Delaware is a superior table Grape.'

In his second letter he says: 'I have had Germans and Swiss to examine the grapes of the vine sent me. It seems there is a strong resemblance between two German Grapes—the Traminer and Red Reisling, and some acquainted with the Red Reisling believe it to be that grape, but thought the color too dark a red. Germans acquainted with both kinds say it is the Traminer and the best German wine grape.'

Downing, in his 'Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,' page 245, describing the *White Reisling*

is the next celebrated grape of the Rhine, producing the celebrated Hock wines. Yet it is little known in this country, but from its great hardness and productiveness in the cold districts of its native soil, we hope to find it a valuable acquisition for our gardens. Bunches of medium size, compact. Berries rather small, round. Skin thin. Flesh tender and juicy, with sweet and sprightly pleasant flavor.'

This is the only Reisling described by Downing. Of the color he says nothing, and omitting the caption of 'White,' we have a perfect description in all respects of the 'Delaware,' and as it is not very high colored, and some of the European varieties that come to us as whites have a red tinge when ripe, is it not possible that our hot sun has that effect of producing this slight change? If so, I think it highly probable this is the Reisling. I received, a few years since, from W. R. Prince, of Flushing, a vine labelled 'Early White Malvaire,' the berries of which when ripe are quite as red as those of the 'Delaware.'

At all events, I concur with Mr. Longworth in the opinion that it is a foreign variety, admirably adapted to our climate, and a most valuable acquisition to the list of delicious fruit.

In evidence of its great bearing qualities, I will state what may appear incredible to some, that there is now growing in the garden of my neighbor (T. M. Powell, Esq.,) a vine, occupying a space of four feet by three, on which are sixty-seven perfect bunches of fruit, all of which are ripening finely. A. THOMPSON."

Dr. Warder said he had seen the variety at Mr. Longworth's, and that Germans in Cincinnati inclined to think it the Tramina. It was hardy and of free growth.

Mr. Buchanan moved it be recommended for general cultivation, delicate as a table grape on account of absence of pulp.

We saw and tested this same grape in Mr. Longworth's garden a few days since, (Oct. 3,) and Mr. L. with other gentlemen present concurred in the opinion that it was a highly valuable variety, though a few years longer trial may be necessary to prove its complete exemption from mildew.—Ed. O. CULT.

To Make an Apple-Gatherer.

Eds. O. CULT:—The instrument I use for picking apples for winter use is made as follows:

Take a pole of a convenient size and length, split the small end of it a short distance, say 6 or 8 inches, insert a wedge to keep the prongs apart, bend the points together and confine them so as to form an open loop. Then take a small sack, say 6 inches wide and 15 deep, and sew its mouth to the loop thus made on the pole. The instrument is then ready for use, and can be extended to any part of the tree. By a gentle thrust to the pole, the disengager will fall into the sack, and the apple will be disengaged and fall into the sack. The instrument is then ready for use, and can be extended to any part of the tree. By a gentle thrust to the pole, the disengager will fall into the sack, and the apple will be disengaged and fall into the sack.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Visit to Cincinnati and Covington.

Beauties of the Route—Spring Garden—Anti-Slavery Bazaar—Schools of Cin.—Art Union—Mechanics' Institute—Covington.

The railroad from Columbus to Cincinnati is probably as smooth, and as well managed as any in the United States; so smooth that one can read with perfect comfort; as we discovered one frosty morning last week, when we took this route to the Queen City, and found every thing external shut from view by the clouds of condensed vapor from the engine. But before we reached Xenia the cloud was dispelled, and during the remainder of the trip we did little but watch the ever-changing panorama of the beautiful Miami, with its green banks and pleasant meadows and fields, and pretty villages scattered along the line of the railway, and in the background the hills, with their grand old forests, in all the magnificence of their Autumn robing.

After five hours' ride, we found ourselves in the Metropolis of the West, the city of 120,000 inhabitants, where seventy years since was only the wigwam of the savage. We stopped while there with our old friend A. H. Ernst and family, of "Spring Garden." These beautiful grounds have been before spoken of in our paper,—a few hours ramble among them is abundantly rewarded. Mrs. Ernst is as devoted to the Anti-Slavery cause as her husband is to Horticulture, and her name is as widely known. Their family seems as lovely and well regulated as any we have had the pleasure of knowing.

In company with Mrs. Ernst, we visited the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, where in three days was realized \$850, without the aid of raffling, snatch-bags, post offices or any other species of gambling, which usually render ladies' fairs so obnoxious.

We visited also the Central High School, of the Union Schools of the city. The new and spacious High School Building is nearly completed, and, with the board of educators and experienced teachers employed—among whom we count our old friend Miss Mary Atkins, than whom a more competent teacher could not be chosen—we think the youth of Cincinnati have no lack of means for education. The statistics of Schools, Academies, Colleges, etc., in Cincinnati, is as follows:

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Public Schools, -	19	138	12,340
Private Schools, -	50	100	2,500
Catholic Schools, -	13	48	4,995
Colleges, -	3	15	403
Medical Colleges, -	4	20	450
Mercantile Colleges, -	4	12	250
Law Schools, -	1	3	40
Theological Schools, -	5	7	100
Colored Schools, -	3	9	360
Total, -	102	352	20,837

The Art Union displays its usual amount of fine paintings and daguerreotypes, which one would like to study for hours. Several of the finest portraits were by a female artist.

The Fair of the Mechanics' Institute was, unfortunately, in progress, and the show was remarkably fine. It was fully as extensive as the Mechanical Department of the State Fair, and somewhat like it, embracing all the mechanical arts, paintings, drawings and designs, bedquilts and other specimens of needlework, shell and other ornamental designs, &c., &c.

able for beauty and novelty of execution, described in the catalogue as "Light Pictures," the invention and work of a lady, who declined registering her name. The effect is that of a rich and carefully finished oil painting, while the process is so simple, that we think we can, in few words, give enough directions to enable any of the Misses, with a little practice, to make a beautiful picture.

Sketch some flower upon drawing-paper, and, with a sharp penknife, cut the outline, wherever the light should strike, (which you can tell by looking at the picture you imitate,) leaving enough uncut to keep the piece from falling out; then bend the cut edges backward and stretch your sheet upon a cheap frame, and stretch colored paper across the back of the frame. Now place the frame in a window or before a lamp, and the whole is completed.

The newly-invented smoothing irons we saw here for the first time. The iron is kept hot by a coal fire in the iron itself, which is hollow, so one need not work in the heated air of a stove room, or change the iron at all while ironing. This, if a little smaller and lighter, would be a still greater improvement upon the present system, but it is now suitable for all plain ironing. We did not learn the cost.

On Saturday, we crossed the Ohio and visited friends in Covington; took a long ramble over its beautiful hills, and visited the fine banks of the Licking. The face of the country is charming; and were not for the decayed appearance of the town, and the numbers of idle men lounging at every corner, we should think it a desirable location for many who now live across the river, in Cincinnati.

On Sabbath morning, we listened to an able and profitable discourse from Rev. C. B. Boynton, and in the evening attended a Missionary meeting, in behalf of the Western Home and Foreign Missionary Association, located at Cincinnati—a society well worthy the patronage of the Christians of the West.

On Monday we returned to our home, invigorated and benefitted by the visit; for as "iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

THE "GENIUS OF LIBERTY" is the name of a paper published at Cincinnati, which has recently come under our notice. It is "devoted to the interests of American Women;" and we believe will advocate and advance those interests most effectually, if it has proper support. Such a paper is needed, especially to the west. It is edited in a very able manner by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Aldrich. We had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. A. while in Cincinnati last week, and very regretted that our interviews were so brief.

Taking the Bible as the basis of all true reform, the genius ably advocates perfect freedom and equality, free schools and good education for all, free speech, and freedom of lands to the landless; seeking to aid woman in her domestic relations, and advocates for her an equal position before the law, the right to suffrage, and the means of livelihood in the trades and professions, &c.

The Genius is published monthly, for \$1.00 a year; and all communications and moneys must be directed to the Genius of Liberty, Cincinnati, Ohio, Box No. 52, and be post-paid. The first number of the second volume is just issued, and is a handsome sheet, neatly printed, and filled with valuable information and highly readable articles. We hope the ladies will give it a prompt and cheerful support.

☞ We regret that a number of typographical errors escaped correction in our last issue. We trust more care will be exercised in reading proof hereafter.

THE INDIANA FARMER has recently added a "Ladies' Department," and Mrs. M. B. Birdsall, hitherto one of the correspondents of the Ohio Cultivator, has taken its editorial chair. This is a post for which she seems well fitted, and her introductory articles give good promise for the future. We wish her abundant success, and as good a band of contributors as we can boast. The Ohio Cultivator has heretofore, we believe, been the only agricultural paper which has had a Ladies' Department, conducted by a lady. The Indiana Farmer is now the second. We wonder that ladies do not insist more upon having this feature added to every farmers' paper they patronize.

Letter from Mrs. Tracy Cutler.

Appearance of Prairie Land—Enterprizes of the People—Agricultural Fairs and Prospects.

DEAR MRS. BATEHAM—It takes a few moments reflection to realize that we are really in the heart of Prairie land. A beautiful and finely cultivated country is stretching around us for miles, varied by delightful groves of forest land, and charming rivers, and graceful slopes. There is none of the rudeness incident to a recent settlement in any of the heavily timbered districts of the Union. Go out on to the unoccupied prairie, and as far as the eye can extend, there may be the appearance of desolation, as of some universal desertion, and you almost instinctively look for the ashes of some forsaken homestead, the remains of some flower garden cultivated by gentle hands, or the fruit of the toil of the sturdy farmer, but the dark stumps of a recent clearing, no where raise their ghostly heads to frighten timid children after night fall. As soon as the land is brought into subjection by the plough, it has all the appearance of a long cultivated farm.

The want of logs for building may also contribute somewhat to the more refined appearance of the residences of first settlers, which, from necessity, must ordinarily be either of brick or of sawn lumber.

On glancing around upon these vast meadows, one cannot fail to reflect upon the land where our forefathers were first welcomed, a region covered with dense, dark forests, whose soil and climate exacted the sternest qualities of mind and body, or else bowed them to the dust in the unequal struggle. Had they been welcomed to such a land as this, where the toil of the husbandman is immediately rewarded, their bitterest trials had been evaded. In conquering these at the outposts of the land, the worst evils were vanquished, and the old fathers, as with the faith of the patriarchs, saw all the goodly land given to their posterity. Less and less rugged has grown the pathway, as men have been lured from the East to the West, till the golden dreams that enchanted the avaricious Spaniards have found a realization in the glowing West, where the eye looks out upon the broad Pacific.

But richer even than these fields of yellow gold, are the golden harvests of this glorious prairie land; and I who have seen so many hundreds of thousands crowded together in the cities of the Old World, cannot but look abroad upon this untilled soil and sigh that the hands less worthily employed should not, long ere this, have found their truer destiny in calling from the willing bosom of the earth its stores of luxurious plenty. Never, it seems to me, has so rich an inheritance of earth been so cheaply offered to the world as here, and the facilities for intercommunion with the world abroad, make one quite oblivious of the distances between this and the old home land.

Speculators have, as usual, taken advantage of the wants of their fellows, and possessed themselves of the best sections of timber land, &c., but still, enough is within the power of honest men to facilitate the

settlement of those who desire to become citizens. From the little that I have seen since my arrival here, I am far better pleased than I anticipated. The little village of Plainfield somewhat reminds one of Worthington, Ohio, and there are few if any advantages there that the citizens here do not enjoy. There are three very neat churches, an academy, six stores, an iron foundry, and the usual complement of public houses, etc.

The people seem spirited and enterprising, and the Temperance cause is taken up with becoming zeal and energy. The women seem to me rather in advance of many older communities. Their aid is sought and their efforts acknowledged in all the efforts for advancement that are made by the men, and the result is a condition of society rather in advance of that in some older sections of country. There is a Congregational church here with a pastor who was one of the early graduates from Oberlin, and the church recognizes slavery as a sin. The Baptist church, too, I am informed takes high ground upon this question.

This country is also beginning to wake up to its agricultural interests, as is evinced by the fact of the organization of a county agricultural society and an agricultural fair. I thought that since I was to be the wife of a farmer, it would be quite important for me to be present to see if any thing new, either among things useful or ornamental, was presented. The fair was held at Joliet, the county seat, a little town already dignified by a city charter, though its population can scarcely reach three thousand. It is situated on both sides of the Des Plaines, a beautiful stream of water, about as large as the Scioto at Columbus, affording sufficient power to carry mills and manufactories to some extent. A large Woollen Factory is in successful operation. The court house is a substantial stone building, and abundance of fine limestone is to be found about the town. Indeed, it seems built upon a quarry.

The exhibition of farm products and manufactures was at the court house. The display was not by any means extensive, for this was the first attempt of any thing of the kind in the county, but from the spirit manifested, I have no doubt that another year will see a much finer display, especially of the products of the dairy. The resources of the county with its 11,000 square miles of rich land and 20,000 enterprising inhabitants, will soon develop an amount of agricultural wealth that is seldom found in any single county. I saw but two cheeses there, and not half a dozen crocks of butter. But, upon inquiry, I was informed that no where was there a better opportunity for dairying, and the quality of the products was not surpassed by any of the Eastern States.

Corn and Potatoes do extremely well upon this soil, and there were some fine specimens, as well as of beets, turnips, carrots, radishes, tomatoes, melons, etc.

The full quota of needlework was exhibited, such as flowered bed-quilts, embroidered vests, ottoman covers, anti macassars, &c. I heard an old lady stoutly defending the embroidery of one of these quilts, declaring that while the girls were at work upon these, they were quite out of mischief. Really, I had hoped that the day had entirely passed when human ingenuity must be taxed to find *nothing* for the occupancy of the heads and hands of our young women. Joliet is not so far behind the rest of the world, after all. They have a lady practitioner ranking A No. 1 among the M.D.'s of the place, and the people very readily appreciate her efforts.

I cannot conclude without a word of kindly greeting to my dear nieces who have so long been numbered among the cherished friends of my heart, and in all my wanderings I ever gratefully remember that they

feel a kindly interest in the welfare of their ever faithful
AUNT PATIENCE.

Plainfield, Ill., Oct., 1852.

Idleness a sin Against Ourselves and Others.

DEAR COUSINS OF THE CULTIVATOR: Not long since I heard a lady express a sentiment which suggested a train of thought which I hope has not proved altogether unprofitable to me, therefore I will give it you.

A young girl who had a few months previously returned from school, casually remarked that she had thought of teaching. She said that by working a little harder she might have time—that she did not think it was right for any one to neglect the opportunity where good, in however small a degree, might be the result of their labors, merely because it was “pleasant to be idle,” and that teaching was, when entered into with the right spirit, profitable alike to teacher and pupil.

“Indeed, I would do no such thing,” said the lady. “I would advise you not. Your father is able to support you without, as long as you will want to stay with him. It is folly for those in your circumstances to think of making such slaves of themselves, when they might live in ease and comfort without.”

Do not the principles expressed by this “lady” too often make a nonentity, I might almost say, of those sufficiently endowed, *naturally*, to become ornaments to society and their sex. Ask history, ask your own consciences whether it were more desirable to become an intelligent, self-relying woman, than a “nice lady” with all her dainty privileges. Would Mrs. Martin Washington now occupy the place she does in the respect of the nation, had she been afraid of the sight of a cannon, or too “sensitive” to meet, with ready and willing heart and hands, the trying realities and vicissitudes of the times, as well as assume with all honor the courtly graces befitting her station?

An intelligent woman of our own times, very pertinently remarks: “We seem to be merging in every branch of reform, to a ‘crisis’ which, I apprehend, is to induce an entire change, to usher in a new era in the world’s history; and there never was a time when woman was called upon so peremptorily to act well *her* part, as now in the great moral revolution which is upheaving every old fabric, and laying in its stead the foundations of a building which will stand firm and enduring as the everlasting hills; for its base is Truth and its framework good deeds, which are the legitimate fruits of a hearty embrace of that which appeals to an enlightened reason; and this must be our ‘pole star’ our guide, fearless of consequences.”

How exceedingly necessary, then, that those just coming into the field be prepared to meet intelligently any contingency of the times in which they may live. My cousins of the Cultivator circle let us be ready to do whatever comes within our capacities, for thereby will we be cultivating and enlarging those properties of mind and heart which will make us susceptible of higher, more elevated perceptions of the great, the true and beautiful. Yours, GERTRUDE.

Montgomery, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1852.

Aunt Fanny at the Morgan County Fair.

FRIEND EDITORS—Last spring our gentlemen concluded to make an effort to get up a County Agricultural Fair, which they effected, though with small beginnings and under not very encouraging circumstances. Nevertheless, being men of strong hearts they persevered and met occasionally through the summer, and by repeatedly calling the attention of the people to the subject through the county papers and by other means, they succeeded in getting quite a goodly number of members and made an arrange-

ment for a County Fair, to be held the 5th and 6th of October in "Corner Hall," McConnellsville. As the time drew nigh, the committee of arrangements obtained of James A. McConnel, Esq., "a lease of near three acres of ground (rent free), with privilege of removing fixtures at the expiration of the time, if the grounds were not leased or purchased for a longer term." This spot of ground was beautifully situated on the bank of the Muskingum, near the village, part level and part a sloping hill side, finely shaded with forest trees and backed by a heavily timbered hill. This was enclosed in a tight board fence, 6 feet high, with pens ranging inside for hogs, sheep, cows, &c.

When this was accomplished, another matter came up for consideration, and our committee men, showing a wisdom worthy of the age, concluded that, what God had joined they had no right to put asunder, and that to put the women, with their sunny faces and fancy fixings, up two flights of stairs even into Corner's splendid Hall, and to send the men up to the fair grounds, half a mile off, with all the substantial and the useful, would make a separation of interest and feeling that would ensure to the cause a *failure without fail*. So they agreed to rescind their first resolution and to erect a temporary shed upon the grounds, which would shelter and protect, from rain and sun, the articles liable to injury from the weather, and thus bring together all interested. Farther, like sensible men (as they have proved themselves throughout), they asked the women, just as if they knew and trusted them as being sensible women, also to take charge of and adorn it, and the thing was done. A table appropriated to works of art and taste, was crowned with a simple temple, wreathed with evergreens and flowers, and draped with a splendid covering of velvet moss, fitly resprinkled with the scarlet berries of the dog wood and the pearly clusters of the snow-drop; and when all was done it was christened "Floral Hall."

At an early hour the Floral table was loaded with bouquets, shell work, wax and paper flowers, and pyramids of natural flowers, paintings, pencilings, crotchet work, worsted work, fancy embroidering, &c., till it looked as if the patroness of the graceful and tasteful had shook down her apron, full of treasures, and resolved to view them all together for once, and see how nice they would look. Millinery worthy of commendation was displayed. Then came the bed-quilts, until the whole hall was draped with brilliant dyes, and not at Cincinnati, not at Columbus, or even at Cleveland, did such an array of brilliant hues and fine stitching, and exquisite patch-work delight the lovers of olden time economy. Oh, that they had been any thing else but quilts! But even they spoke volumes for the unwearied industry of our Morgan Belles. Then came the carpets, the blankets, the white home-made counterpanes, the rich coverlets, home-made shawls, socks, stockings and stocking yarn, hearth rugs, flannels, full cloths, linen table cloths. Then ottomans, divans, foot stools, crickets, cushions and covers, all superbly embroidered and set in mahogany and curled maple, vying in quality with any I have seen; and many, very many, other things which I cannot here stop to mention.

The stock of vegetables was not large, owing, I think, to timidity of the people and the newness of the whole thing, but what was presented gave proof that Morgan soil can produce pumpkins, beets, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, wheat, &c., equal to any portion of the State. Some fine chickens crowded lustily their merits, and splendid horses held themselves proudly as if to say, we are from noble blood. The collection of cattle, horses and sheep, though not large was respectable, all things considered, and a spirit was stirred that will do wonders next year.

Of fruit there was but little, though every one was

surprised at the amount presented, for our frost stricken county, which three years ago could have defied competition in that line, can now only sigh over the luxuries of the past and look forward with hope to the future.

The mechanical department is said by judges to have been very fine. Saddles, harness, stoves, plows, brassware, farming tools, cabinet of minerals, and many other things, all gave great credit to the manufacturers, thinkers and workers. Butter excellent, and bread to match. But the cheese was minus, I don't know why.

But the people were there, aye by thousands, and the fair grounds, that the committee had thought more than ample for a *first fair*, were literally covered with the earnest, cheerful thinkers and workers of our fertile hills. And never, if we except Cleveland, have we seen a more civil and happy crowd.

Our Jubilee, our Era in Agriculture for Morgan concluded with an earnest, stirring, and eloquent address from our fellow townsman, Daniel B. Linn, Esq., and the great mass of living brothers and sisters in humanity gathered up the works of their hands and heads, and with hearty good wishes and kind good byes, they dispersed, and the last echoes from a thousand lips were: "we will do better next year."

After all expenses were met, there was found to be remaining in the treasury \$400, for future use.

McConnellsville, Oct. 7, 1852.

F. D. GAGE.

Lunar and Stellar Influence.

Mrs. LYDIA JANE PIERSON, well known as a literary writer, and also as an observing Horticulturist and Florist, in eastern Pennsylvania, is having a controversy with a correspondent of the Farm Journal, on the subject of lunar influence. The lady, after a few earnest arguments, comes upon the ground of facts, and flings down her glove in this wise:

I really beg pardon of the truly gentlemanly editor of the Journal for the monopoly of valuable space, but I must yet give Medicus his experiments. First we test the influence of the moon in her nodes. If Medicus will lay a board on young growing grass, when the moon is in her *descending* node, he will find, on taking it up after a week or so, that it has smothered the grass under it, and settled close to the earth. A similar board similarly placed, in the time of the moon's *ascension*, will not do so. He will find on taking it up, after the same interval, that the grass has continued to grow under it, apparently lifting the board with its growth. Next for the phases, he shall select a head of the large double French marigold; he shall have no seed but what grows in this head. He shall plant some near the full of the moon, when the sign is in Gemini or Libra; they will produce large double flowers. He shall plant the same head of seeds near the change of the moon, and the flowers will be single; and if the sign be at Leo or Scorpio, they will not develop even one full row of petals.

He shall sow, plant or transplant herb, vine or tree, when the moon is near the full, and the *sign* of Virgo, and he will have abundance of blossoms, and of long succession, but great paucity of seed or fruit. He shall transplant trees, or cut down weeds, briars or thistles, when the moon is old, and in the *sign* of the Heart, and if they do not die at once, they will never thrive, but dwindle away and perish.

When Medicus shall have made these experiments, and witnessed their results, year after year, he will become a convert to the theory of lunar and stellar influence; and though like hundreds of others he may know nothing of the astrological principles by which nature is governed, he will believe the results which he sees, and cannot controvert. Then I shall expect to hear from him again.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, October 30, 1852.

We congratulate our readers on the present activity of demand and good prices for farm produce, while the crops have been, on the whole, abundant. Farmers who can now complain of 'hard times,' must be inveterate grumblers. Wheat and flour have advanced since our last, with a good demand; wool and cheese the same; butter continues very high, and hogs and beef cattle likewise. Other farm products are without much change.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Flour 3,40a3,50 per bbl. Wheat 62 a63; Corn 40a11; Oats 28a30; Barley and Rye 48a50; Flaxseed 90; Clover seed \$5. Timothy \$2a2,50 per bu. Potatoes 30a35 per bu. Apples \$1 per bbl. Cranberries \$5a\$6 per bbl. Butter continues at 15 to 18 cts. for packers, and fresh roll 25 cts. per lb. Cheese (W. R.) 7½a8 cts. Hogs \$5a5,25; Beef cattle \$5a\$6 per 100 lbs. net.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Flour 3,87a4. Wheat 79a80; Corn 52a53. Butter, keg, 17a18—fresh 20a22. Cheese 7½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Flour active at 4,70a4,75. Wheat much wanted at 108a110. Corn, Western 75. Pork and beef steady. Butter dull.

ZANESVILLE, Oct. 27.—Wheat 62 a65. Flour 3,50 a3,75. Corn 37a40. Oats 25. Flax seed 80; Timothy seed \$2. Buttes, keg 12½, roll 18.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.—Flour 3,50a3,75. Wheat 60a62. Corn 30a35. Oats 25a27. Potatoes 37a40. Apples 25a37. Butter, roll, 18a20. Eggs 10 cts. per doz. Chickens 25 per pair.

NOTICE.

THE unpaid premiums awarded at the State Fair at Cleveland, will be paid by the Treasurer, at the City Bank of Columbus, by application to Mr. Moodie, Cashier and Deputy Treasurer of O. S. Board Agriculture. M. L. SULLIVAN.

Columbus, Oct. 25 1852.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HAVING purchased the entire Nursery Stock of Mr. Downing, Newburgh, N. Y., I shall add the same to that of my own growing and be prepared this fall to execute orders for Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Roses, &c., of almost every variety, true to name, and of all sizes from small to extra large, and also in quantities to suit purchasers.

Gentlemen desiring to make up collections are invited to correspond with me, and when so pleased forward their orders.

November 1, 1852

F. R. ELLIOTT.

Profitable and Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid) WM. A. KINSLER,

November 1, 1852—2t*.

Box 601. Philadelphia Post Office.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand the imported Ayshire bull DANDY, which has taken three first premiums, viz: One in Scotland, one before the N. Y. State Ag. Society, and one at the Ohio State Fair, at Cleveland; also, two thorough bred BULL CALVES: either two of which I will dispose of at a low rate. Also, about SEVENTY BUCKS, including twenty select Lambs, from the flock of John McFadden. Persons wishing Bucks can be suited, both in animals and prices.

Richmond, Jefferson Co., Ohio WM. H. LADD.
P. S.—I have Morgan colts, stallions and fillies, which I will take pleasure in showing to those interested in horses. W. H. L.

FINE SHEEP.

THE subscriber returned from Vermont last week, with two stock bucks for his own use which he believes are hard to beat, for good qualities; also, 12 ewes of the first quality for his own benefit; also, 10 good Atwood bucks for sale, dark colored and thick wooled—and has thirty good bucks of his own raising and about 40 good ewes for sale, all pure Spanish. He will be at home every Monday and Monday night for three weeks to come, and would be happy to wait upon customers on those days, and will endeavor to suit, both in price and quality. CHARLES BUTTON.

Franklin Mills, Portage Co., Oct. 25th, 1852—2t*

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,

OF good size for planting hedges, one and two years old, price very low, especially when a number of thousands are ordered. Columbus, O., Nov. 1. M. B. BATEHAM.

CHOICE FOWLS.

THE Subscriber has for sale some choice fowls of the following breed: WHITE DORINGS, HONG KONGS, COCHIN CHINA'S, SHANGHAI'S, and Game Fowls, all warranted to be pure stock. My White Dorings are from the stock of Eben Wight, the original importer of this breed. I have some fine White Dorking chickens now on hand. Any person wanting any of the above fowls, will please address J. D. BOURNE, Sandusky City, Ohio.

SPRING GARDEN NURSERY, CINCINNATI.

THE Proprietor respectfully invites the attention of those desiring to make selection of fruit trees, to his present stock. His long acquaintance with the subject of Fruits, has given him a correct knowledge of the sorts most valuable and best adapted to our Western soil and climate. This knowledge he will be happy to make valuable to those who may favor him with their orders. His trees are remarkably vigorous and healthy, and cannot help giving entire satisfaction. The collection embraces Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Raspberries, Quinces, Currants, Grapes, Vines, &c. Also, Strawberry Plants—a choice assortment of each. Catalogues on application. Address, A. H. ERNST, Nov. 1, 1852. Spring Garden, Cincinnati.

FINE SHEEP FOR SALE OR HIRE.

I WILL sell or hire a few of my Fine Woolled Bucks. The reputation of my flock is well established, having received the first premiums at the State Fair at Cincinnati, also silver cups and premiums at the late Fair at Cleveland and at the county Fair of Wayne. I will take a few Ewes for reasonable compensation. THOS. REED. Dalton, Wayne county, Oct. 15, 1852.

ANDRE LEROY,

Nurseryman at Angers, France, HONORARY and Corresponding Member of the principal Horticultural Societies of the United States and of Europe, begs leave to inform his friends, and all the Nurserymen of the Union in general, that he has made large preparations and has now on hand a considerable stock of all the finest evergreen Seedlings, Roses, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., &c., most suitable for the American markets. The experiments of several years of putting up large orders for the United States enables him to flatter himself that he has now the necessary knowledge to give full satisfaction, and to assure the delivery in good order of the trees, &c., ordered.

He also begs to inform all nurserymen who have not already received the supplements for 1852, to his catalogue of 1851, that it can be obtained free of any charge at his agent's office, M. Ed. Bossange, 138 Pearl street, New York, who will also attend to forward all orders sent to him, and to pass through the custom house and re ship all goods ordered, without any delay, and with the greatest care.

Address M. ANDRE LEROY, Angers, France; Care of M. ED. BOSSANGE, 138, Pearl Street, N. Y.

IMPORTED SPANISH MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

TEN BUCKS and TWENTY EWES were shipped at Malaga, on the 28th of August, and their arrival is daily expected. These Sheep were selected, by special permission of the Court of Spain, from the Royal Flock at Estremadura, by a gentleman attached to the United States' legation at Madrid, and are represented to be superior animals.

ALSO:

One fine SAXONY BUCK two years old, imported in May, 1851, being the best sheep in the lot, by Steamer "Hermann," from Bremen. Price, \$150.

ALSO:

EIGHT BUCKS, one year old next December; full blood FRENCH MERINOS, from the National Flock at Rambouillet. Larger and better Bucks of their age cannot be procured in France or the United States. Price, \$100 to \$150.

SAMPLES of Wool from the Spanish Sheep will be in the hands of TH. ODORE FABER, of Cleveland, soon after their arrival, to whom application may be made. S. W. GOODRIDGE & CO. New York, October 10, 1852.

FOWLS.

THE great desire for procuring good Poultry, has induced the subscriber to pay particular attention to breeding and importing the different varieties of Improved Breeds of Domestic Poultry. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served. Among many kinds of Fowls for sale by him, are the following:

Shanghae, Forbes' Importation; Shanghae, Dr. Kerr's Importation; White Shanghae, Eben, Wight's Importation; Cochins China, Black Spanish, Guelderland, Golden Pheasant, White Dorking, Poland, Bantams, Chittagong.

I shall during fall, have a large quantity of Fowls, and can supply dealers upon liberal terms.

N. B. All orders, post paid, promptly attended to, by being addressed to JOHN MELENDY, head of Main street, Cincinnati, or to the subscriber, Mount Healthy, Hamilton county, O.

[Oct. 15.]

P. MELENDY.

AMERICAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

THIS establishment is situated in the vicinity of the flourishing village of Waterloo and Geneva, on the line of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, which is connected by Steamboat from Geneva, with the New York and Erie Road.

EVERGREENS, (including Balsam Fir, American Arborvitae, White Spruce, &c.) and Deciduous Forest trees, ALL CULTIVATED, very cheap, at wholesale.

Trees will be securely packed for a trifling charge to cover only the cost of material, and delivered at the railroad free of charge.

Orders containing remittances promptly attended to; and selections made by the proprietors, when requested by purchasers.

Catalogues sent gratis to those who apply post paid and enclose a one cent stamp for the postage, which must be prepaid.

We wish to invite particular attention to the following plants for hedges:

American Arborvitae,	1 foot high,	\$3 00 per 100;	\$25,00 per 1000.
do	do	2 " "	5,00 " "
Red Cedar	1 " "	5,00	40,00 " "

Orders solicited from all parts of the Continent. September, 1852. DELL & COLLINS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VOL. VIII.

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M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Four copies, ordered by one person, (they need not be to one address) THREE DOLLARS; nine copies for SIX DOLLARS; and at the same rate (66 2-3 cents each, or three copies for \$2) for any additional number — payments always in ADVANCE.

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Address,

BATEHAM & HARRIS,
Columbus, Ohio.

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The Wants of Social and Domestic Life.

In the eagerness of our pursuit of the almighty dollar, how prone are we to forget the wants, and neglect the duties of domestic life. How often do we see that peace of mind which money can not buy, and all that wealth is permitted to purchase, thoughtlessly sacrificed to accumulate riches, never to be enjoyed by their nominal owner! Such folly deserves a word of rebuke at our hands, if the social or domestic wants of one or two hundred thousand readers have any claim to our friendly regards.

Of all useful arts and sciences, that Domestic Economy which teaches the wisdom of extracting much happiness from small means, best deserves our study; for it best rewards the practice of the community. Wisdom of this kind makes slow progress, not because a higher standard of social and domestic comfort is unattainable, but from the force of habits, handed down to us from the days of semi-barbarism and extreme poverty. So numerous and important have been the discoveries and inventions during the first half of the present century, that the mass of mankind have yet to learn the proper use of the new treasures placed within their reach. Nor is it an easy task for the head of a family to decide how to make the most of the property and knowledge that legitimately belong to him. What shall we do? and how shall it be done?

In cities, thousands die of pestilence and other maladies of their own creating, from the neglect of cleanliness, and defective sanitary regulations. In the country, thousands work hard, fare hard, and die poor, not from any necessity, but, because the knowledge and social culture which they most need are sadly overlooked and unappreciated. It is the glory of our free institutions, that the poor are rich enough, under wise instruction, with industry and economy, to have of their own, healthy and comfortable homes. Too many, however, make no adequate effort to rise in the scale of humanity; and some words of encouragement, some cordial to their feeble self respect, must be administered before they will begin to labor for their own good. Their domestic wants are in embryo; and the public authorities should see to it, that they are devolved aright, securing equal justice and advantages to the physical, moral, social and intellectual man. Although he, while in his lowest estate, may not know how to unfold the germs of good that his Maker has planted in his constitution; yet, wiser heads than his may successfully cultivate the barren soil with him. The African race has long been regarded as the most stupid of the descendants of Adam. Whether this be so or not, no one now denies that this race is capable of civilization, and indefinite improvement. When viewed in their proper light, the social habits and domestic wants of men are seen to be elements of great power. In skillful hands, the elements will form the basis of a sound public opinion.

Larch, &c., together with a suitable number of flowering shrubs and plants, and some of the aforementioned trees are interspersed. This will give a pleasing contrast.

Those who have means and ample room, and wish to plant extensively, will of course consult standard works upon this subject. T. W. PAINTER.

Weymouth, Nov. 3, 1852.

A Home made Dog-Power Churn.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—I have noticed an article in your paper of January 1st, 1852, which rather imputes to your readers a lack of "gumption;" and I now acknowledge that on reading it I felt kind of *rubbed up*. I am nothing but a *clod-hopper*, and rather an awkward one at that; but I claim *gumption* enough to get up a *bit of a dog-power*, especially when I am presented with the *requisite cut and description*. Shortly after receiving the number of your paper [Jan. 1, 1851,] containing the cut and description, I resolved to construct one; so I took the dimensions of my dog, and found that the frame should be about 4 feet long, 4 feet high and 1 foot wide in the clear; the front drum 12 inches, and the rear 6 inches in diameter, and the intermediate space fill up with rollers of light wood, with a bulk head on each end, where the straps pass over, of 4 inches in diameter. Instead of the India rubber straps, I applied straps of harness leather $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The slats are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and 3 inches wide. After making the requisite calculations, I commenced, and beside attending to over 300 head of sheep, 5 horses, and other stock in proportion, I completed and had it in operation previous to the receipt of the next number.

As I desired a rotary motion, I simply attached a grooved wheel of 12 inches in diameter to the axle of the large drum. The churn is simply a cubical box, with a hole in one side of 6 or 7 inches square, with a lid fitted closely, and an axle attached to two catering corners, and a grooved wheel of 10 inches in diameter attached to one of them. Milk is put in the box, and on revolving the milk is put in rapid motion and butter is produced in a short time. The churn is supported and attached to the power by two arms extending out from it for that purpose. The motion is communicated by means of a rope passing around the two wheels. This power we find would be capacious enough for the largest mastiff. My dog is of the German shepherd species; we find him heavy enough to churn and rock the cradle both at once. After a few times training, by simply inviting "Toss" to come and churn, he stepped up into the box, that is the power, and trd away with all dignity and alacrity, and in from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the state of the milk, produces good solid butter. The churn should not be filled quite half full of milk for speedy churning.

Now permit me to say, that we are amply rewarded, by this article, for several years' subscription to your paper, besides all the other valuable information we receive from its columns. *Vive la Ohio Cultivator!*

W. P. MILLER.

Dalton, Wayne county, O., 1852.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.—The *News* says, the recent fair gave unmistakable evidence of progress in all the branches of Agricultural Industry, and of the active interest felt in everything calculated to improve and advance the Farmer's art. The attendance of visitors was much larger than on any former occasion. It was a much finer turn out than we have ordinarily seen at other county fairs that we have attended, and it convinced us that in this respect, as in many others, old Highland stands among the foremost counties of the State.

More of the Licking County Fair.

MESSRS. BATEHAM & HARRIS—Our Fair was much better than any of previous years—showing an increased interest in improvement—and I think a goodly number more were on the grounds. Our receipts were somewhat greater than last year, and judging from the appearance of things, I thought there must be some *large families* in our county: it may be that the *uses* of the badge is better understood than heretofore. There were between 700 and 800 entries made. The first day's entries were about as follows: 175 horses, 90 cattle, 300 sheep, 75 hogs, and 31 poultry—the latter was not small for a beginning, and showed that our citizens have not escaped the hen fever. The best fat hog weighed 990 lbs.; he belongs to James Maholm of Chatham, in this county.

The second day's exhibition was much superior to that of last year. The show of agricultural implements was quite extensive—most that belonged to this class were exhibited by Mr. N. C. Pepper, of the agricultural store of Newark. The show of fruits, flowers, &c., were all very good. Several horses for ladies' riding were exhibited by ladies upon the second day; these attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. Isaac J. Allen of Mansfield, delivered the annual address. Yours, &c. G. F. MOORE.

Mound Farm, Oct. 27, 1852.

Good Farming in Indiana.

EDS. O. CULT:—It may interest some of your readers to learn how some of the best farms are managed in Indiana. Being a stranger in the State and anxious to gain what information I can of this kind, I avail myself of every opportunity for obtaining facts. A short time since, I had occasion to call on Mr. Hiram Bacon, about six miles from Indianapolis, and after concluding our business, I drew from him the following facts in regard to his farming operations:

Mr. B. is a native of Massachusetts, came to this State in 1822 and located in Washington tp., Marion county, where he now resides. His farm contains 350 acres—200 of it under cultivation, upon which he has 6 working horses, 25 milch cows, 100 hogs, 25 head of young cattle and 60 sheep. During the past year he produced 1650 bu. wheat from 50 acres; 4000 bu. corn from 70 acres; 600 bu. barley from 30 acres; 300 bu. oats from 7 acres. The value of wheat produced \$825; cash received for pork, \$318; for corn, \$900; barley, \$375; potatoes, \$50; oats, \$45; value of butter and cheese produced, \$500; calves, \$50; growth of young cattle, \$50—making the total productions of 200 acres \$3,113.

Mr. B. is a *scientific* as well as a practical farmer, and avails himself of every facility for conducting his farm economically. I noticed under his shed one of Emery's two horse railroad powers, which runs his corn-sheller, and a cross-cut saw for cutting fire wood, pumps the water for his stock, and is intended to drive a corn and cob mill and a straw cutter. He also has an eight-horse power threshing machine, which at harvest passes over the field from shock to shock, thrashing and cleaning the grain as the machine moves on. Also, wheat drills, cultivators, &c., and Densmore's patent self-raking reaping machine, with which he cut all his own wheat and that of several neighbors, and it performed, he said, to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed it.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. O. WILLSEA.

Indianapolis, 1852.

Q—A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he acquired so much knowledge, answer "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

[For the O. Cultivator.]

A Word to Keepers of Sheep.

A large majority of the farmers of Ohio think that, give a sheep grass during the spring, summer and autumn months, hay during the early part of winter, and hay and grain towards spring; if they die from poverty in the spring, as many of them do, it is attributed to bad luck. The unlucky man will say that he feeds his sheep all the grain they want in February and March and they still go down in flesh, and many of them die, while those belonging to his neighbor get through these trying months on half the grain and keep in good flesh. Why is it? It must be luck. Now if the unlucky man will look at his neighbor's sheep occasionally in the month of November and December, he will find them on good feed and looking strong. His lucky neighbor will tell him that when the frosts come on in the fall the pastures fail in substance, and this is the time sheep require care and attention. They should have some good hay and a little grain. A sheep to endure the approaching winter should be provided as well with a coat of flesh as of wool. If he goes into the winter strong, it is easy to bring him out strong in the spring; but if he is thin in flesh in the fall, all the grain that can be given will not bring him up. A peck in December is better than a bushel in March—an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. But the unlucky man will say, his sheep wont eat hay, he carried them an arm-full a few days ago, and they ran over it and tramped it in the mud; as for grain, he never thought it necessary to be given until February, when sheep got weak.

Now when the unlucky man will put his hay in racks to prevent its being trampled under foot, and will adopt his neighbor's mode of feeding, he will find in March that there is more in management than in luck.

UNCLE BILLY.

Coshocton County, O., November, 1852.

REMARKS.—UNCLE BILLY is right, and what he says of sheep is equally true of horses and cattle; an ill-conditioned animal on the first of December had best be knocked on the head; the chances are that it will not pay for wintering even if it do not die in March.—EDS.

Professor Mapes and the Wheat Crop of Ohio.

In the excellent remarks of Professor Mapes, made at the third Ohio State Fair in this city, we notice a statement in reference to the wheat crop of Ohio in the early days, that seems to us a little out of the way.

The Professor states that the average of wheat per acre in Ohio and New York has fallen from 35 bushels to 15, and infers that it is in consequence of bad cultivation and the exhaustion of the soil.

The present average does not, it is true, exceed 16 bushels, if we except the last three years. But there never was a time when the average was 35 bushels and probably it never exceeded 20.

There are no statistics for the early days of Ohio husbandry; but our recollection and the information derived from the earliest settlers goes back 40 years, and during that period 20 bushels per acre would, we think, be too high an average.

In 1844, during a survey of Hamilton county with reference to the state of agriculture, *one hundred and twenty-seven* farmers gave the general average of their wheat crop, extending through their whole experience, in some cases 50 years. The average was *sixteen and a half* bushels per acre.

Our first official statistics on the subject are the census returns of 1839.

All *general opinions* of crops we have found too high, and generally based on the *best* crops.

We have always found that a farmer in his first reply puts it too high, and on reflection and after striking out the bad years and short crops, falls materially.

We think the average of wheat is greater now than it was *ten* years since, and is rapidly improving. It may, as Prof. Mapes intimates, be easily brought to 25 bushels per acre, and with a perfect husbandry to 35, as the English have done.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

MR. EDITOR:—My method for keeping sweet potatoes through the winter, is to put them up in the fall in barrels or boxes, with alternate layers of wheat chaff and potatoes, and set them in the room by the cooking stove. We have them thus preserved in barrels, now good for the table, having been kept safely through the past severe winter. It frequently froze in the room.

To save well, they should be dug when the ground is suitable, and after drying a few hours in the sun and air, packed immediately away. The vessels should be kept off the floor, so no dampness can effect the chaff.

C. S.

*Meadow Farm, O., March, 1852.**Western Agriculturist.*

REMARKS.—Our friend GEO. HAPGOOD, Esq., of Trumbull county, has been noted as a successful keeper of sweet potatoes. His practice has been to put them in boxes, packed in dry sand, and kept in a dry place at a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees, both to avoid freezing and sprouting.—EDS.

The Indiana State Fair.

This exhibition which was held at Indianapolis, last month seems to have met the high expectations of our neighbors over the line. We have carefully noticed the various reports and cannot find that the show differed materially from the other good shows this season. The number of awards is very large and upon a great variety of articles. The Cattle, both short horns and Devons, made the best show; next the horses, after these, sheep, hogs, fowls and all manner of produce and manufactured goods, of which, to particularize, would only be to repeat what hundreds of thousands have seen at all the great exhibitions this season.

The Journal says "not a single accident occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. Throughout, the weather has been most propitious. Nothing has happened to cause regret, save the want of adequate preparation to entertain the strangers present. Of the strangers present, a considerable number were from Kentucky, among whom were several of their best stock-growers. This intercourse, binding together all in good will and fellowship, is not the least of the good effects of State Fairs. Prejudice is removed, and friendship is substituted in its stead.

The amount taken in for admission is between \$4,600 and \$4,700—enough to defray the expenses, and to return to the State the loan of \$2,000 made to the State Board."

The Sentinel remarks: "some pockets were picked, and some money and other articles were lost, as was to be expected, but probably no serious inconvenience followed to the sufferers. We believe all, or nearly all who visited the city found some kind of accommodations—as good as could be expected, considering the crowd, which on Thursday was estimated to be from 45,000 to 50,000 persons."

☞ When we have practiced good actions awhile, they become easy; we begin to take pleasure in them; when they please us, we do them frequently, and by frequency of acts they grow into a habit.



GEO. CAMPBELL'S FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I send you an engraving from a Daguerreotype, of a group of French Sheep imported by WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., of Red Hook, New York, and myself, one year since.

The buck "Matchless," represented in the above cut, is three years old, and weighed on the first of last March, 261 lbs. His fleece of one year's growth, was 20 lbs. 12 oz., after losing a portion of it on the sea voyage. As to the shape, constitution, thickness, and fineness of wool, this buck is considered by all who have examined him, to be equal to any of the breed. He was my first choice in France, and was very much admired there, especially by some gentlemen from Australia, who owned large flocks of sheep, and were in France for the purpose of buying bucks to cross with their sheep, which originated in Germany. One of these gentlemen informed me that his number already reached 44,000, and that he intended to increase it until it reached 100,000.

This man alone wanted 100 bucks for the service of his own sheep. He also informed me that others from his country were making preparations to travel in France and Spain, for the especial purpose of selecting sheep, with a view to increase the weight of fleece, and if possible to retain the fineness. So you see that not only we "Americans" have the "sheep fever," but that it is rapidly spreading over almost the whole world.

The live weight of the ewes here represented, is about 125 lbs. each. The average live weight of our whole flock of this breed, after having been shorn, did not vary much from 100 lbs.

The average weight of fleece of the whole flock, 12 lbs. 8 oz. In selecting the sheep, I regarded a large size as a matter of secondary consideration, choosing those that would produce the most fine wool, according to the cost of keeping.

It is believed by many that the French Merinoes require more than ordinary feed and attention, to keep them in good condition; but my experience with them, thus far, leads me to the conclusion that they will thrive well on ordinary keeping. They require nothing but a good pasture during the summer season. I gave mine nothing more. They are well adapted to our climate, and will bear exposure to storms equally as well as any sheep in the country. A portion of

ours were turned off to pasture last June, and came to their winter quarters looking remarkably well. They had no grain of any description, nor were they sheltered from a single storm during the season.

Although the French sheep possess many desirable qualities, I should be unwilling to say that they are *greatly* superior to all other breeds in every particular, but believe that all experienced and impartial judges admit that they possess the following points, viz:

1. A good vigorous constitution.
2. That they carry a heavy fleece of wool, of a fair grade, and
3. That they are gentle and docile in their dispositions, with an easy propensity to fatten.

It is my belief that the above qualities are better combined in the French sheep than in any others; but where wool alone is the object, I am of the opinion that there are other varieties of the Merino, of a less size, which will yield as much or more wool, and of a finer quality, in proportion to their size, and consequently the cost of keeping, than those under consideration.

There are, perhaps, some few improved flocks of the old Spanish stock, that will compare favorably with the French sheep, for the profitable production of wool; but the variety to which I have more particular reference is the Silesian Merino, of which I will send you an engraving, and describe in some future number.

GEO. CAMPBELL.

West Westminster, Vt., 1852.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.—Since making up our last No. we have received a communication from our excellent friend, STOCKWELL, who concurs with our correspondent "Spectator" in saying that the Tuscarawas fair was eminently successful. He says:

"The premium list, it is believed, was the largest ever offered by any county society in the State; and there were competitors for nearly every premium, besides a large number on the discretionary list. * *

"All this improvement in the various kinds of farm stock and agricultural implements, is mainly attributable to the influence exerted by our society."

We appreciate the favor of this society, in awarding a considerable number of copies of our paper as premiums.—Eds.

Glandular Tumors—Cause and Remedy.

In the O. Cultivator for November 1, "R. M." inquires concerning tumors upon the wind-pipe of his lambs. It is difficult to speak with certainty of such local diseases without inspection of the parts diseased, but I will say what appears to me the probable cause, treatment and prevention of this disease.

There are very many small glands placed in various parts of the body, of all animals. Many of them are placed about the throat and jaws. When the blood of such young animals, or their dams, is impure, by feeding upon young or rank relaxing grasses, or other bad food, their glands are very apt to become enlarged, and to become livid or otherwise discolored in appearance. In such cold, wet weather as during the last spring, the glands of the throats of all animals are more particularly liable to disease than at any other times. Hence the disease concerning which R. M. makes inquiry. For such diseases, where incident to man in these times, physicians give small doses of iodide of potassium and various other remedies.

To cure such diseases in lambs would cost more time and trouble than they are worth. The best method is, to keep the ewes always in such condition as to internal bodily health, that they will not produce such diseased lambs. For the principles and mode of effecting this purpose with certainty, I would refer R. M. to my work on sheep, where he will see the subject fully explained.

H. J. CANFIELD.

REMARKS.—We are glad of an opportunity to call attention to the valuable work of our correspondent, on the breeds, management, structure and diseases of sheep. We learn that a new edition of this work has been brought out by C. M. Saxton, of N. Y.—Eds.

MAHONING COUNTY.—Little Mahoning was never behind at an agricultural fair. This year she has maintained her character for successful competition with her elder sisters. We extract from the Canfield *Sentinel*:

The crowd of anxious and delighted spectators was larger than on any former occasion of the kind in this county.

The two trains of working oxen from different townships, contained nearly fifty yoke each, and presented a very fine appearance. They were attached to large wagons beautifully and tastefully decorated, one of which contained a band of music. The respective deputies managed the trains with a great deal of skill. The train of horses did not contain the number required by the rules of the society to draw the first premium, though the owners of the team are entitled to much credit for making the display. The horses composing the train were fine and meritorious specimens of that kind of stock.

The number of working oxen and steers entered for exhibition was fifty-one pairs, which together with the train made over three hundred head, exclusive of the full blood and cross breeds, amounting to some fifty or sixty head. In addition to these there were some eighty head of grade cattle presented. The cattle department embraced some of the best specimens in the western country, and shows a constantly increasing interest in the growth and improvement of stock. The number of draught horses was upwards of forty, and the number of carriage and saddle horses was over seventy. Both of these classes contained many animals of superior merit and excellence, and proved that our farmers and citizens generally are paying considerable attention to this noble creature.

There were sixty-one head of sheep presented, embracing specimens of the Saxon, Merino, Southdown, and Longwool, some of which were very fine and beautiful. Of dairy products there was a fair display,

though not as extensive as the facilities of the county for such purposes would warrant. Mrs. Homer Brunsard, Mrs. J. M. Edwards, Miss Mell, Miss Wadsworth and Miss Ritter delighted a large and admiring crowd of spectators with exhibitions of equestrianism.

The show of domestic manufactures and fancy articles, was very extensive and beautiful, for which the ladies deserve all the honor. The display of fruits and flowers was very fair for the season, and manifested much taste in the contributors. Many vegetables of superior quality were presented, some specimens of which were entirely new in this region. The annual address was delivered by S. C. Clarke, Esq., of Canfield.

GALLIA COUNTY.—The quantity and quality of agricultural products greatly surpassed the exhibition of last year. The variety of apples exhibited was larger. Mr. Middleswarth exhibited twenty-six varieties of apples, which were very much admired, as was the same fruit belonging to Mr. Guthrie. We certainly never saw better varieties or larger and nicer fruit any where. The show of vegetables was small, but excellent in quality—the same is true of the products of the dairy. The articles in the ladies' department were the most extensive, and they are entitled to the thanks of the society for making that part of the fair so attractive. The stock presented on the second day was not large, but fair. We notice that increased attention had been given to sheep—especially is this the case with Capt. J. Devacht, of this place, and Mr. L. Titus, of Cheshire.

In most of the departments of the fair, the number exhibited was less than we had hoped to have seen. Yet it was, in most cases, larger than last year, and in quality showed a very marked improvement. The number present, on both days, exceeded any gathering in Gallipolis this year. We understand that the number of members was greatly increased, which will enable the society to extend its premium list, its numbers and amount, while at the same time it secures a more extended interest.—*Journal*.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.—The display of fruit, vegetables, stock and implements was creditable, showing an increase of interest since the last, and promising still better for the future. The very pleasant weather, the presence of many ladies, the general good feeling and deep interest manifested in agricultural improvement, made this an agreeable occasion. The county society is now permanently established. The entries of this year number 195, being a considerable increase on last year.—*Defiance Democrat*.

LOGAN COUNTY.—We remember to have said, on the occasion of the first Agricultural Fair in this county, that the second would be a sight worth journeying miles to see. That those who attended the recent exposition, Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical, of the wealth and resources of Logan county will attest the verification of that prediction, we have not the slightest doubt. Of the thousands who were there, all seemed to be gratified. The grounds selected by the directors elicited universal commendation; and in truth, better could not have been selected if those gentlemen had had choice of all the land in the vicinity. It is sufficiently high and rolling, convenient to the very best water, and adorned by a splendid growth of young and thrifty forest trees of many varieties. It is enclosed by a well built and durable board fence, erected at considerable cost; but the expenditure is a judicious one. The enclosure will endure for many years. The weather on the first day was most delightful—mild and sunny. On the morning of the second there was a slight rain; but at noon it cleared off, and all was pleasant. The address was in all respects worthy of the universally conceded ability of its author—Hon. Richard S. Canby.—*Logan Gazette*.

Union County Fair.

EDS. O. CULTIVATOR:—Seldom has it fallen to my lot to witness a more joyful and interesting occasion than at Marysville, yesterday. The day being remarkably fine, many females were present, whose sunny countenances lent a charm to the scene. The specimens of their handicraft, though creditable, scarce equalled those shown last year. This is a progressive age, and we hope the females will not be the first to make a retrograde movement. Quite a variety of noble apples from the orchards of Wm. Hamilton, A. A. Woodruff, Samuel Marsh and others; large beets, potatoes and mammoth heads of cabbage, were shown. Only one pair of fowls, of the Shanghae breed, were on the ground; from this we may conclude that the poultry business is at a low ebb in our county. But the sheep, hogs and cattle shown, would not disgrace any county or country, and certainly do credit to those who raised them. A marked improvement in this department is being made every year. Some good horses were exhibited, but, taken as a whole, they were not so good as I had expected to see. The gathering was large, and it was pleasant to see many intelligent farmers present from adjoining counties.

Farmers should make sure to have their winter fruit picked off before the second of next month, as it is predicted with some degree of certainty, that there will be a general Hail storm about that time. [We had a slight Hail storm.—Ed.]

Respectfully yours,

UNCLE BEN.

Union Co., O., 10th mo. 22d.

SENECA COUNTY FAIR.—An interesting account of this fair is given by Dr. Sprague, in the Ohio Farmer, from which we extract the following:

About eight thousand persons were supposed to be present; and the exhibition was highly creditable to the farmers and mechanics of Seneca, and has had the effect to more completely enlist all classes in the enterprise.

A number of choice, thorough-bred cattle were exhibited, and more are promised for next year. Over one hundred horses were entered, and the entries of sheep would have done credit to any county in the State.

A tent one hundred feet in length, was over-stocked with fruit, garden products, domestic and mechanical productions.

An excellent address was delivered by W. P. Noble, Esq., of Tiffin, when the thousands of gratified visitors returned to their homes, with many promises to swell the entries in 1853.

The State and County Fairs of Ohio, will rapidly enhance the value of good farms and good stock throughout the State; and the avocation of husbandry, heretofore looked upon as a "necessary toil," a kind of *drudgery*, a disreputable calling, imposed upon a portion of mankind, who only know how to *plow*, and *plant*, and *toil*, is suddenly becoming "highly respectable." Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, gentlemen of leisure, retired merchants and speculators, are discovering that AGRICULTURE, when intelligently pursued, is the most healthful, *independent* and "respectable" calling of the present day. Farmers' sons and daughters, who formerly thought it a disgrace to be born and reared in the country, are suddenly discovering that all eyes are turned to the "rural districts," and they in their turn are putting on aristocratic "airs." And who shall say that he who earns his bread by honest labor, shall not sport his sleek team and comfortable family carriage?

These changes in the aspect of things, are the result of Agricultural reading, and Fairs. And who shall attempt to place proper estimate upon these incentives to improvement?

Practice of Shoeing Horses.

BY CHARLES PERCIVAL, *Vet'y Surgeon Royal Artillery.*

MR. EDITOR—SIR: I have lately been devoting much attention to shoeing, and flatter myself that the horses under my care are as well shod as any in her majesty's service.

The shoe I found in use *here* was made concave next to the foot, and flat on the ground surface, than which, in my opinion, nothing can be worse. This shoe I have had reserved, making the latter as concave as the foot will possibly admit of, leaving only sufficient room between the shoe and the foot for the pricker to pass freely round, to remove dirt, &c. To the heels of the shoe I have given an inclined plane outwards on the foot surface, with three nails on the inside and four on the outside. The heels, instead of being cut off straight, are well sloped, and about the same thickness as the toe. The shoe one third as thick at the heel as the toe, recommended by the late professor, the majority of our horses could not travel in. There are many pernicious practices which smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall into, viz:

1. *Mutilating the frogs by improper cutting.* I have at length got my farriers to understand, that the only part of the frog which ever requires cutting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the sensible frog being bruised between it and the coffin bone.

2. *Inflicting serious injury to the crust*, by an improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse side of it.

3. *In fitting the shoes, by cutting too much out of the crust at the toe, to admit the clip.* The shoe is consequently set too far back, instead of being fitted full to the crust, and afterwards rasping away the crust, making the foot, in fact, to fit the shoe, instead of the shoe to fit the foot. This is a faulty practice, and very seriously so, which smiths in general are very apt to fall into; one, too, which renders the crust shelly, for that part into which the nails are driven from time to time, is in this way rendered weak.

4. In turning shoes, smiths in general do not attend sufficiently to bevelling or sloping the edge of the shoe from the foot to the ground surface, which I consider of great importance, especially if horses are given to cut or interfere in their action.

5. *Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight.* This is also a very bad practice. If well sloped, like a shoe for hunting, to which there cannot be any objection, they are less liable to be pulled off by the hind shoe catching in them, and contribute more to the safety of both horse and rider.

6. *Leaving the inner edges of the hind shoes at the toe sharp*, which, if rounded, will in a great measure prevent overreaches, as well as render the fore shoes less liable to be pulled off by their catching in the heels of the former. Squaring the toe of the hind shoe for horses that forge, or "carry the hammer and pincers," as it is termed, leaving the horn projecting over the shoe, is, in my opinion, good as a general rule, not only preventing that unpleasant noise, but rendering horses less liable to overreach and pull off their fore shoes, provided, however, attention be paid to rounding the inner edge.

7. *In rasping the under part of the clinches*, farriers are very apt to apply the edge of the rasp improperly to the crust, forming a deep groove round the same, which cannot but be injurious to the foot, and, together with taking away too much of the crust in finishing off the foot, must have a tendency to render it shelly. Curving the shoe at the toe, after the French fashion, where horses go near the ground, I am very fond of; but I cannot see any advantage in it as a general practice.—*Veterinarian.*

Portobello Barracks, Dublin.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, NOVEMBER 15, 1852.

OUR NEW VOLUME—1853.

Our next number will contain the prospectus for the coming year, by which our readers will discover that our course is still ONWARD, and our aim IMPROVEMENT. The size of our sheet will be slightly enlarged and its appearance improved, while the character of its contents shall be fully maintained. The terms will remain as heretofore, and those who make up and send us clubs of nine or more subscribers will have their names inscribed on our "ROLL OF HONOR," as last year, and packages of choice seeds from Europe sent to them free of postage. We have already written to personal friends in England to procure the seeds, and send them as soon as the assortment of the new crop can be completed. Some rare articles may be expected, and we advise our friends to begin early so as to be sure of securing the requisite number of names.

Now is a good time to show copies of the paper to your neighbors and invite them to subscribe. ↵

NOMINATIONS FOR THE STATE BOARD.—We have been requested to propose four additional names as suitable candidates for membership of the State Board, viz: Gen. Dwight Jarvis of Stark county, Israel Dille of Licking county, Wm. H. H. Taylor of Hamilton county, and Gen. Jas. T. Worthington of Ross county. These and the one named in our last, (Wm. H. Ladd, of Jefferson county,) are well known and very suitable persons for the office. Others may be nominated in our next paper if it is desired.

The Annual Meeting.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION BY THE DELEGATES, &c.

As promised in our last, we now offer a few suggestions in regard to matters deserving attention at the annual meeting of the State Board, to be held on the 10th of December, proximo.

The law provides that each county agricultural society in the State may be represented at this meeting by its president or delegate, and these presidents or delegates shall for the time being be ex-officio members of the State Board, for the purpose of consultation and advice, &c.; hence this meeting is in fact a convention of the most active friends of agricultural improvement assembled from all parts of the State; and that so much is being done in a majority of the counties to promote this cause, it is reasonable to expect that more interest than heretofore will be manifested in regard to this meeting, and that subjects of importance will be discussed by those who may be present. There can be no objection to other topics being discussed by delegates attending the

meeting and taking part in the discussions, we hope that other friends of the cause, and especially officers of county societies will be present.

The management of County Societies and Fairs, we think, is a subject which it would be profitable to discuss—as all who have attempted such duties well know how much is gained by a little experience; and if those who have been most successful would inform others in regard to their modes of proceeding, it would no doubt be highly useful; and all would be interested in the discussion of the question, how can the interest in county societies and Fairs be maintained?

Awarding of premiums on *farm management*, with reference to the amount of profit derived without injury to the land; and on *farm improvements*, as draining or reclaiming wet lands, &c., are matters deserving attention and discussion; also, the best means of securing more competition for *premiums on crops*, as it is found that but few persons are willing to compete for this class of premiums as offered by the county societies or the State Board, and as much advantage might result from the publication of the modes of culture of premium crops, it is desirable that more general competition should be encouraged.

Some amendment of the Rules established by the Board for the government of county societies we have heard spoken of as desirable. Of course this meeting will be the proper time to discuss such matters and give the Board "advice" in relation to them. So also in regard to the management of the *State Fairs*, the articles for which premiums are, or are not awarded, the amount or kind of premiums, the mode of appointing awarding committees, the general doings and expenditures of the Board, the annual report, &c., are all matters that may properly be discussed at this meeting, and we doubt not the Board would be glad to know the views of *their constituents* in regard thereto—and if any of them are not willing that their doings past or prospective should be made a subject of discussion, the delegates, who may be supposed to have an equal interest in the progress of agriculture, ought to know it.

A trial of Implements and Machinery, more extensive and thorough than that of last year, it is thought by many, should be had the coming summer; and it is believed that the State Board could easily afford the expense of such a trial each year if a judicious economy were to be exercised in expenditures for less useful purposes. The introduction of new and important agricultural machines or implements from other States or countries, when not likely to be soon effected by private enterprise, it is also believed might very properly be done by the State Board.

Agricultural Education is a subject of grave importance, which should not be overlooked. Now that societies and fairs have awakened a general interest in the improvement of the farm stock and products of our State, it is surely time to devise some measures of improving the FARMERS and PRODUCERS, by affording them better facilities for obtaining a knowledge of the principles of science upon which the practice of their profession is based. This subject is now engaging the attention of some of the best minds in other States, and should occupy a prominent place in the deliberations and doings of the State Board.

The Distribution of the Annual Reports among the members of the county societies, is a matter that we have on several occasions advocated, and the conventions have approved the suggestions, but not being urged upon the Legislature by the State Board, whose duty it is to do it, no action has been had in regard to the matter, and the volumes are still distributed with so little system that most of them fail to reach those who would most prize them or be benefitted by their perusal; or if received at all, at so late a period that their usefulness and interest are gone. The next

publishing these reports for the past three years has been greater than most persons imagine, and is mostly paid by the farmers of Ohio in *taxes*, and all must admit that this expenditure ought to have been the means of accomplishing ten fold the amount of good that it has done, in promoting agricultural improvement.

✂ A mistake occurred in our office, by which copies of the previous number (Oct. 15) were sent to a few of our subscribers instead of the last number, (Nov. 1.) Those who have received wrong papers will oblige us by requesting their postmaster to return them to us with the name of the office on the package, and we will send right ones.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT NEW YORK.—The Twenty-Fifth Annual Fair of the American Institute was opened on the 5th day of October last, and closed on the first week in November, after four weeks of unusual interest. The number of visitors was some 200,000, and the receipts about \$25,000. Gen. Tallmadge, the President of the Institute, delivered the closing address. Among the awards of medals, we notice one for fine wool to H. N. Doox of Nelson county, Virginia, and to W. F. Ketchum of Buffalo, N. Y., for a mowing and reaping machine.

METROPOLITAN MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—An association under this title has recently been formed at Washington, of which Prof. HENRY has been elected president. They have issued a circular announcing an exhibition for the promotion of Mechanics, Manufactures, and Commerce, to be opened on the 24th of February next, in the new Hall, in the east wing of the Patent Office. The friends of the association are sanguine of success.

THE WAYNE COUNTY INDIANA FAIR.—We met several persons at Eaton who were present at this Fair, and they spoke in glowing terms of the display of fine stock, of farm and garden products, and of the vast turn out of spectators; the whole affording the best of proof that the spirit of improvement pervades the farmers of that portion at least of Indiana. (Indeed, we had only to look over our list of subscribers thereabouts for a satisfactory evidence of this fact.) A large number of Durham cattle were shown, some of them remarkably fine animals, mostly from Kentucky importations. Mr. L. G. Collins, late of Ohio, exhibited a number of thorough-bred Devon and Hereford cattle, also a fine lot of Spanish and French Merino and Saxon sheep. Numerous other fine lots of sheep were on the ground, and a good display of horses, with pigs, poultry, &c. The Horticultural, Dairy and Domestic departments were also well represented. A good address was delivered by John Woods, Esq., of Hamilton, O., our late Auditor of State.

A WESTERN FRUIT BOOK has long been a desideratum, and we take pleasure in announcing that Mr. F. R. Elliott is now engaged on a work of this kind which he designs to publish the coming spring. Mr. E. as is well known, has long been at work taking notes of the varieties of fruits in Ohio and other States and collecting materials for a book of this kind; and with the advice and assistance of Dr. Kirtland and other Western pomologists we doubt not he will produce a work of much value.

"THE HORTICULTURIST" will commence the new year at Rochester, N. Y. with P. Barry, Esq. as editor. Mr. B. has edited for several years the horticultural department of the Genesee Farmer with much ability. He is a practical nurseryman, florist and pomologist, a gentleman of fine taste and enthusiastically devoted to his profession. We know of no person in this country better qualified to occupy the place, of the lamented DOWNING as editor of this favorite magazine.

"THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" is the suggestive title of a new paper to be commenced shortly at Albany, N. Y. by that veteran agricultural publisher LUTHER TUCKER, Esq. It is to be a handsome weekly sheet devoted to matters pertaining to the farm, the garden, and the world in general. We predict for it a successful and highly useful career. Terms \$2 a year.

"THE AGRICULTOR." We like this title, the new paper of our old friend A. B. Allen, Esq. of New York, and we cordially welcome him back to the editorial ranks, though we fear he will find the field to which he returns, already as thickly cropped as the strength of the soil will warrant.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.—Professor Shepherd, of Western Reserve College, has commenced his annual course of Lectures and experiments on the different soils and rocks of northern Ohio, and on ores, coal beds, and the profits of various crops. These lectures will be highly valuable to the agriculturist.—*Clev. Plain Dealer.*

World's Fair in New York in 1853.

We have forbore to speak of the proposed Exhibition in Reservoir Square, N. Y., until we felt some assurance that it would be carried successfully through. The *Crystal Palace* has been commenced with the expectation that it will be finished by the first of May next. We have seen a beautiful design of this edifice, which is to be of iron and glass, the ground plan forms an octagon, surmounted by a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection: extreme length and breadth 365 feet each, height of dome 148 feet, ground area 4 acres.

The *Scientific American* says: The first column of this intended edifice was raised on Saturday the 30th ult., in the presence of Governor Hunt, Mayor Kingland, Archbishop Hughes, Senator Beekman, and other distinguished individuals. The pillar was raised into its place at 12½ o'clock by a derrick amid the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators and firing of cannon. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mr. H. Meggs called for "Three cheers for the Crystal Palace," which was loudly responded to, and immediately afterwards the assemblage separated.

BELMONT COUNTY.—The Annual Fair of the Belmont County Agricultural Society, held in this place on Tuesday and Wednesday last (Oct. 19th and 20th), was the best one in every respect that the society has ever held. The display of stock, farming implements, vegetables, fruits, fancy work, flowers, &c., &c., was first rate, and reflected credit upon those who had raised, produced and manufactured them. The show of horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry was unusually good, both in quality and quantity.

The new Agricultural Hall, which, by the indefatigable exertions of the building committee, had been erected for the occasion, and beautifully decorated by the ladies, is elegant, and the arrangements most complete. It was well filled with articles, and continually crowded with visitors, the number of which was far beyond all precedent or calculation. On Wednesday afternoon the annual address was delivered by Gov. Shannon.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

WOOD COUNTY.—This society held its second Fair at Perrysburg on the 6th and 7th of October. We had occasion to notice last year a peculiar feature in this society, viz: reports from the several townships, embracing information on Agricultural products, Mechanics, Trade, and general business. These reports this year are still more full and interesting, giving local information of especial interest to citizens of the county, and which, if preserved, will form a running history of industrial improvement and progress.

Montgomery County Fair--Dayton--Next State Fair.

The farmers of Montgomery county, though rather slow, seem to be waking up to the subject of agricultural improvement, and are determined that their fertile and wealthy county shall be numbered with those engaged in associated efforts to promote this cause. The Fair at Dayton the past month was the first held in that county for some years past, and being a new thing with most of the officers of the Society, the arrangements were in some respects defective. The farmers, too, felt more disposed to come and see what others might exhibit than to bring their own articles to help make up the display. Consequently, the amount of stock was not as great as we had expected to see, or as creditable to the county as we think will be shown next year.

Quite a number of good cattle were exhibited, including some good Durhams, belonging to the Shaker community at Watervliet, and others. Of horses there was a fine display—better than many counties in the State can exhibit. Sheep and hogs were not abundant or remarkable. Implements were very good and as numerous as we could expect to see, with no better arrangements for exhibiting. The establishments of E. Thresher & Co., and O. Kittridge & Co., of Dayton, furnishing the principal part.

The indoor exhibition was held in a large store-room, which was hastily but tastefully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of Dayton. Among the wall decorations was one device which struck us as deserving especial mention. It was a large wreath of oak leaves, with the name of "DOWNING" in the centre, and a tie of black crape at the top. Under this was a long table loaded with splendid apples and other fruits, and bouquets of choice flowers. Another range of tables through the centre of the hall was filled with beautiful house plants, mostly from the garden of our old friend Jennison. The assortment of apples from R. W. Steele, of Dayton, and John Shaffer, of Taylorsville, can hardly be excelled. The butter was very good, and we were told that the advance in price, together with the railroad facilities, had created quite an active trade in this article.

As a whole the Fair was a creditable one for a new Society, and the interest manifested by those present was such as to lead all to resolve that next year should witness a much greater display. It is the intention, we understand, to procure grounds and fit them up for the use of the Society, and take more efficient measures to interest the farmers generally throughout the county in these great means of improvement. Our friend JAS. MCGREW is the newly elected President, and if he goes to work in this matter with the energy and intelligence which mark his character, there can be no doubt as to the result.

DAYTON has progressed rapidly in population and improvements of late, and is really one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities in this State, or in the Union. The magnificent court house and splendid new Hotel, (Phillips House,) with numerous tasteful and substantial dwellings, churches, stores, &c., give evidence of wealth and prosperity which cannot be mistaken.

In proof of the public spirit of the *Daytonians*, we would mention that several of the leading citizens informed us that it was the intention to petition the Board of Agriculture, at its meeting in December, to appoint the *next State Fair to be held at DAYTON!* Our first thought was that the place was not large enough to accommodate the people on such an occasion; but we were reminded that besides their proverbial hospitality, they are now well supplied with hotels, and by next fall they will have four or five lines of railroad leading to and from the city, all of which would arrange

so as to carry thousands of people out from the city to the surrounding places at night and back in the morning, during the Fair, at a very trifling expense; and these railroads, together with the canal and numerous turnpikes, afford the very best facilities for collecting the stock, machinery, and other articles for a State exhibition, as well as bringing the people from all parts to witness it. Then, too, the location is in one of the most beautiful and productive farming districts in the State, and easy of access from Cincinnati, Hamilton and Springfield, and other manufacturing towns, from which large contributions would be sent.

Believing as we do that the interests of agriculture will be best promoted by having the State Fairs migratory—and there being no larger place in the State at which it has not yet been held, we certainly think that Dayton presents the best claim for this honor at the present time; and if her citizens will back up their petition with the requisite assurances in regard to 'material aid' and accommodations for the people, we presume it will be favorably considered by the State Board.

THE SUMMIT COUNTY FAIR appears to have been one of the best of the season. The *Beacon* says the attendance was much larger than at any former fair in that county, and the exhibition as a whole was far in advance of its predecessors. No grounds or buildings have yet been secured for the permanent use of the society, but we should think this would be done before another year.

"The Court Room was used this year as the Floral department and for the finer works of art. A committee of ladies took charge of it, almost exclusively; and to them belongs the credit of the admirable arrangement and beautiful display.

"On the north side of the court house, a large temporary frame building was erected for the display of Fancy work, the productions of Workshops, Farming Implements, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. The display of Fruit surpassed, it was thought, in some respects, that at the State Fair. The Vegetables were in magnificent array."

The address was delivered by H. Canfield, Esq., of Medina, and is highly spoken of.

HURON & ERIE DISTRICT FAIR (At Norwalk). The weather was fine, the fair grounds well selected and prepared, and the exhibition of live stock, farming implements, fruits, flowers, &c., was the best ever seen in the District, and highly honorable to the Society. The attendance was larger than at any of the previous Fairs, the number of persons visiting the grounds during the days of the Fair, being estimated at from eight to ten thousand. The Floral Tent was beautifully decorated by the hands of the ladies for the occasion. In the center was an octagonal pyramid of flowers, twelve feet in height, covered with moss and crowned with a rich variety of autumnal foliage. Over fifty vases of flowers were tastefully arranged on the steps of the pyramid, and on all sides were hung beautiful cages filled with Canaries, which filled the air with their sweet songs. The Annual Address was delivered on the grounds on Thursday afternoon, by G. T. Stewart. The Norwalk Band, recently organized, made their first public appearance on the occasion, and performed in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

The perfect order which prevailed on the fair grounds during the exhibition, in such a concourse of thousands, was truly remarkable, and reflects honor on the character of our citizens.—*Reflector*.

LORAIN COUNTY FAIR at Elyria, is represented as a very successful one. Grounds were enclosed and buildings erected for the occasion. The display of

fruits, vegetables, flowers, and needlework, &c., was particularly fine. That of farm stock and dairy products was also highly creditable to the county.

ROSS COUNTY FAIR at Chillicothe, was held this year on the farm of Dr. Watts, and appears to have been a very pleasant and interesting exhibition. The *Gazette* says:

"In the large field the stands for cattle judges and the ring for the trial of horses, were constructed. Every thing was admirably arranged, the committees having borrowed various excellent ideas from the State Fairs held within the last two years. We observed a better display of horses than heretofore; and the stocks of cattle were large and fine. It would be invidious to discriminate, where there was so much excellence. Many proceeded on the good rule of bringing articles and animals, with the laudable purpose of swelling the exhibition, and not merely to 'take the premiums.'

"On the beautiful grounds surrounding the residence of Dr. Watts, were disposed the Agricultural Products and Manufactured Articles. In the Mansion were displayed the creations of female skill and handicraft, in the shape of paintings, embroidery, shell and needlework, in various styles of elegance and beauty. A labyrinth of coverlets, quilts, and such like, were disposed upon lines stretched among the trees in the northern portion of the grounds. The attendance was very much larger than heretofore—the Secretary thinks fully three times as many as usual were present."

MIAMI COUNTY.—The exhibit of stock made was creditable to the county. The horses still take the lead, however, and in this department we might say that the exhibition was highly creditable to the county, and honorable to the exhibitors.

The cattle, sheep and swine exhibition, though it far exceeded that of any previous year, did not come up to the measure of what the county can do.

The second day was devoted to the in-door exhibition of grains, fruits, vegetables and manufactured articles. We saw enough to convince us that it far outstripped anything heretofore attempted in this line in Miami county.

The managers or officers of the Society have done nobly this year—let them persevere and their labors and efforts will tell upon the agriculture of the country.—*Troy Times*.

MERCER COUNTY.—The first fair of this county was held on the 28th ult., at Celina. The *Standard* says: "It was pretty generally attended by citizens from different parts of the county, but the articles on exhibition were not so numerous as might have been. Competitions for premiums were light—in many instances but one article of a kind was introduced. A prejudice was created against the fair on account of the clause of the regulations requiring the payment of an entrance fee, which did not seem to be understood among the people—some regarding it as a system of speculation, which was erroneous. The object of the entrance fee was solely for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses, and surely, no man should have objected to assist in that matter."

SCIOTO COUNTY.—The prizes offered by this young society seem to have been eagerly raked in, by the farmers, mechanics, and women of Scioto. Farm stock, implements, vegetables, mechanics' wares, domestic manufactures, &c., were all represented. At the ladies' riding match, a bridle was awarded to Miss Gates, and a whip to Miss Nurse. We are glad to see the river counties looking up.

☞ A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance, should not think of being a man of business.

Record of Publications.

The new year promises to bring out an additional supply of periodicals devoted to Agricultural and kindred objects. A. B. Allen & Co. of New York, announce the "*Agricultor*," a weekly publication on general cultivation. B. Munn, also of New York, proposes the "*American Journal of Horticulture*," as an aspirant to the seat left vacant by the lamented DOWNING.

THE NEW ENGLAND CULTIVATOR, in entering upon its second volume has assumed a large quarto form, and is now one of the handsomest and most interesting of our exchanges, especially on the subject of blooded poultry; edited by G. P. Burnham, Boston, weekly, \$2 a year.

THE NEW YORK FARMER, which was commenced at Rome, N. Y. has been removed to Albany.

THE WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW at Cincinnati, has entered upon its third year. Dr. WARDER has now a fine field, and he knows how to occupy it.

WESTERN RESERVE FARMER and DAIRYMAN. We regret to chronicle the demise of this useful cotemporary at Jefferson. The *Ohio Farmer* has taken charge of its remains.

ANNALS OF SCIENCE. We have received the 1st No. of a semi-monthly, 16 pages, octavo, styled as above, conducted by HAMILTON L. SMITH of Cleveland. It is intended as a record of the inventions and improvements in applied science. The first No. looks well, and from what we know of the editor, we feel satisfied that he is capable of conducting a useful publication. Terms \$1 a year in advance.

THE HOME JOURNAL is making its annual appeal to the public. This is an elegant and useful family paper, for which the well known ability of Gen. MORRIS, and N. P. WILLIS, is a sufficient guarantee. Weekly, \$2 a year, 107 Fulton street, N. Y.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE, is also an unexceptionable family paper, always entertaining and instructive. T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia. \$2 a year.

THE N. Y. MUSICAL WORLD is a lively sheet, giving considerable space to what the editors style first rate music, of which we are not competent to judge, as our musical connoisseurship does not extend far beyond performances on the fife and drum. The piquant FANNY FERN, who is reported to be a sister of the editor, R. S. Willis, has been retained as a correspondent for this publication exclusively. Quarto, Weekly; Dyer & Willis. \$3 a year.

CORN GRASS.—A famous stalk of what is called corn grass, which grows on the prairies of the West, was shown us a few days ago, by I. Dillon, Esq., brought by him this fall from Iowa. It is nearly eight feet long—and is quite a curiosity in these parts. Also a specimen of prairie grass from the same State, which is eaten by horses and cattle with avidity, keeping them in good condition, without other food.—*Zanesville Gazette*.

LARGE JACK.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there was exhibited at the Bourbon county, Ky., Fair a Jack 16 hands 1½ inches high. It is owned by Jas. Price, of Clark county, and Isaac Wright, of Bourbon. They have refused four thousand dollars for him. Mules are one of the greatest sources of wealth in Kentucky. More than thirty thousand of these useful animals are yearly sent from that State, bringing into it as returns, from three to four millions of dollars.

☞ If you would rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur that barks at you as you pass along.

☞ The discovery of what is true, and the pursuit of what is good, are the most important objects

The Fair on Wheeling Island.

Having determined to close up the season's travel by a visit to our friends in Virginia, at the fair of the Ohio and Brooke County Agricultural Society, we left Columbus in company with Mrs. H. on the 25th ult., taking advantage of our excellent Rail Road facilities, by way of Cleveland and Wellsville, to avoid a disagreeable night ride, by the coaches and cars east, by way of Zanesville. Our train was running up handsomely,—as it always does on this road, till within a mile of New London, in Huron county, where an unlucky cow was picked up, and in attempting to "brake up" the cars, a block gave way and fell upon the rail, which soon sent us jolting upon the ties, and thence into the ditch, and finally ended in a flying leap of the car bodily into the woods. The flying was well executed, but when we alighted upon a log-heap, with the car upon its side, and the chairs rattling about our ears, we found ourselves considerably mixed up, and as we emerged through the windows with our damaged drapery, we were not at all proud of our looks, though glad to escape with so small damage. In this catastrophe four cars, filled with passengers, were thrown from the track and smashed up, while strange to tell, only three persons were found seriously injured, and those now in a fair way of recovery. Every thing possible, was done by the conductor and officers of the road, to provide for the damage sustained, and after a delay of some three hours we were again on our way for Cleveland. The three rear cars, which were most densely filled with passengers, were not thrown off.

The Cleveland and Wellsville route is in fine order. Mr. DURAND the gentlemanly Superintendent spares no pains to meet the wishes of travellers. Passengers for Pittsburg by this route are taken up the river from Wellsville, in steamer, where they can enjoy a few hours quiet repose.

From Wellsville, we took the fine little steamer *Julia Dean*, which though drawing only a little over a foot of water, found the bottom of the river so inconveniently handy, that we got many a hard rub before getting to Wheeling. Somewhere on this route we saw a man navigating the Ohio with a pair of horses attached to a *sled*!—altogether the safest way for summer travelling in that brook.

The fair had drawn together a large concourse of people, among whom we recognized some of our staunch Belmont, Jefferson and Harrison county farmers. We had only time to take a hasty look through the exhibition. The grounds were well enclosed and provided with sheds for stock, along the sides, and central buildings for domestic goods and other handicraft. We need not tell any one who knows aught of Western Virginia, that there were good horses on the ground; some of the finest however, were from Ohio. Friend Ladd was putting his paragon, "Champion," through his paces and the noble creature did himself and his driver ample credit. R. H. Wilson led out his beautiful colt, "Morgan Comet," sired by the ill-fated Morgan Tiger. In action, this colt has few superiors among all the Morgans in the west. Our friend Johnson of Union Vale, had his great "Timoleon" and fiery "Tuckahoe." Besides these, there were good stock of the "John Richards," "Hiatoga," &c. with "Bucyrus" the only living horse got by the celebrated Eclipse. Many of the horses were of a heavier style than is now most popular in Ohio. Messrs. Wilson & Scissone, and Mitchell exhibited some fine Devon, Durham and grade cattle, together with many others which made a good show. We met Dr. H. W. Chapline of whose fine wool we took notice several months since. His sheep are all they have been represented to be; his improved German Merinos show a fleece which for length, compactness, and fineness we have not seen excelled. Other good specimens

of French merinos and Saxons and grades were shown by Messrs. Mitchell, Bradey and Bukey, Moore, Morgan and others. Our friend John McFadden of Harrison county carried off his full share of honors, with his Saxons. Charley Barnard of Belmont, (the same who sent us the big pie plant last year) was out with a splendid array of fancy chickens, ducks, geese, &c. The Fruit and Vegetable show was really fine, but then if good vegetables cannot be raised on such gardens, its of no use trying.

The department allotted to the ladies was filled to repletion, with all such articles of taste and comfort as they are wont to produce. Among these articles we noticed some that took premiums at our State fair; the Wheeling ladies are not behind their sisters in works of taste and usefulness. We were agreeably surprised to come upon several tasteful paintings, and drawings, from the hand of our fair and talented correspondent, "KATE MONTGOMERIE;" a collection of crayon sketches by M. DE MASSIAS of Wheeling, are in advance of any thing we have seen in that line, produced this side of France. They will do to show beside those of the celebrated JULIEN.

Prof. PENDLETON of Bethany, was to deliver the Annual Address, but when he had fairly commenced to speak the rain set in to such a degree as to render it impossible to proceed, and it was announced that the address would be published. At this time many people, mostly ladies had crowded upon the stand to escape the rain, when the whole platform went down with a crash, upsetting all the dignity of the Board; and the fallen ones gathered themselves up, much as we did at New London. (Item: *Platforms*, both political and agricultural, require great care in their construction!)

While looking through this great exhibition we felt the rising of a fraternal exultation, and had it not been for the untimely rain might have been moved in spirit, to mount one of Barnard's chicken coops, or something else, and treat the vast concourse to a bit of oratory, something on this wise:

FELLOW TOILERS! I come from the harvest fields of Ohio to rejoice with you in this great home festival of labor. The cause which brings us together is one of common interest. Virginia and Ohio are sisters, now more strongly connected by that beautiful structure which has thrown its enduring embrace upon either shore, linking us with its iron arms in everlasting union. And here, as I stand upon a soil baptised in all the early glories of this republic my heart swells with the recollections of the fame of the "Old Dominion;"—mother of States, and mother of Presidents, the name of Virginia has a charm which holds her children to her bosom, with a feeling scarcely less than adoration. The story of Jamestown is a ruling divinity. When Napoleon marshalled his hosts upon the plains of Egypt, his potent appeal was in few words—"Frenchmen! a hundred centuries are looking down upon you from the tops of the Pyramids." Virginians! the youth-manhood of the nation is looking down on you to-day! Washington, Hancock, Henry, Randolph and a bright galaxy of compeers, of pure and lofty fame, have made the name of Virginia immortal. But, pure and lofty as is this fame, and splendid as is the renown of this classic soil, the true glory of Virginia has not yet been achieved. The days of your highest glory are yet before you, and not behind. When the hand of LABOR, shall have brought to light the buried treasure of your thousand hills—when your flocks shall have spread themselves abroad to the capacity of your smiling domain—when your furrows shall have yielded to the hand of cultivation, the full returns of a generous soil, and when virtue and intelligence shall become the heritage of all your people, then will be the day of Virginia's glory!—a day whose dawning we have witnessed, as symbolized in

these goodly offerings, which have here been laid upon the shrine of labor.

A little wind of that sort would have afforded a good *finale* to Prof. PENDLETON's story of Bubo, and the roasted pigs! At this visit we had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of a number of the enterprising farmers and manufacturers of Western Virginia; also to take by the hand our friend WHARTON of the *Gazette*, at Wheeling, and to look upon the happy face of Br. CLARKE of the *Wellsville Patriot*, whose office we invaded on our way home. The Rail Road terminus at Wellsville has rendered that village a place of some importance, and the spirit of improvement has even been caught across the river, in the smart little town of Hamilton, indeed we are glad to notice a decided spirit of progress all along the Virginia side, in the three counties of Ohio, Brooke and Hancock. This latter county has its Agricultural Society in successful operation, as we gather from a communication just received from the Secretary, THOS. BAMBRICK, ordering a package of our papers for their use. Success to Labor in the OLD DOMINION.

Garden Hints for November.

Transplanting Trees, in many localities, may be continued through all this month; but the earlier it can be completed, the better. No autumn planted tree can be considered in a safe condition until securely staked, if at all top heavy, and well mulched around the roots. Delicate tall standards, such as the pithy Pawlonia and Catalpa, should be mulched on the stem also—wrapped with straw or dry moss. Trees "heeled in" (laid in by the roots) should be in perfectly dry, light soil, and will be better in a slanting position than erect. Peach and other tender trees would be the better for a covering of evergreen boughs. Care should be taken to clear away all harbor for vermin near trees that are heeled in, as well as in the vicinity of all fruit tree plantations. A few days' work now will probably save many valuable trees. Every spring we hear complaints from all quarters, about the damages sustained from vermin.

Raspberries should be laid down and covered with a few inches of earth. This is less labor than tying to stakes, and covering with straw.

Strawberry beds should be mulched either with manure, tan-bark, or decayed leaves, leaving the heart of the plant uncovered.

Mulch every tree in the fruit garden. Protect all tender and half hardy trees and shrubs, or rare trees recently planted and not yet well established. Mulch them at the roots with leaves or tan-bark, put around them a few stakes tied together at the top, and cover with straw or mats. It is bad to bind plants closely during winter.

Tender Roses can be protected by laying down and covering with leaves, tan-bark, or light earth.

Hardy Bulbous Roots, such as hyacinths, tulips, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, narcissus, &c., can be planted as long as the ground remains open; but the beds should be immediately covered a few inches deep with leaves, litter, or tan. All tender border plants should be protected in the same way.

Dahlia Roots, Gladiolus, Tigridias, Tuberoses, and other tender roots and bulbs, should be taken up in good season, as soon as the frost has killed the stems, dried well, and put away on shelves in a dry cellar, or in boxes with sand. It is important to put them away in a perfectly dry state.

Operations on the ground, such as digging, manuring, trenching, levelling, &c., can be carried on in many places, even in the north, through the month of December. An inch of frost is no obstacle to such labor, and it never should be deferred till spring.

The Fruit Room will require attention. Apples for

use during the latter part of winter and spring, should be put up in dry, clean barrels, and kept in a cellar as cold as possible not to freeze, and perfectly dry. Winter pears may be kept on shelves in a dry, cool cellar; or they may be put in clean boxes, between layers of clean, dry straw, or hay. The longest keepers may be put in the bottom, so as to get them out easily as their season comes. Those who may not have a cellar so dry and cool as it ought to be for pears, can put them among dry hay or straw in small boxes, and place these in other boxes in a dry, cool loft. If freezing be apprehended, a covering of mats or cloth may still be added to secure them. They should be taken into a warm room (60 or 70 deg.) a week or two before they are wanted. The Root Cellar will require attention. All decaying vegetables should be instantly removed.—*Genesee Farmer*.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

Mrs. BATEHAM has been sick for the past ten days, but is now recovering. This will account for the lack of editorial in her department of this number, and she hopes that female correspondents will feel especially called upon to use their pens at this time.

A communication signed "Saimagundi" is upon a subject that has already been sufficiently noticed in our columns; but the writer gives evidence of talents that ought to be used for good purposes, and we should be pleased to number her among our frequent correspondents.

The Future Condition of the Sewing Women.

Mrs. BRONSON, in a previous number of the *Cultivator*, drew a sad picture of the future prospects of sewing women. The picture is ably sketched, though very gloomy and hopeless. As we have said before, the tide of progress will flow on, and Mrs. Partington was as wise in trying to sweep the rising tide of the Atlantic from her door with a broom, as those would be who should seek to have the sewing machines discarded and the work again given to the suffering poor. It will not be done.

If a sewing machine which will make forty pairs of pants in a day and other work in proportion, can be bought for twenty dollars, it will be very strange if two or three years hence nearly the entire sewing of the cities be not done by them, and families in the country, too, will unite to purchase machines, each using it in turn. Thus far Mrs. B's. article is no more gloomy than the reality, and farther still we should go, for so little labor and skill will be required with this machine that few, we think, will hire their sewing done at all, so that even the hopeful suggestion of Mrs. B. that "the whole employment of garment making and the trade connected with it be secured to women," if carried out would still afford but a meagre support to the multitudes that now do sewing for a living. And without a legislative enactment which would be a novel and unwise measure, the men would not yield to the women the entire trade of garment making.

How then can the thousands of sewing women support themselves and families? This trade they can no longer look to as a sure resort when others fail, and we know no lower depth to which a virtuous woman can resort. There is always a demand for laborers in the kitchen, and this labor is more healthful, more lucrative, and should be considered equally honorable with sewing, for all necessary work is truly honorable, yet this demand is so far met by the Irish and German girls who are daily coming among us, that American young women are loth to be classed with them.

Great suffering there doubtless will be for a

but that ultimately good will result from it to the very class whose sufferings we now pity, we believe as fully as we believe there is an allwise and benevolent God, or a spark of humanity in the human heart. We believe that in consequence of this constant agitation of the subject, public sentiment will be so reformed that woman will be allowed to seek her fortune side by side with man in every trade and pursuit to which her physical nature is adapted.

Woman must have her legal disabilities removed, and she be permitted to conduct business and hold property independently, then a generous public will perhaps aid these poor women to rise to some higher employment, for higher it must be, if for no other reason, for lack of a lower; and indeed very little if any capital or education is needed to fit one for a dry goods clerk, or any one of a score of other employments which have often been referred to in our paper as appropriate for women.

We must all help to create the public sentiment which will demand these changes, and conscientiously give our support to those females who have the courage to enter any of the trades and professions, and thus help to shorten the period of their sufferings; while there will doubtless be an immediate and loud call for aid to those now rendered destitute.

The foregoing was designed for the last number of our paper, but was crowded out. Since it was put in type we have received the following article from Mrs. Bronson, which contains suggestions deserving the earnest consideration of the benevolent, especially in the cities of our country:—Ed.

Sewing Women and Sewing Machines.

As the price of the sewing machine is at present but twenty dollars, while it is a new invention, we may safely calculate that it will be afforded at from ten to fifteen dollars ere it comes into general use. This being admitted, a great difficulty still presents itself, in the fact that there are thousands of poor women in our large towns and cities who have not the means, and cannot hope to have under ordinary circumstances, of purchasing a sewing machine, even at these low prices. Were it necessary to enumerate the classes who would come under this head, we might specify— young girls who are destitute of parents or guardians, and are desirous of gaining a reputable means of subsistence— girls who are only able to do light work— women who will find that hand sewing will not maintain them— widows who are suddenly thrown upon their own resources for maintenance— wives of men of thriftless and intemperate habits, and mothers who are necessitated to earn a few shillings to keep their children from starving.

I freely acknowledge that the subject in all its different attitudes truly appalling.

Enough of this we have said, let these things be known to the public.

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there are many of the class of needle-women who cannot resort to house work for a living for various causes. Probably one third of the sewing women in cities have children dependent upon them. A part of these children may be out at service during the week, who yet need a mother's home, be it ever so humble, to return to, to spend the Sabbath. Taking it for granted that sewing women are good mothers, which I believe they are, and take their industrious habits as the best evidence of this, their children ought to have this advantage. No money could repay them for a deprivation of a home—a centre around which the social and moral impulses revolve—the altar whereon is laid the heart's purest offering—the hope-light during hours of unmitigated toil.

Suppose, for once, that in some way every sewing woman could purchase a machine; and that as many women could be kept in employ as have heretofore been engaged in hand sewing. Possibly this latter supposition may be the case; it being admitted that women can use the machines as well as men, and that some branches of sewing will come into her department which have heretofore been the employment of men; for instance, the stitching of saddle cloths and covers, men's caps and shoes, &c. Yet after all there is another great difficulty. A day's work by the machine will be so bulky that poor women can neither carry it home themselves or afford to pay its portage. Forty pairs of pants or vests would be rather difficult to manage.

These difficulties point directly to two divisions of the sewing department, which will be eventually resolved from the new manner of sewing: namely, work done in large establishments and in private families.

From this arises the necessity for women to take this branch of industry into their own hands. And if ever women were called upon by every consideration of circumstances and the demands of humanity to labor for the suffering interests of their own sex, now is the time.

A plan might be adopted in large towns and cities, which would materially obviate this accumulation of difficulties—a plan something like the "People's Washing Houses," spoken of in the September number of the Cultivator. This would have in view the relief of the more indigent. Three philanthropic, talented and energetic women in each State might in three months effect an opening of this plan. In larger places three or four might be required, but in small towns only one. Buildings might be erected by private subscription, under suitable managers they would doubtless be self-supporting after a time. They could be done off into different departments: a sewing room, pressing room, and hand sewing room; the machines owned by the company, and individuals charged such a per cent. on their labor, for the privilege of the establishment. A superintendent giving out the work, so much a garment, and superintending the business, would insure the work better done than where each laborer carried garments home to make as formerly. In connection with these establishments there could be stores of ready-made clothing. Sure employment would induce nearly all, perhaps all, of the poor sewing women to engage in these establishments.

It is vain for us to talk of the moral and religious improvement of the poorer classes, while we keep them in a state of starvation. Where the hearer is needy, the preacher of righteousness had better take food in one hand and the bread of life in the other in order to be successful in his mission. We have a very ancient example of this way of impressing truth upon the mind, and it would be well if modern ambassadors would bear it in mind. I was very much impressed with some information stated in the above number of the People's Washing Houses.

n: namely, "*Mangles are not permitted, out of to the many poor women, whose only means of once depends upon the patronage of the mangles.*" We find the same regard paid to the necessities of poor in our country, it would be cheering to be ded of it by facts. Perhaps some will reply:—these are benevolent institutions, and the benevolence with us are as considerate. I admit that they may have the pleasant account of these establishments in one says nothing about their being guarded by law; we may infer that they are, since even the items of mangle and soap making are regulated by law in England. It appears to me that our government in its benevolent devotion to the ideal of Freedom, tramples some of its first practical precepts. Now people start with us at the idea that these prospective good establishments should be guarded by statute and yet one of the cardinal principles of our state constitutional governments is professedly the protection of poor and dependent classes from the encroachments of the wealthy and fortune-favored.

As to our sewing establishments. I believe this can be brought about in this way: in the first clothing stores will put out their work among women. I have been informed that the trade admits women can use the sewing machine as well as men.

This is a triumph of improvement over old prejudices, for it is in a great measure prejudice which led us to think that women could not sew as well as men. More than one-half of the work in our shops, for customers as well as job work, has been every of it done by women, and no questions. I am well acquainted with a case in point, which is one among thousands, of a gentleman who with no scorn refused for years to buy clothing where needle-work was performed by women, who, nevertheless, on visiting an eastern city semi-yearly sell his cloth at a clothing store for vest and pants, and cheerfully from five to ten dollars each garment for making and trimmings—the latter costing two dollars. It so happened at last, that an individual connected with the establishment informed him that his clothing had always been made by women! He will know that had the work been cut and handed to a woman direct, it might have cost from four to ten dollars for making; and trimmings at most two dollars.

These prejudices being overcome, such establishments would doubtless receive heavy orders to fill their regular custom and supplying their own ready clothing department.

By associated labor and capital, women who are less dependent, and who possess better means of becoming efficient and useful in promoting the interests of the poor, could soon control another and more extensive grade of sewing establishments. By associated they would be able to prosecute their plans more effectively than in any other way, while their capital would increase, enabling them to compete with those companies that will suddenly spring up to seize upon the profits of this new mode of sewing. By some of this kind independence among females would be no more general than has hitherto been known in our country. In connexion with these establishments should be a proportion, according to the demand, of female women, who could be furnished by the company and go into private families to work by the day. People are very much afraid of monopolies, but I am led to think that monopolies are just the thing to the price of female labor and give to the laborer the fruits of honest toil. Monopoly, would doubtless be a cry; yet we could with difficulty find a more severe or oppressive one than garment making has if we may estimate it according to the poverty offering it has occasioned in our own and foreign countries.

I hope we shall soon get rid of that spirit which grudges a woman a shilling's profit upon her labor and at the same time does not care to be filched a dollar in the same branch of industry by men.

M. A. BRONSON.

Medina, O., Nov., 1852.

FOOT-PRINTS OF WINTER.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

HARK! how wild the winds are sighing,
Moaning, fretting, shrieking, dying,
And the helpless leaves are flying

Madly on their way:

For a while the AUTUMN rested,
And the death-white frosts he breasted,
Till his hoary front was crested—
Crested with decay!

Through the long and narrow arches
Of the green and graceful larches,
Solemnly and slowly marches

WINTER and his train;

At his tread the grass grows crisper,
And each mother's petted lisper,
Shrinking from the air, will whisper
"That the cold is pain!"

Days are into darkness shrinking,
Clouds unto the earth are sinking,
And the icy fetters, linking,

Bind the shallow streams:

SPRING's sweet hours of sunshine solely,
SUMMER twilights soft and holy,
In these days of melancholy
Seem like distant dreams.

Look we for no fair to-morrow—
Spade and plow have left the furrow—
And the rabbit from its burrow

Steals with noiseless tread:

Hushed the brook's melodious prattling,—
But the winds and leaves are battling,
And the sleeted boughs are rattling
O'er the coffin'd dead!

Yonder, where the rocks are jutting,
Though the air is keen and cutting,
Little squirrels go a nutting,

In the hazel brake:

Underneath, a river's toiling—
Rage within its bosom boiling;
You may see it, writhing, coiling,
Like a wounded snake!

All the forest's dim recesses,
Which the sunshine seldom blesses,
Shorn of leaves and vine tresses,

Have no secrets now:

Quietly the ivy's creeping
Where the blighted flowers are sleeping,
And the blast from Northward sweeping
Drives the endless snow.

Round the hearth, when first assembled,
Tears upon our eyelids trembled,
Though the lips a smile dissembled,

As each strove in vain

To hide the drops of sorrow stealing,
Or the woe of buried feeling,
As the past, our loss revealing,
Stabbed the heart again!

See! once more she lightly dances,
And her sweet and loving glances
Fill my lonely twilight fancies

With a world of light:

Up to Heaven—up to Heaven
Her frail bark was swiftly driven,
But her soul, all white and shriven,
Shines upon our night!

Thus, when tempests rage around me,
Thus the darkness oft has found me,
And these thoughts have strongly bound me

With their wildest spell:

Then the WINTER seems less dreary,
And the fire-light shines more cheery,
For a VOICE, when I am weary,
Whispers—"It is well!"

Are you stepping on the threshold of life
Secure a good moral character. Without virtue you
cannot be respected; without integrity you cannot
attain to any distinction or honor.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, November 13, 1852.

Business continues brisk, and the recent rains have given a new impetus to the produce trade Southward, by causing a rise in the Ohio Money is reported as unusually plenty, and prices of farm products are generally high. The following from the Cincinnati Price Current gives the present wholesale prices of leading articles in that city and New York compared with those of the same date last year:

	Cincinnati.		New York.
	18'2.	18'1.	18'2.
Flour, good.....	\$3 50	\$2 85	\$3 00
Corn old.....	40	36	83
Oats.....	26	21	85
Mess Pork, o'd.....	11,50	\$12	\$16 50
Prime brl. Lard.....	8 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/4
Butter.....	1 1/2	9 1/2	16 22
Cheese, W. R.....	8 1/2	6 1/4	9 2 1/2
Hogs, per 100 lbs 5:1	\$5.25	4.50	7 1/2

The editor of the Price Current remarks, "prices of all leading articles are at present relatively as high as in any market in the country, and farmers upon the whole are being amply remunerated for the products of their lands. Cattle command high prices, and for grain of all kinds fair rates are being realized—and considering the heavy stocks of the latter in the country—we may say that the prices are unusually good."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Flour 3,50a3 55 per bbl. Wheat 64a63; Corn, old 40, new 35; Oats 27a28; Barley and Rye 47a 50; Flax seed 90; Clover \$4.75a5, Timothy \$1.75a2.25 per bu. Potatoes 30a35. Onions 35a40 per bu. Apples \$1a1.50 per bbl. Cranberries \$8a10 per bbl. Pork, new mess, \$14. Lard 9 cts. per lb. Butter, keg, 15 to 17—roll 18 to 20—retails at 25a30c. Cheese (W. R.) has advanced to 8 1/2 to 9 cts. Eggs 15a18 cts per doz; Turkeys 50 to 75c; Hogs \$5a5.25 per 100 lbs. net. Beef cattle \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. net

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Stormy weather is beginning to check business on the lakes. Flour brings 3.75a 4. Wheat 80a82; Corn 55a56; Oats 35; Barley 55a60; Buckwheat flour \$2; Potatoes 44; Apples 25 to 30; Butter, keg, 16a18—roll 20; Eggs 12a15 per doz. Salt, fine, \$1.25 per bbl. Hogs, dressed, \$6 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Flour \$3.89 to \$4. Wheat 75a80. Corn 48a50. Oats 31a33; Barley 58a60; Flax seed \$1, Timothy \$2a2.25; Butter, keg 15a16—roll 16a18; Cheese 8a9; Eggs 12a.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 13.—Flour \$4. Wheat 60a62. Corn 31a 33. Oats 25a27. Potatoes 37a40. Sweet do. \$1. Apples 25a37. Pork, dressed \$6a7 per 100 lbs. Beef, per quarter, 4a5 cts. lb. Chickens 12a15c. Turkeys 50a75. Eggs 10a12. Butter, 18a20.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Flour 4.94a5 for good Ohio. Wheat in demand for export, 105a110. Corn active, 85a90c for Western. Pork is in demand at \$17a17.25 for mess, and \$15 for prime. Beef is dull. Sales of Ohio Butter lately at 20a22 cts. Wool continues in demand at high prices.

MOUNT WASHINGTON NURSERY,

10 Miles from Cincinnati, near the Ohio Turnpike.

THE subscriber offers for sale this fall, a fine assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc., part of which are grown upon his own grounds, the balance purchased from reliable nurserymen east and west. In the assortment will be found:

10,000 Apple Trees—60 varieties—at 15c. each, \$12.50 per hundred, \$100 per thousand
5,000 Peach Trees—varieties.
500 Pear do.
500 Plum do.
1,000 Vergereens; at very low prices.
3,000 four year old Catawba Grape Vines.
1,000 two do do do.
2,000 one do do do.
3,000 one do do do.
4,000 one and two years old Asparagus Plants.
30,000 Strawberry Plants, of the following splendid varieties, at very low prices by the quantity:
do do Seedling, Hudson, Washington Prolific Hautbois, Boston Black Prince, Red and White Alpine (monthly), Bishop's Or.
do do Dutch Fine Apple, or Crimson Cone, Large Early Scarlet,
do do Superior, Schmecke's Hermaphrodite, &c., &c.
Orders through the post office accompanied with the cash or good reference, will be promptly attended to. W. E. MEAR,
Nov. 1, 1852 21 Congress street, Cincinnati, Ohio

FRUIT TREES, HEDGING PLANTS, &C.

The subscriber offers for sale about 20,000 Choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Quince, embracing the leading varieties of apple and peach, and a good small amount of pear and cherry; also, Grape Vines, of several varieties, ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.; also, 100,000 Osage Orange Hedge Plants, of one and two years growth—all of which are in healthy condition, and will be sold at fair prices. A catalogue with prices will be sent to post paid applicants. Orders are respectfully solicited, with the assurance that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all.

W. E. MEAR

THE NEW YORK AGRICULTOR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, in large newspaper form, devoted to the interests of the Commercial as well as Practical Farmer and Planter, the Stock Breeder, the Rural Architect, the Fruit and Arboriculturist, the Market and Kitchen Gardener, and the Florist; together with a complete summary of the most important Foreign and Domestic News. Published every Thursday.

Terms—One copy \$2 per annum, 3 do. \$5, 5 do. \$8, 10 do. \$15, 15 do. \$20, 10 do. \$25

The first number will be issued on Thursday, October 21. Postage, Half a Cent per week.

All Postmasters and others disposed to act as Agents, will be furnished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, on application to the Publishers.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 169 Water St., New York.

THE NEW YORK FARM AND GARDEN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of thirty-two pages, Double Column, Imperial Octavo; made up, principally, by Selections from the weekly pages of the "New York Agriculturist."

This periodical will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer and Planter, the Stock Breeder, the Rural Architect, the Nurseryman, the Gardener and the Florist.

Each number will be filled entirely with permanently valuable reading matter. No advertisements allowed in its columns; and not even the large heading, or terms and contents, usual on the first and last pages of similar journals, will be permitted. All such matter will invariably appear on the cover. Thus the numbers of the FARM AND GARDEN, bound up at the end of the year, will have the same appearance as a book. This is a new feature in periodicals of this class and should the more highly commend it to public favor.

Published on the first day of each month.

Terms—One copy, \$1 per annum, 3 do. \$2 80 cts. Lower rates than the above will be made with Agricultural Societies or Clubs, by taking a larger number of copies. Postage, only one-half a cent per month.

Postmasters and others, disposed to act as Agents, will be furnished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, on application to the Publishers.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 169 Water St., New York.

INDUCEMENTS TO GENTLEMEN ACTING AS AGENTS—Any person forwarding us ten or more subscriptions each, for either of the above papers, will be entitled to a copy, gratis, for one year.

November 13, 1852.

FINE SHEEP.

THE subscriber returned from Vermont last week, with two stock bucks for his own use which he believes are hard to beat, for good qualities; also, 12 ewes of the first quality for his own benefit; also, 10 good wood bucks for sale, dark colored and thick woolled—and has thirty good bucks of his own raising and about 40 good ewes for sale, all pure Spanish. He will be at home every Monday and Monday night for three weeks to come, and would be happy to wait upon customers on those days, and will endeavor to suit, both in price and quality.

CHARLES BUTTON.

Franklin Mills, Portage Co., Oct. 25th, 1852—24

CHOICE FOWLS.

THE subscriber has for sale some choice fowls of the following breeds: WHITE DORKINGS, HONG KONGS, COCHIN CHINA, SHANGHAI, and Game Fowls, all warranted to be pure stock. My White Dorkings are from the stock of E. N. Wight, the original importer of this breed. I have some fine White Dorking chickens now on hand. Any persons wanting any of the above fowls, will please address

J. D. BOURKE,

Sandusky City, Ohio.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HAVING purchased the entire Nursery stock of Mr. Downing, Newburgh, N. Y., I shall add the same to that of my own growing and be prepared in a fall to execute orders for Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Roses, &c., of almost every variety, true to name, and of all sizes from small to extra large, and also in quantities to suit purchasers.

Gentlemen desiring to make up collections are invited to correspond with me, and when so pleased forward their orders.

November 1, 1852

F. R. ELLIOTT.

SPRING GARDEN NURSERY, CINCINNATI.

THE Proprietor respectfully invites the attention of those desiring to make selection of fruit trees, to his present stock. His long acquaintance with the subject of Fruits, has given him a correct knowledge of the sorts most valuable and best adapted to our Western soil and climate. This knowledge he will be happy to make valuable to those who may favor him with their orders. His trees are remarkably vigorous and healthy, and cannot help giving entire satisfaction. The collection embraces Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Raspberries, Quinces, Currants, Grape Vines, &c. Also, Strawberry Plants—a choice assortment of each. Catalogues on application. Address,

Nov. 1, 1852.

A. H. ERNST,

Spring Garden, Cincinnati.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand the imported Ayrshire bull DANDY, which has taken three first premiums, viz: One in Scotland, one before the N. Y. State Ag. Society, and one at the Ohio State Fair, at Cleveland; also, two thorough bred BULL CALVES: either two of which I will dispose of at low rate. Also, about SEVENTY BUCKS, including twenty select Lambs, from the flock of John McFadden. Persons wishing Bucks can be suited, both in animals and prices.

Richmond, Jefferson Co., Ohio

WM. H. LADD.

I have Morcan colts, stallions and fillies, which I will take

H. I.

OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

VOL. VIII.

COLUMBUS, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

No. 23.

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Close of the Volume.

Subscribers are reminded that one more number (Dec. 15) will complete the current volume of the *Cultivator*; and according to our rules all subscriptions must be renewed for the coming year in advance, or the paper will not be sent. *Post Masters* will oblige us by stating this fact to subscribers who would be likely to forget it, and requesting them to renew promptly.

A **PROSPECTUS** accompanies this number, as a supplement, which our friends are requested to read and make use of among their neighbors, or put up in stores, &c., where it will be read. *No Postage* should be charged on the supplement, as the *Cultivator*, including it, does not exceed the weight allowed by law,—1½ ounces.

THE IMPROVEMENTS contemplated in the appearance of our sheet, we are confident will give pleasure to our readers and friends, and together with our very low terms and "roll of honor" premiums, we trust will secure a large increase of our subscription list. The present prosperity of the farming interest in Ohio, and the large number of County Agricultural Societies, give favorable promise of rapid progress in improvement the coming year, and now is the time for the friends of **PROGRESS** to exert themselves to induce farmers to become readers of agricultural papers—the surest means of enlisting their co-operation in the work of elevating their profession.

Analyses of Soils of but little Advantage.

For about ten years past we have devoted much thought and reading to the subject of chemical Analysis of soils, and in common with most other agricultural writers, we were led to anticipate much practical advantage to agriculture from such analyses. Hence we have read with attention whatever we found published of the results of analyses in other States and countries, and we have advocated the procuring of analyses in our own State, by the State Board of Agriculture and by individuals.

We confess, however, that we are disappointed in regard to the practical advantages that have resulted thus far from the analyses of soils in Ohio, or elsewhere; and we do not at present see that much benefit is likely to be soon realized from such analyses. Our reasons for this opinion, are, briefly these:

1. Learned chemists themselves have adopted various and conflicting *theories* in regard to the action and use of different chemical substances found in plants, soils and manures—as lime, silicx, carbon, ammonia, &c., and these theories, all more or less *erroneous*, led them to adopt and prescribe various and

methods of performing analyses, and of applying the results thereof to practice in the tillage of lands. Thus we have had the *mineral theory* of Liebig, and his patent manure based thereon, which practice soon proved was of little or no value. Then the half-way or *mixed theory* of Johnston, Norton and others, which was more in accordance with nature and sound practice, but lacking distinctness and certainty, the teachings of analyses were vague and often useless. Now we have the *Ammonia theory*, which disproves much that before was thought to be established truth, and renders useless most of the analyses of soils that have been made. This last theory has the advantage of being in strict accordance with long established experience and the practice of the best farmers. It is also established by a long series of careful and expensive experiments in England, which seem to leave no room for doubt respecting its general correctness. (For an account of these experiments see the article on "Ploughing in green crops for manure," in our paper of Oct. 1, 1852. We shall speak of it again before long.)

2. The chemical professors will not only have to agree among themselves in regard to theories, and adopt correct theories, but they will have to learn to make more *exact* and *complete* analyses than have heretofore been made in order to render analyses of soils really beneficial; and of course the *compensation* for such services must be increased in proportion, if we expect to obtain such services. On this point we fully endorse the opinion of Professor Wells, who, in last year's Ohio Agricultural Report, says:

"There is one point in this connection, which it may not be improper to advert to, as it is one of vital interest to the progress of scientific agriculture. This is the tariff of prices paid by agriculturists to chemists, for the examination and analysis of soils. It may be stated in plain language, that it is impossible for any chemist to analyse a soil with a view of furnishing a correct opinion of its merits, for the sum usually paid, —five dollars or less; and it is not improbable that much of the discredit which has attached itself to soil analysis and scientific agriculture, has had its origin in work executed, and perhaps more than paid for at prices corresponding to those above mentioned."

Professor Mather, in the same report, says:

"The analysis of a soil, to obtain accurate quantitative results of those minute quantities of some substances necessary for plants, and in particular for phosphoric acid, is a work of far greater difficulty than is usually imagined, and requires a skill in chemical manipulation, and that kind of knowledge, that few—very few, possess, and that requires a long time of study and practice to acquire. The time, also, for completing an analysis of soil, such as would enable the analyst to recommend confidently to the farmer the materials that were most wanted in the soil, is much longer than is usually supposed."

3. Another reason why analyses of soils are of little value, is the general lack of sufficient knowledge of chemistry among farmers to make available the things which these analyses afford. If only a tithe of the farmers had been taught even the rudiments of agricultural chemistry while at school, much advantage would be derived from chemical research and analysis. The farmer who has been taught the rudiments of chemistry, and who has been taught the correct method of performing analyses, and who has been taught the correct method of applying the results thereof to practice in the tillage of lands, will be able to derive practical benefit from analyses of soils and plants.

be prepared to derive practical benefit from analyses of soils and plants.

Professor Wells and Dr. Lee, on the Chemical Analysis of Soils of the Scioto Valley.

The last Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, contains an elaborate article on analysis of soils, by Professor Mather, corresponding Secretary of the Board, embracing detailed results of analyses of six specimens of soils from rich bottom lands in the Scioto valley, by Professor D. A. Wells of the Cambridge University. These analyses are in some respects superior to any that we have before seen reported, and afford some valuable information, although not in a form to be easily comprehended by persons destitute of a knowledge of chemistry. On this account we do not think it advisable to occupy space with details of the analyses; but we give the most interesting portions of Professor Wells' observations as furnished by him to the Am. Jour. of Science, and some remarks thereon by Dr. Lee, from the Journal of the U. S. Ag. Soc.—*Ed. O. Cult.*

OBSERVATIONS BY PROF. WELLS.—In the examination and analysis of these soils of the Scioto Valley, several points of interest were noted by me, which I consider worthy of especial attention. Their reputation for fertility is extensively known, as well as their general character and chemical composition, but I am not aware that any extended and thorough examination of a suite of specimens, from known localities, has heretofore been made by any chemist.

The first, and perhaps the most interesting fact noticed in the examination of these soils, was the remarkable degree of fineness of their constituent particles. In this respect I ventured to assert that they are not surpassed by any other alluvial deposits upon the surface of the earth, some of the soils being little else than impalpable powders. In commencing their examination, it was at once seen, that a mechanical division of these soils by means of the sieves ordinarily used in soil analyses, would not afford a fair indication of the minuteness of their particles. I therefore procured a sieve of the finest gauze, the largest meshes of which, by actual measurement, did not exceed one-sixtieth of an inch in diameter. The soil was then broken in a porcelain mortar, care being taken that only the dried particles were crushed, without triturating any of the silicates or earthy matter. One hundred parts of six samples so treated, were sifted upon the sieve before described, and left the following small quantities of coarse residue; of this residue, it should be stated, that it was composed in part of vegetable fibres and undecomposed organic matter. Of soil, No. 1, seven parts in one hundred remained upon the sieve; of No. 2, one and six-tenths parts; of No. 3, a subsoil, from twenty to thirty parts; of No. 4, six and three-tenths; of No. 5, one and five-tenths; of No. 6, eight parts in one hundred.

This remarkable comminution of the particles of these soils, gives us at once a clue to the secret of their great fertility. With this fineness an increased power is given to a soil for the absorption, retention and condensation of moisture, carbonic acid, and ammonia, an opportunity for the free permeation of atmospheric air, a facility to the rootlets of plants for extension, and a consequently increased facility for receiving and appropriating nourishment. Indeed, a soil but scantily provided with the inorganic constituents deemed necessary for the support of vegetable life, but gifted with this fineness of the elementary particles, must possess great elements of fertility. I consider the existence of a large proportion of finely divided matter in a soil, of almost as much consequence, so far as regards its fertility, as its chemical constitution is. It must be also evident, that a soil

of the fertile western soils are,) may, if the particles possess sufficient fineness, assume to a considerable extent the good properties and characteristics of an aluminous soil, without its bad ones.

These advantages of fineness, it is evident the Ohio soils will always possess, as it cannot be exhausted by any system of agriculture. To this point I wish to call especial attention, since if due regard be paid to the supplying of these soils with the necessary quantities of organic and inorganic nutriment, they must and always will be unrivalled for fertility. An examination of the silicious insoluble constituents of these soils, leads to the belief, that they have not been derived from the disintegration, or decay of any underlying or contiguous rocks, but from materials brought from a distance. The rocks of Ohio are for the most part carbonate of lime, and yet in is only one of the soils examined, a subsoil, could the slightest trace of carbonic acid be detected.

A microscopic examination of the silicious insoluble residues of these soils, left after the extraction of all soluble organic substances, showed that they are composed of the detritus of syenitic and porphyritic rocks, consisting of minute particles of quartz, feldspar and yellow jasper without the presence of mica. I would not, however, present these facts as wholly conclusive respecting the origin of these soils; the quartz, jasper and feldspar may have had their immediate origin in the Waverly and other sandstones of Ohio, and the carbonates may have disappeared by the action of vegetation and long continued washing and filtration. But the impression left after a careful examination of their constituents was, that the soils of this portion of Ohio, have had an origin similar to that of other soils which are known to have resulted from drift agency, and possess at present a character, different from what might have been expected had they resulted from the decomposition of underlying or contiguous rocks.

The quantity of organic matter in these soils, is generally large, ranging from two to eleven per cent. in the specimens examined. It should be stated that the estimation of this organic matter was made upon the finest portion of the soil after sifting, and in this there is not included the smallest portion of undecomposed vegetable fibre, which is not unfrequently included in the organic per centage of other analyses. The amount of nitrogenous compounds contained in this organic matter is undoubtedly large, although not determined; the peculiar odor of these product while burning being very appreciable.

Particular attention was given to the accurate determination of the amount of waxy and resinous matters contained in these soils, and although it may not be possible to say that they enter unaltered and directly into vegetable systems, yet we know that as constituents of vegetables they re-enter to form fats in the systems of animals, I can, therefore, but consider a soil analysis, into which their careful determination is not included, as essentially deficient.

In these analyses, for the first time, has the amount of organic matter combined with the iron and alumina been carefully estimated by itself. This organic matter is undoubtedly combined with the above mentioned bases as an acid, and as such may have an important bearing upon the fertility of a soil. In some of the New England soils, this acid has been ascertained by Dr. Hays of Boston, to be oxalic acid, and such localities as might be expected, were adapted to the growth of sorrels and other acid plants. I have tested the soils examined by me in Ohio carefully for oxalates, but have not been able to detect them. What other acid may be present I am unable to say: the subject in this connection is new and requires careful investigation.

In the analyses of these soils, the separation, and

estimation of the comparative value of the organic constituent has been made by means of alkalies. This plan seems to possess advantages over that of any other. A given portion of the soil, after washing with water and dilute acid, is digested with a small quantity of caustic ammonia. The organic matter rendered soluble is washed out, precipitated by an acid, dried at 250° F., and weighed. This determination it is considered shows at once the present value of the organic portion of the soil; in other words, how much organic matter is so far decomposed, or changed, as to be available for the present crop. The soil after digesting with ammonia and washing, is next treated with a stronger alkali, caustic soda, and the organic matter rendered soluble by this agent is collected and determined as before. This estimation, it is conceived, shows the amount of organic matter existing in a state not so sufficiently decomposed, or changed, as to be immediately available for the use or nourishment of plants, but in a state preparatory for such use, or nourishment, and which at no distant period will become available. Thus if we were to represent the organic matter rendered soluble by ammonia, as in the state of crenic acid, ready to be dissolved in water, or by the aid of weak alkalies, we might consider the organic matter rendered soluble by soda, as in a state of apocrenic, or humic acid, insoluble in water or weak alkalies. Lastly, it is found that after digesting a soil even with strong alkalies, and after repeated washings with acids and water, a considerable quantity of organic matter will remain fixed, and completely insoluble. This portion of organic matter, generally the largest in a soil, is considered to be in a state allied to charcoal, or more properly lignite, valuable in many respects, as an absorbent of moisture, etc., but taking no active part in the production and sustenance of the plant. In ordinary soil analyses, the amount of organic matter, in these three conditions is determined as a whole, and without distinction, thus giving the agriculturist no opportunity of judging whether this portion of his soil is in a condition resembling a peat bog, or in a state conducive to fertility.

There is one other subject connected with these analyses, which I consider of the highest importance, and to which I would direct special attention. Dr. Dana of Lowell, in the course of many years experience, has collected and preserved more than four hundred analyses of soils, from the northern portion of this country. The analyses of the soils I have made from Ohio, and the analyses of all the soils resulting from the drift agency, do not differ materially, so far as regards their inorganic constituents. That is to say, the soils of Ohio, yielding with little or no culture, from seventy to eighty bushels of corn to the acre, are no better, so far as their mineral composition is concerned, than many of the Massachusetts soils which have a reputation of sterility. Slight differences it is true, exist, but not to such an extent as might be supposed from contrasting their relative products of the different soils. In what then is there a reason for their difference in value to be found? It cannot be in the attributes in which they agree—which are their mineral constituents, but in the attributes in which they differ; and these are the amount and condition of the organic matter contained in the soils, and the fineness of their elementary particles.

These conclusions, if of any value, may show to the agriculturists of New England, the necessity for the thorough breaking and pulverizing of the earthy particles, and for the preservation, preparation, and proper application of organic manures, the produce of the farm-yard and the muck-beds. These suggestions are not new; they are the results of the experience of ages, and of the observations and experiments of a practical farmer. The agricultural tendency

present day is toward mineral manures;—I would not undervalue them, but at the same time I wish that the old notions respecting thorough tillage and the value of barn-yard products, notions, the value of which experience has taught, and which all scientific investigations are now confirming, may not be underrated, or undervalued.

REMARKS BY DR. LEE, EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The analysis and study of soils have not received that attention in this country, nor in any other, which the great importance of the subject demands. To stimulate more extended observations and closer research, in reference to the elements of fertility, and the causes of infertility, we offer a few suggestions that naturally arise from the perusal of the foregoing paper.

In the analyses we are told how much water, "hygroscopic and combined," the soils contain, and the amount of "waxy and resinous matters extracted by alcohol and ether;" but we learn nothing of the quantity of nitrogenous elements that may be present in any form. *This omission is a serious defect*, for ammonia, whether absorbed from rains, dews, and the atmosphere, or supplied by decaying vegetation and the bodies of animals, is too valuable an element to be passed by as a thing of no account. While waxy and fatty matters in soils require alcohol and ether to dissolve them, which no farmer can apply to his land, ammonia is not only soluble in water, but it increases the solubility of both the organic and inorganic food of plants. The unscientific reader will appreciate the worth of ammonia in the production of crops, when we inform him that it sells at sixpence (11 cents) a pound in England, as it exists in guano and other commercial manures.

These points chemists ought to investigate, among many others, in studying the combustible elements of soils. Do the plants that naturally grow on the Scioto or other rich bottoms, contain, as a whole, more organized nitrogen than plants that grow on comparatively poor upland, from which, perchance, the finer particles of sand, clay and mould have been washed and deposited as sediment along the banks of streams below? And if the vegetation of river flats and fertile intervals is richer in nitrogenous compounds, to what agencies is this increase of organized nitrogen to be ascribed?

Great stress is laid on the fineness of the sand and clay in the soils analysed; and it is suggested that the comparatively sterile lands of New England, are formed of the same materials, but much coarser, and therefore less absorptive of ammonia, carbonic acid, oxygen and moisture.

There may be something in this idea, but if the atoms of clay that abound in the poor soils of New England be compared with those found in the rich soils of Ohio, the difference in their respective volumes will not be much. No earthy matter is more impalpable than pipe-clay; and there are many smaller streams than the Missouri which flow with a mud-bearing current the year round. No soil is more barren than one composed of pure clay, in which the extreme comminution of particles, no matter how often, nor how thoroughly stirred with the implements of tillage, go for nothing. We are inclined to believe that the causes of the difference in fruitfulness of such valleys as the Scioto and Genesee, and the drift and granitic soils of the Atlantic slope of the United States, are neither stated by Mr. WELLS, nor fully developed by his researches, so far as published. Nevertheless, his analyses are valuable, because reliable, so far as they extend. "The soil taken from the best bottom-land opposite Sun-fish Creek," gave one per cent. of lime "soluble in dilute acid." From the analyses published by Mulder, Thompson, (chemist to the Highland and

Agricultural Society of Scotland,) Way, (chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England) and others of unquestioned authority, we are warranted in believing that had this soil been boiled in concentrated hydrochloric acid, more lime would have been separated. Nor should the fusion of insoluble silicates with an alkali to ascertain the amount of the several bases of these compounds, have been neglected, to make the analysis complete and satisfactory.

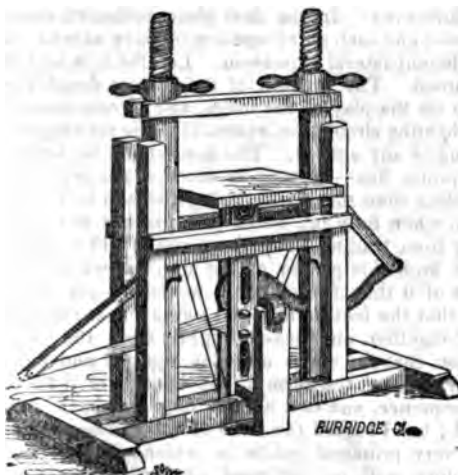
Again, the distinction between soluble and insoluble mineral and organic compounds, is not clear. In dissolving them preparatory to their entrance into the roots of plants, nature does not use, as Mr. Wells appears to have done, "pure water," but water that contains carbonic acid, traces of ammonia and free oxygen, derived from the atmosphere; and these solvents surround the fertilizing atoms in a soil not a few hours or days, as in the laboratory, but for months in succession. Time is one of nature's most powerful aids in producing important changes in the chemical and physical constitution of bodies; and we humbly conceive that the properties of soils, whether fertile or infertile, can be studied in no way so profitably at this time, as to determine by accurate experiments what substances rain-water dissolves out of them in the course of six months of washing and leaching, embracing the seasons and temperature in which most crops are grown. A true and faithful representation of the chemistry of nature in the production of cereals, cotton, tobacco, and other cultivated plants, as modified by the labors of the husbandman, is the desideratum of modern agriculture. In no country has science made such an investigation; and hence science and practice fail to harmonize in so many instances, to the damage of both.

Let both be reformed, and then a happy union will be at once consummated, never to be dissolved in all coming time. What farmers desire to learn is, the solubility of the various elements of crops, not in strong acids, caustic alkalies, alcohol, and ether, nor in distilled water, either cold or hot, but in water at the temperature and with the solvents it really possesses, when it falls upon tilled ground and remains at or near its surface. This is one of the dark spots in chemistry as applied to agriculture, which needs more light from the lamp of science. The researches of the Messrs. Rogers of Virginia, showing the solvent powers of water charged with carbonic acid and pure, come near the point which we are discussing; but so far as we are informed, they did not imitate nature in duration of time in the feeding of wheat or cotton.

Whether analytical chemists charge two dollars or twenty for a complete analysis of a soil may be of some consequence to them, but it is not likely to be of much moment to the public. Experimental husbandry and tillage must be associated with laboratory investigations before the latter can materially aid practical agriculture. Combine the best efforts of practical men in the field, the garden, and the orchard, with the best efforts of men of science with their delicate balances, their microscopes, chemical reagents, crucibles, and dissecting knives, and the two, acting in concert, will achieve results wholly unattainable by either class alone. Our progress will be pleasant and rapid, so soon as a majority of farmers shall contribute something toward the cause of improvement, and realize the advantages that all may derive from an increase of knowledge, confined not to a favored few, but diffused like the sunshine of heaven, over all alike.

☞ "Nobody likes to be nobody; but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody; but, when anybody thinks himself to be somebody, he generally thinks everybody else to be nobody."

HOW TO USE A COAL STOVE.—The fire should not be permitted to die during the winter; by keeping the fire up an immensity of trouble is saved, and it is also cheaper. The reason is this: the coal burns out during the long wintry nights, because the door of the stove is shut—whereas, if the door is left open, this will not be the case. Less coal is therefore consumed. There is no danger in leaving the door open, as the draft is always strong enough to carry the sparks up the pipe or chimney. If any one sleeps in the room, the upper sash of the window should be lowered two or three inches, even in the coldest weather. To keep the fire in, shake down the ashes on retiring, fill up the stove with coal, and leave the door open if you wish to save yourself a deal of trouble in the morning, and at the same time economize coal. —*Scientific American.*



MOORE'S PATENT SELF-ACTING PRESS.

This press appears to possess several important advantages. It is truly self-acting—the weight of the cheese, paper or other ordinary substance to be pressed causing the levers and cams to act with great power, and almost without friction—the pressure increasing as the weight descends. It is particularly suited for the use of printers (for pressing paper,) and bookbinders. One of them is now in use in the "Fact" office in this city, where it can be seen by any persons interested. See advertisement on our last page.

**List of New Patents,
Relating to Agriculture and Domestic Arts, up to
November 2d, 1852.**

[FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.]

PLOWS—By Albert Gardner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for himself and administrator of the estate of W. L. Hunter, deceased: I claim the construction of the described plow, bolting the standard, mould-board, land-side and share, to the block, or its equivalent, instead of bolting or fastening the parts to each other, as has been practiced heretofore, which block may be connected to the beam by a bolt, or otherwise, as described.

GRAIN SEPARATORS—By Jacob Bergey, of Wadsworth, Ohio: I claim the use of a hollow revolving cylinder, so constructed and so moved, as set forth, for the purpose of a straw carrier, by which the advantages enumerated and explained are obtained.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEED PLANTERS—By H. Halde-
man, of Morgantown, Va.: I claim the employment or use of the adjustable tyre or tyres, for the purpose of varying the diameter of the wheel, to allow the seed to be deposited the required distance apart.

BEES HIVES—By J. L. Langstroth, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim, first, the use of a shallow chamber, substantially as described, in combination with a perforated cover, for enlarging or diminishing at will the size and number of the spare honey receptacles.

Second, the use of the movable frames, or their equivalents, substantially as described; also their use in combination with the shallow chamber, with or without my arrangement for spare honey receptacles.

Third, a divider, substantially as described; in combination with a moveable cover, allowing the divider to be inserted from above between the ranges of comb.

Fourth, the use of the double glass sides in a single frame, substantially as set forth.

Fifth, the construction of the trap, for excluding moths and catching worms, so arranged as to increase or diminish at will the size of the entrance for bees, substantially in the manner set forth.

CHURNS—By L. A. Brown & Hubbard Bigelow, of Hartford, Ct., (assignors to H. K. Welch): We claim the combination of the tub, including the appendages described, with the frame, and stands, or other convenient frame work, adapted to the use of the tub, in a vertical and horizontal position, but in the manner and for the purposes, substantially as set forth and described.

GANG PLOWS—By Chas. Bishop, of Norwalk, O.: I claim the manner described of constructing the mould boards, and combining them with the blade, in the manner substantially as specified.

HOMINY MILLS—By James Hughes, of Cambridge City, Ind.: I claim the combination of the beating cylinder arranged and constructed as set forth, with the adjustable discharging apertures, by means of which the hulls and eyes are separated from the grain, and the latter is retained within the range of the beaters, for a shorter or longer period, according to the grade or size of hominy or samp, which is desired.

RAKES—Amza B. Lewis, of Brooklyn, Wis.: I claim the combination of the slotted swinging arm, with the slotted rake handle and crank, as described, for moving the cut grain from the platform.

PLOW FASTENING DEVICES—By James Robb, of Lewistown, Pa.: I claim holding the share to its place by a tightening wedge, having a lip for lap or bite on the share, in conjunction with the headed or lipped studs for further securing the same.

GRAIN SEPARATORS—By Peter Geiser, of Smithsburg, Md.: I claim the method of regulating the blast of winnowing machines by means of a flap on the fan case, arranged and adjusted, substantially as set forth.

I also claim the reciprocating toothed bars, with the trough, whose bottom is divided into three portions, the lowermost being tight, and acting merely as a conveyor—the middle one acting both as conveyor and screen, to separate the wheat from the straw and allow it to pass into the winnow, and the upper or third portion acting as a conveyor for the heads of unthreshed grain, that would not pass through the lower screen, the teeth of the reciprocating bars, moving the straw regularly along the trough, and working or shaking the grain and heads so effectually through the screens, that none is left to pass off with the straw, when it is discharged from the upper end of the trough.

SEED PLANTERS—By Edson Hart, of New Albany, Ind.: I claim the rail with the rod or rods connecting it with the hopper, the said rods occupying traversing collars, with tightening screws, by means of which the relative distance of the axle and the feed shaft are adjusted to suit different arrangements of gearing according to the rate of feed desired.

SEED PLANTERS—By James Robb, of Lewiston, Pa.: I claim, first, causing the point of the drill tooth, when raised out of the ground, to slope backwards by the arrangement of the drag-bar attachment, the friction pulley and the curve of the upper part of the drill tooth, to avoid breaking the teeth, as described.

Second, I claim the combined device of endless screw and curved neck and pinion for producing the result specified.

SEED PLANTER—By Charles Randall, of Palmyra, Ga.: I claim the two hollow discs, combining a hopper, plow, and carrying wheel, substantially as described, in combination with the segment plates, or their equivalents by which the discharge of seed is regulated, operating substantially as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS—By Francis Townsend, of Cambridge, N. Y.: In combination with the regular and positive discharge of seed by means of the ordinary seed distributor, of seed drills, I claim the supplemental or occasional discharge of seed, by a supplemental seed distributor, put in and out of action at the discretion of the operator of the machine, substantially as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS—By C. S. Trevitt, of Ellicottsville, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the perforated register plate, the adjusting screw, and the springs, arranged and operating as described.

SEED PLANTERS—By Henry Vermillion, of Rising Sun, Md.: I do not claim the use of a reciprocating gauge plate, having oblique feed openings therein, operating in combination with openings of different obliquity, in the grating plates and bottom of the hopper, for increasing or diminishing the feed of the seed to be sown, while the machine is in motion, by increasing or diminishing the traverse or sliding movement of the gauge plate.

But I claim the employment of the pivoted oscillating plate, when made with oblique openings, on opposite sides of its centre, reaching to and forming outlets at the circumference of said plate, in combination with segmental or other similar openings above the oblique openings, and a central annular opening in the ring plate, whereby, during the oscillation of the pivoted plate, the seed is not only discharged from the outlets of the oblique openings over the circumference of the ring plate, but also through the central annular opening of the ring plate, from the centreward ends of the oblique openings.

HAND SEED PLANTERS—By Wm. Bullock, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim, first, a seed planter, having a tube or tubes, which, in operating the planter, are closed, when placed in the ground, and so arranged that it or they can be opened while in the ground, for the purpose of letting the seeds out.

Second, the arrangement of two or more tubes in such a manner that the operator can place the seed in a drill at specified distances apart.

Third, the feeders, having a sloping cavity at the outer ends, and so arranged that, as the seeds are carried up they will slide out and pass into the tubes.

Fourth, the arrangement of the feeders and jaws, or valves of the tubes in connection with the handle, by which the machine is carried, so that the feeders and jaws, or valves, are operated by the same hand with which the handle is carried.

... Messrs. L. F. and ... his coun- ... upon one acre of ... This is an extraordinary ... back from ...

Poin's of a Good Hog.

I could caution the reader against being led away by a mere name, in his selection of a hog. A hog may be called a Berkshire or a Suffolk, or any other breed most in estimation, and yet may, in reality possess none of this valuable blood. The only sure mode by which the buyer will be able to avoid imposition is, to make name always secondary to points. If you find a hog possessed of such points of form as are calculated to insure early maturity, and facility of taking flesh, you need care little what it has seemed good to the seller to call him; and remember that no name can bestow value upon an animal deficient in the qualities to which I have alluded. The true Berkshire—that possesses a dash of the Chinese and Neapolitan varieties—comes, perhaps, nearer to the desired standard than any other.

The chief points which characterize such a hog are the following: In the first place, sufficient depth of carcass, and such an elongation of body as will insure a sufficient lateral expansion. Let the loin and chest be broad. The breadth of the former denotes good room for the play of the lungs, and a consequent free and healthy circulation, essential to the thriving or fattening of any animal. The bone should be small and the joints fine—nothing is more indicative of high breeding than this; and the legs should be no longer than, when fully fat, would just prevent the animal's belly from trailing upon the ground. The leg is the least profitable portion of the hog, and we require no more of it than is absolutely necessary for the rest. See that the feet be firm and sound; that the toes lie well together, and pass straightly upon the ground; as also, that the claws are even, upright and healthy. Many say that the form of the head is of little or no consequence, and that a good hog may have an ugly head; but I regard the head of all animals as one of the very principal points in which pure or impure breeding will be the most obviously indicated. A high-bred animal will invariably be found to arrive more speedily at maturity, to take flesh earlier, and with greater facility, and, altogether, to turn out more profitably, than one of questionable or impure stock; and such being the case, I consider that the head of the hog is, by no means, a point to be overlooked by the purchaser. The description of head most likely to promise or rather to be concomitant of high breeding, is one not carrying heavy bone, not too flat on the forehead or possessing a too elongated snout—the snout should be short, and the forehead rather convex, curving upward; and the ear should be, while pendulous, inclining somewhat forward, and at the same time, light and thin. Nor should the buyer pass over even the carriage of a pig. If this be dull, heavy, and dejected, reject him, on suspicion of ill health, if not of some concealed disorder actually existing, or just about to break forth; and there can not be a more unfavorable symptom than a hung-down, slouching head. Of course, a fat hog for slaughter, or a sow heavy with young, has not much sprightliness of deportment.

Nor is the color altogether to be lost sight of. In the case of hogs I would prefer those colors which are characteristic of our most esteemed breeds. If the hair be scant, I would look for black, as denoting connection with the Neapolitan; but if too bare of hair, I would be disposed to apprehend too immediate alliance with that variety, and a consequent want of hardihood, that, however unimportant, if pork be the object, renders such animals hazardous speculations—stores from their extreme susceptibility to cold, and consequent liability to disease. If white, and not too small I would like them as exhibiting a connection with the Chinese. If light or sandy, or red with black, I would recognize our true Berkshire.

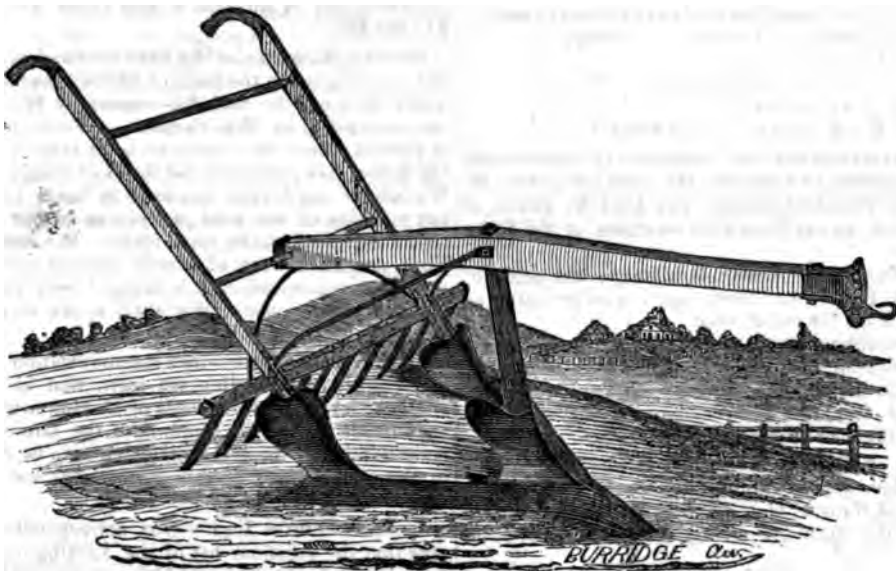
CAST IRON ROLLER.

The annexed cut represents the most approved form of field roller used in England—(where this implement is considered almost as indispensable as the plow on every grain farm.) The roller is made of cast iron, in three or more separate sections or cylinders, so as to facilitate turning without injury to crops. These cylinders revolve on an iron spindle which is fastened at each end in an iron double brace on which the wooden frame and shafts are firmly bolted. The cylinders for a common sized two-horse roller are about 20 inches in diameter and 2 feet long—making the roller 6 feet in length and weighing about 800 lbs. The price of such a roller in England is about £10, or \$50.

Rollers of a similar kind are manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Co., of Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts, and sold at most of the agricultural implement stores in New York and Ohio; but owing to the want of competition in their manufacture, together with the heavy cost of freight, the price is too high for the views of our farmers. But if the farmers rightly understood the use and value of the roller, we are confident that such a demand would exist, as would induce foundrymen throughout the country to

produce a pattern and manufacture such rollers at moderate prices.

Iron rollers are greatly superior to those of wood, in their operation as well as durability, but the former kind can be afforded at moderate prices, so that farmers will have to be content with the wood, but no good farmer should be content without it. (Remarks on the use of the roller and directions for its construction, may be found in previous volumes of this paper, by referring to the index.)



BALL AND POST'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.

The above Cultivator, for which a patent was granted April 6th, 1852, was exhibited and obtained the first premium at the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland, and the agent of the patentees is now selling county rights in this State. It is constructed with three small plows and two long shears, one on each side, in the form of a triangle; so that when drawn through the ground, as between rows of corn, &c. it cuts the whole surface over which it goes—say 30 or more inches in width—then a row of sharp steel teeth follow behind and cut and pulverize the loosened soil. It is said to do the

work very perfectly, causing great saving of time and labor in hoeing corn and other crops.

Another and larger sized implement, of similar construction, is used for putting in wheat and other grain. M. Russell of Massillon, states that he has seen the above Cultivator at work, and is so well pleased with it that he has purchased the right for Stark County and will soon commence its manufacture.

For further particulars, address John Post, Michigan, or E. S. Northup, Cleveland, O.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, DECEMBER 1, 1882.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, on Wednesday the 8th inst., is likely to excite more than usual interest, owing to the increased number of Agricultural Societies, and the spirit of improvement that exists among the farmers in all parts of the State. The delegates are likely to be quite numerous, and the discussions will probably occupy at least two days. (See remarks in our last paper, on topics for discussion, &c.)

Five new members of the Board are to be elected by the delegates at this meeting, in place of the following, whose term of service expires on that day, viz :

ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Highland county.
ARTHUR WATTS, of Ross. "
J. G. GEST, of Greene "
C. SPRINGER, of Muskingum "
J. M. EDWARDS, of Mahoning "

The following members hold over till next year :

S. MEDARY, of Franklin county.
M. L. SULLIVANT, "
WM. CASE, of Cuyahoga "
PHILO ADAMS, of Erie "
R. W. MUSGRAVE, of Crawford "

NOMINATIONS.—We are requested by friends from various quarters, to announce the names of JAMES M. BROWN of Trumbull county, and JOHN N. DIXON of Columbiana, as candidates for members of the State Board.

N. E. FRENCH of Ashtabula county., late editor of the W. R. Farmer and Dairyman is also proposed as a candidate for the same office.

The Candidates previously nominated are, W. H. LADD, Jefferson co.; Gen. Dwight Jarvis of Stark; Israel Dille of Licking co.; W. H. H. Taylor of Hamilton, and Gen. J. T. Worthington of Ross. We know all these to be good and true men.

DEATH OF W. G. EDMUNDSON.—The *Valley Farmer* for Nov. says "We regret to learn from a letter to us, dated Nauvoo, Oct. 23, that W. G. Edmundson died on the 20th ult. (Oct.) at that place, of brain fever."

Mr. E. was extensively known as an agricultural writer. He was at one time editor of the *Canadian Agriculturist*, at Toronto, C. W.—since resided in this city, from whence he removed, last season, to Keokuck, Iowa, where he commenced the publication of the *Farmer and Artisan*, which was subsequently transferred to the *Valley Farmer* at St. Louis.

THOSE SEEDS. Our friends are reporting what come of the Seeds they received of us last Spring.

Geo. HOWELL of Morrow Co., says he raised a conical red beet, measuring 29½ inches in circumference, 20 inches in length, and weighing 22½ lbs.; also a cabbage over 3½ feet in diameter; [circumference?]

ISAAC PAINTER of Greene Co., reports that he planted a spoonful of Mangel Wurtzel seed upon a rod of ground, from which he harvested eleven bushels,—

equal to 1760 bushels to the acre, the roots averaged 20 inches in length, weighing about 6 lbs. each.

N. VANDORN of Richland Co., raised flat Dutch Cabbages measuring over four feet in circumference; also Bassano Beets thirty one inches in circumference and twenty one inches in length.

MORE GOOD SHEEP.—We learn from many quarters that our enterprising farmers have this season brought into Ohio some of the best Sheep to be found in eastern flocks. In addition to those of friends Button, Howe & Batchelor, &c., we learn from John Hisey of Columbiana, that he, and H. T. Kirtland of Poland, have recently brought in twenty two ewes, and two bucks, from importations of C. B. Smith, of Ct. and Thos. Swift, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., which Mr. H. assures us are the densest fleeced sheep ever brought to that part of Ohio.

PROFITABLE HOGS.—In our 15th Oct. No., R. Work of Lancaster, gave an account of a profitable sow and pigs. This has called out a statement from our friend Beardsley of Mahoning county, who has a sow, now four years old, which within the last two years has produced at four litters, fifty seven pigs, of which number fifty one have been raised. We knew that friend Beardsley has a handsome farm, and first rate sheep, because we have had hold of them, and are glad to learn that he is equally successful with swine. His stock is a cross of Bedford and Byfield.

SHIPPING APPLES TO ENGLAND.—Several thousand barrels of Newtown Pippin apples have been taken by late steamers from New York to Liverpool, at a very handsome profit. They cost about \$5 per barrel; the freight is about \$1.25 per barrel, and the price obtained in England is said to be from \$10 to \$17 per bbl.

SEWING MACHINES.—We have received several inquiries in regard to the price of Sewing machines, and where they can be had &c—especially Wilsons, the one referred to by Mrs. Bronson. We do not know at present where this machine is for sale, or whether any person has purchased the Right of selling in Ohio. We advise our friends not to be in haste to procure any machine of the kind just yet, as farther improvements will no doubt be soon made. We find in New York papers, notices of a still cheaper and simpler sewing machine, which it is thought will eclipse all others for family use. We shall speak of it before long.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS.—By a communication from W. S. Wright, of Granville, we learn that an analysis of eight specimens of the soils of Licking county, have been made by S. N. Sanford, of the Granville Female Seminary, the result of which is to be published in the transactions of this agricultural society, this season.

LARGE PREMIUM LIST.—Our correspondent above says that the premium list of the Licking county society amounted to about \$1,100, a large part of which was drawn.

MADISON COUNTY.—We learn from John Melvin of Jefferson, that a spirited meeting of the farmers of Madison county, was held at London on the 20th ult. at which was formed a separate Agricultural Society for that county, with the following board of officers:

President, RICHARD COWLING; Vice President, Dr. J. STUTSON; Treasurer, JOHN ROUSE; Secretary, Wm. H. CREIGHTON; Directors, John G. Dun, John H. Findley, John T. Maxey, Jesse Watson and Jonathan Farrer.

T. C. PETERS, Esq., editor of the *Wool Grower*, has been elected to the Legislature of New York. We predict that he will do good service as a legislator.

Notices of Publications Received.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, No. 16, of this great national work has been received. The Publishers deserve the support of the American people in this undertaking. These volumes when complete, will form a most valuable collection of personal history, embracing the most interesting eras in our national existence, with the leading incidents in the lives of those great men who contributed so largely to our national success and honor. The Work will comprise upwards of one hundred and twenty engraved portraits on steel, with biographical sketches; the whole to be completed before July, 1853. Ten dollars sent to the publishers will secure the whole as fast as published, postage free. Address Robert E. Peterson & Co., N. W. cor. 5th and Arch sts. Philadelphia.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK commences a new volume in January. This elegant Magazine continues its prosperous career, growing fresher at every turn. The last volume has been one of rare attraction, and Mr. Godey promises that the next shall be still more so. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia; \$3 a year.

L. SCOTT & Co's. reprints of British literature are deservedly ranked among the best publications from the American press. London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Quarterly Reviews; and Blackwood's Magazine; monthly, each \$3 a year. L. Scott & Co. 79 Fulton st., New York.

Hamilton Co. Agricultural Association Revived.

We are happy to welcome old HAMILTON again to the list of counties, (now over seventy in Ohio,) having Agricultural Societies. A few years ago the Hamilton County Society was among the most efficient in the State, but for some cause not explained to us its meetings and exhibitions have been suspended for a year or two past, and it was deemed best to commence now with a new organization. From what we know of the officers of the new society, it will again take rank among the foremost in promoting agricultural improvement. A correspondent writes us that the meeting called for the organization of a new County Society was held at Carthage last week, and was respectably attended. Thirty names were presented as members, and pledges were given for about 300 against the next meeting, which is to be at Carthage on the first Tuesday in Jan. next, when arrangements will be made for a grand show next Fall. A constitution was adopted, in accordance with the rules of the State Board, and the following officers were elected:

President, Col. Wm. H. H. Taylor, of North Bend;
Vice President, Hon. John Ludlow, of Mill Creek;
Treasurer, Peter Melendy, of Mt. Healthy;
Secretary, John K. Green, of Mill Creek;
Directors, Dr. J. A. Warder, of Cincinnati, Thomas Whetstone, of Anderson, James Cooper, of Springfield, Gen. Snyder, of Sycamore, and Mr. Ewing, of North Bend.

Five Delegates were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the State Board, viz.: Col. Taylor, Dr. Warder, Peter Melendy, John K. Green and W. H. Ludlow.

HOCKING COUNTY.—The editor of the *Logan Star*, is calling upon the farmers of Hocking to form an agricultural society for the purpose of "arousing the spirit of enterprise and emulation to excel in the productions of the farm." The suggestion is a good one, and also another suggestion in the same article, that the reading of agricultural papers, and especially the *Ohio Cultivator*, would conduce very much to the same object.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.—The first fair of this society was held at Fremont, on the 7th and 8th of October. The exhibition is represented as surpassing the expectations of those who were engaged in getting it up. This society started right, by first procuring ground, enclosing it with a high fence, and taking an entrance fee of ten cents for defraying expenses. The number of persons in attendance was said to be four or five thousand.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—We recently met with Mr. Lauck, of Bucyrus, upon the cars, and learned from him that the recent fair in his county was, like most others this fall, an advance upon former years. The Society have leased ground, enclosed it with an eight foot fence, and the receipts of the late fair were sufficient to pay all expenses. This is truly encouraging. **HON. R. W. MUSGRAVE**, of the State Board, is elected President of this Society.

DARKE COUNTY.—The *Greenville Journal* of Nov. 18, says "a number of citizens of the county, (more than thirty in number,) met this day at the Court House, and organized a County Agricultural Society, by appointing I. N. Gard, President, Alfred Kitchen, Treasurer, and Noah Arnold, Secretary.

CLINTON COUNTY is a ripe field in industrial progress, and here are to be found some of the best farmers and stock-raisers in the State. The women of Clinton, too, put their hands to the work in a way to make it go. The following is one of the resolutions passed at their recent fair:

"Resolved, That we feel encouraged to press forward with renewed zeal and energy to consummate the designs of the society, to place the laboring men and women on their proper level in society, that the agriculturist, the mechanic, the seamstress, &c., may own the labor of their hands, and stand approved by God and man."

LAWRENCE COUNTY has waked up and formed an agricultural society, with every prospect of success. Our friend H. N. Gillett is the President. With her rich hills and richer bottoms, our neighbors down in South bend are bound to go ahead.

NOBLE COUNTY.—The officers of this Society report:

"There were listed for premiums 39 head of horses, 12 head of cattle, 2 head of swine, and seventy-one different articles of mechanics, manufacturers, fruits, vegetables, &c., and eighty-two premiums were awarded. We are sorry to see so small a number of cattle and swine and no sheep, knowing as we do that we can compare favorably with our sister counties in either."

HANCOCK Co., VA.—We like the plan adopted by this society, which has ordered a package of the *Cultivator* to be sent regularly to various offices of the county, for distribution among the farmers, as a means of awakening an interest in Agricultural improvement. A good paper at the fireside, is a cheap and effective lecturer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.—The Keene Sentinel says of this exhibition:

"The amount of premiums amounts to about \$1300, which we believe is well invested in stimulating to greater excellence in our productive industry. The Fair is represented as having been satisfactory, some of its departments far surpassing those of any previous years. Horses and fruits and vegetables better than ever before."

AGENTS.—Mr. I. C. Ferris, of Cincinnati, will receive subscriptions for the *Ohio Cultivator*; also Messrs. J. F. Dair & Co., at their seed store, Lower 11th st., and J. Stair & Son, seedsmen, Cleveland.

Southern Agricultural Convention.

Several months since, a call was issued by the Executive Committee of the Southern Central Agricultural Association, for a Convention of Southern Planters, to be held at Macon, Ga. on the 20th day of October. The object of the Convention was set forth to be :

"For the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an Agricultural Congress of the slaveholding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it. The chief objects of the Congress will be to adopt measures to improve the present system of agriculture ; to develop the resources and combine the energies of the slaveholding States, so as to increase their wealth, power, and dignity, as members of the Confederacy ; to fortify a public opinion within the borders of the slaveholding States, in antagonism to that without ; to enforce the growing sentiment, that the children of the South shall be reared and educated at home, instead of abroad ; to foster scientific pursuits, promote the mechanic arts, and aid in establishing a system of common schools ; to assist in bringing the South in direct commercial intercourse with distant countries ; and to 'cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity—so that by the time that slavery shall have fulfilled its beneficent mission in these States, a system may be authorized by the social condition of that race here, to relieve it from its present servitude, without sinking it to the condition of the free negroes of the North, and West Indies.'"

In accordance with this call, a large number of persons from slaveholding States attended as delegates, and after discussion, unanimously passed the following resolutions :

"Resolved, That the members of the Agricultural Association of the slaveholding States, to be organized as hereinafter recommended, be composed of such citizens of the same, as taking an interest in Agriculture, desire to become members thereof ; and of Delegates from State and local Agricultural Societies ; and from States or parts of States.

Resolved, That such persons as above designated are recommended to convene at Montgomery, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next, and to organize an Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States, under such provisions as to them may appear best calculated to fulfill the purposes of their organization, which shall hold its meetings, in succession, in all the Slaveholding States that may participate in the Association."

We heartily rejoice at this movement of our Southern neighbors, as evincing a laudable desire on their part, to enter the field now so successfully occupied by all the Northern and Western States, of home competition in the *diversity of industrial pursuits*. There are several reasons why we thus rejoice, and bid them God speed in this undertaking,—reasons apart from our bounden duty as Agricultural Journalists, which we waive on this occasion, and remark simply, of its primary and essential bearing upon the great interests of LABOR.

The frankness of the announcement above, commends itself to our approval, as the sober convictions of those who feel more than they are at all times willing to express ; and whose knowledge of the necessities of the case is far more intimate than ours can be, at this distance. We might urge objections to several expressions contained in the call ; for instance, wherein is the occasion "to fortify a public opinion within the borders of the slaveholding States, in antagonism to that without?" certainly not for the general interests of internal prosperity. The "public opinion" which has contributed so much to the prosperity of those

"without," has promulgated no such narrow policy. "Antagonism" should give place to Fraternity, and that upon common and reciprocal grounds ; Carolina, Georgia and Alabama can never be really independent while they rely upon foreign markets and invest the great bulk of their labor in one or two leading productions, in which the mass of their people have small personal interest. Every consideration of patriotism as well as economy suggests that the application of labor should extend directly to most of those objects which the necessities of their people require ; and not only so, but that the producing classes be made directly interested in the results of their labor. Where these objects are attained, there is no occasion for "antagonism" other than is contained in a healthful competition, open to all. In this our Southern friends can learn a useful lesson from their money-making neighbors.

There is much of hopeful progress in the frank avowal of an intention "to cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity." No influence from "without," can operate so powerfully in that direction, as the home labors of honest reformers within ; and if they are disposed to take the work in hand, perhaps those *without*, ought not to find much fault even though the formula was not quite up, or down, to their own standard. Whether our neighbors have taken a correct view of the *relative position* of the "free negroes of the North, and West Indies," and their own slave population, we shall not stop to enquire, since they propose even a better heritage for the latter, than that which has proved so acceptable to the former. In this too we rejoice that our friends have set their aim so high, knowing as all must be convinced, that the accomplishment of their design cannot fail to elevate the race, *without*, even in those districts where its present degradation is deplored. We hope the proposed association may go on successfully in the accomplishment of their high designs, and that ere long we may all rejoice together in the true elevation and perfect enfranchisement of Labor.

The Poultry Show at Cincinnati.

This show, though not equal to that over which the Bostonians have *crowed* so loudly, appears by the reports to have been a very spirited and interesting affair, and one which made too much *noise* at the time for us to pass it over in silence. The modest and gentlemanly committee of judges who were appointed to the highly responsible and delicate duty of awarding the premiums on the occasion, in the introduction to their report say :

"It was with feelings of pride and hesitation that we entered upon the discharge of our duties. We felt honored by the selection of ourselves among the many learned, the many honorable gentlemen of our City and State. We felt proud, when, upon entering the Hall, we found ourselves in the midst of an immense concourse of the F, F's., (fine feathers,) of the Gallinaceous and other families of those bipeds which differ from ourselves, in having a warmer natural jacket.

But, there we were, entry-book (bulletin of distinguished arrivals) in hand, and all our retiring modesty and shrinking from public exhibitions of our powers were of no avail, we had our foot in, and there was no help for it, but to proceed and exchange compliments with every haughty, imperial Shanghai, Royal Cochins, Irish Game, or vulgar dunghill Dominique—making our smiling congees to every old cluck of a hen, and whisper words of soft encouragement to each pretty pullet—quack with each duck, and, like simpletons, hiss with every goose and gander. Alas ! gentlemen,

we were in—wishing much to be out of—this scraping acquaintance with the fowl assembly.”

Then follows in the report, a long list of the premiums awarded, &c.—embracing about thirty varieties of gallinaceous fowls, besides numerous varieties of turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, &c. from about twenty different owners. The greatest number of awards (22) were to our friend P. MELENDY of Mt. Healthy, the president of the “Western Poultry Association.”

Sales of poultry were made at this exhibition, at prices ranging as high as \$25 to \$50 per pair for the choicest specimens of the Chinese varieties—but from \$5 to \$10 per pair was the common rate for chickens of fair quality. At the Boston show some fowls were sold as high as \$80 to \$100 per pair!

The Fowl breeders on the Reserve also held a convention at Ravenna last month, which seems to have resulted quite satisfactorily to those concerned.

Maryland State Fair.

B. P. Johnson describes this exhibition, in a letter to the *New York Farmer*, from which we extract the following items:

“The display of live stock in numbers far exceeds any former show, but in some departments, particularly the Devons, it was not equal to some previous ones which I have attended here, owing to the absence of Mr. Patterson’s stock. He exhibits occasionally, but not regularly. His herd when shown, cannot, I think, be equalled in this country.

The Short Horns were in great force. Mr. Calvert had about 20 head; Gen. Cadwallader about 30, Judge Glewey, of Baltimore, Mr. Stuart, and others were also exhibitors in this class, and there were many very choice animals. There was a large show of Devons, Ayrshires, Alderneys and Holsteins, a few Herefords, a fine show of Grades. The show of Horses was much larger than usual, and very superior; among them Black Hawk and Morgan were not the least attractive, especially when brought into the training course.

The show of long-wooled sheep was remarkably good, Reybold, (of Delaware,) and others coming out in great force and excellence. A two year old buck reared by Mr. Reybold, received the first prize, in competition with a premium imported Cotswold Buck of Col. Ware. One of Mr. Reybold’s bucks weighed alive over 320 lbs.

The exhibition of swine was as good as I have ever seen, especially the large breeds,—mostly Chester, and crosses from it with the Berkshires, Leicester, &c. I judge there were from 60 to 100 pens. But the chicken department was immense—I believe over 300 coops, from the mammoth Chinese, weighing 12 to 14 lbs. to the tiny Bantam weighing only as many ounces. The Curracoa, from South America, the wild Geese, Ducks, Guinea Hens, Turkeys, &c. were in great profusion.

The display of agricultural implements and machinery was of rare excellence, comprising every thing new and useful in the way of implements in use.

The number of people in attendance was very large, the receipts probably exceeding \$8,000. The entrance fee was 25 cts.—membership \$3.

Illinois State Agricultural Society.

We are highly gratified to notice a movement on foot for organizing an Agricultural Society in this rapidly improving State. Illinois, once brought into concert with herself, can show a power and adaptation for progress, second to none of her sisters in this confederacy. We invoke our readers in that State, (and we are proud to number many such,) to put their hands to the work, and bring Illinois into the line, with her State Agricultural Society.

The suggestion to which we allude is contained in a late No. of the *Alton Telegraph*:

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It has frequently struck us with surprise, that Illinois, abounding as she does, in agricultural wealth and exhaustless resources, is yet without an organization to advance and stimulate her farming and mechanical interests. Almost every other State in the Union has its Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Fairs; and thousands of enterprising farmers and artisans annually collect together from all directions, for the purposes of exhibiting and comparing their manufactures and agricultural productions.

Probably, the neglect hitherto to move in this matter in this State has been occasioned by the great difficulty of concentrating, at any one place, sufficient stock, and mechanical and agricultural productions, to give a fair or satisfactory representation. This obstacle, however, is rapidly being removed; and it will only be a short time before Illinois will be traversed in all directions by a net work of railroads, reaching into almost every county of the State. These, in connection with our river facilities, will afford abundant means of intercommunication; and our farmers and mechanics will be without excuse, if they do not take advantage of them.

In view of this, the friends of agricultural progress in the State have proposed to hold a Convention at Springfield during the first week of the approaching session of the Legislature, (2d week in Jan.) for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society. This time will suit very well the convenience of the farmers of Madison, Jersey, Greene and Macoupin counties, and we trust that every citizen, who feels a sufficient degree of State pride, and desires to see Illinois assume that position among her sister States, which nature has designed she should occupy, will do something towards rendering this proposed Convention a successful and worthy one.

To Destroy Paw Paw Bushes—Answer.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR—I will inform you how to kill Paw Paw bushes, in answer to “S. A. M.,” of Ross county, O. (See O. Cult. Nov. 1.)

In the month of May, when the sap is fresh, take a strong knife, cut around the bush through the bark, about eighteen inches from the ground, then peel down the bark about six inches, leaving it in that condition, and the bush will die, root and branch. N. B.—Do not peel them to the ground, or they will sprout again. In this way one man may kill more in a day than ten men can grub out, besides grubbing increases the sprouts.

S. G. STIERMAN.

Harrison co., Ky., Nov. 1852.

Composition for Treatment of Wool.

This is a new composition for preparing wool for manufacturing purposes, invented by Wm. S. Hubbell and Amos Barrett, of Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, who have taken measures to secure a patent therefor. In the common way of treating wool for manufacturing purposes, it is washed before it is fit for combing, and after having dried is treated with some unctuous agent, such as oil of various sorts, to render it fit for manufacture. By this new process the previous washing is not required, as the composition itself acts upon the greasy glutinous matter in the wool, and renders it afterwards much more suitable for manufacturing purposes than wool that has been treated in the ordinary way.—*Scientific Am.*

☞ He is a brave man who is n’t afraid to wear old clothes, until he is able to pay for new ones.

Pure Blooded Merinoes.

It is nearly a year ago since the following questions were put by me through the columns of the "Wool Grower:"

"Who has pure Guadaloupes? Who has pure Negrettis? Who has pure Paulars? Who has pure Infantados? Who has pure Escurials? Who has pure Montarcos? and if any claim that they have, by what proofs do they establish the fact?"

"Mr. A. dubs his sheep Escurials; Mr. B. his Negrettis; Mr. C. his Paulars; Mr. D. his Guadaloupes:—the public wish to know by what right they give them these names."

No sheep-master has since attempted to indicate the title of his flock to any of these names. Messrs. "A," "B.," "C." and "D." have been silent. In his essays, since published in the Cultivator, Mr. Canfield has treated this subject, though without any direct reference to the questions proposed.

I understand Mr. Canfield to affirm, that the Guadaloupes have been preserved pure in one flock in Maine, and that pure Negrettis exist in Pennsylvania. In neither case has he given any satisfactory account of the manner in which it has been effected; or adduced any proofs to substantiate the facts. He also argues, speculatively, in favor of the existence among us, in a pure state, of the Escurials and some of the other breeds. To my mind his reasoning is without any force at all. What is necessary is, a clean, unbroken chain of descent clearly proven.

I do not say that it is impossible that any of these breeds are in existence among us, in their pure state; but that, if they are, the evidence, by which it can be proven, is lost, and that, therefore, it is a guess, for a breeder to call his sheep by any of these names.

I do not say but that we have as good sheep or even better than any of them; but if we have, let their owners confine themselves to what they know about them, or can establish by testimony.

The giving to such sheep, by guess, a name, to which they may or may not be entitled, can add nothing to their value, and is highly pernicious, as tending to confound the false with the true.

From all that I have been able to learn, by reading and otherwise,—and I have given much attention to the subject,—satisfactory evidence exists, in relation to only one of the importations of Merino sheep made to this country by Spain, to prove that they have been preserved pure and unmixed with any other family to the present time. And even in relation to that one, the name of the flock in Spain from which they were selected is lost. I refer to the importation made by Mr. Humphrey, formerly American Minister to Spain, on his return from that country. To Stephen Atwood, of Connecticut, belongs the credit of having thus preserved this noble breed. Mr. Atwood is still living; and it is truly fortunate for the wool-growing interests of the country, that a single Humphrey ewe was purchased by him and was bred by him to an Humphrey buck, and that he has persisted in confining himself to breeding from the same stock from that day to this.

Your correspondent, Wm. Batchelor, of Coshocton county, visited and inspected the Vermont flocks, in August and September last, and purchased and brought home with him, for account of Howe & Batchelor, twenty-nine ewes, one buck, and two buck lambs, of the pure Atwood-Humphrey stock. Five of the ewes and one buck lamb were selected from the celebrated stock of Mr. Remele; and twenty-four of the ewes, one buck, and one buck lamb were from the no less celebrated flock of Mr. Hammond, widely and favorably known as a most skillful breeder. I last week visited Mr. Batchelor for the purpose of seeing and examining these sheep. They possess a most striking symmetry of form, and exhibit fleeces of great length,

compactness, fineness and evenness, with a large amount of yolk.

I notice that Mr. Charles Button, of Portage county, in this State, advertizes in the last Cultivator, that he has recently returned from Vermont "with two stock bucks for his own use, also 12 ewes of the first quality for his own benefit; also, 10 good Atwood bucks for sale." I would have been glad, and I think the information would have been useful to others, if Mr. Button had stated *out of what flocks in Vermont* the ewes and bucks above mentioned were purchased by him, and *by whom they were bred*. I hope he will yet do so, by means of a communication in your columns, in which he will do well to give a more extended account of them. I will also be glad if he will state *the prices at which he sells the Atwood bucks* purchased and brought by him for sale from the State of Vermont.

The Humphrey sheep, preserved and kept pure by Mr. Atwood, as herein narrated, are, in my judgment, by far the best and most valuable race of Merino sheep now in this country, and perhaps in the world.

It must be remembered that but a few flocks, and those limited in number, of pure Atwood-Humphrey sheep are to be found in Vermont or elsewhere; and that none are genuine unless they are derived, without subsequent intermixture with other breeds, from the flock of Stephen Atwood himself, though they trace to the Humphrey importation. BOETICA.

Coshocton, November 16, 1852.

From the Farmers Herald, (England).

The "Mauchamp Merino."

In a lecture, recently delivered by Mr. Owen at the Society of Arts, the learned professor detailed the particulars of a highly interesting experiment, which resulted in the establishment of one of the very few instances in which the origination of a distinct variety of a domestic quadruped could be satisfactorily traced, with all the circumstances attending its development well authenticated. We must premise it by stating, that, amongst the series of wools shown in the French department of the Great Exhibition, were specimens characterised by the jury as a wool of singular and peculiar properties; the hair, glossy and silky, similar to mohair, retaining at the same time certain properties of the merino breed. This wool was exhibited by J. L. Graux, of the farm of Mauchamp, Commune de Juvincourt, and the produce of a peculiar variety of the merino breed of sheep, and it thus arose. In the year 1828, one of the ewes of the flock of merinos in the farm of Mauchamp, produced a male lamb, which, as it grew up, became remarkable for the long, smooth, straight, and silky character of the fibre of the wool, and for the shortness of its horns. It was of a small size, and presented certain defects in its conformation which have disappeared in its descendants. In 1829, M. Graux employed this ram with a view to obtain other rams, having the same quality of wool. The produce of 1830 only included one ram and one ewe, having the silky quality of the wool; that of 1831 produced four rams and one ewe with the fleece of that quality. In 1833, the rams, with the silky variety of wool, were sufficiently numerous to serve the whole flock. In each subsequent year the lambs have been of two kinds—one preserving the character of the ancient race, with the curled elastic wool, only a little longer and finer than the ordinary merinos; the other resembling the rams of the new breed, some of which retained the large head, long neck, narrow chest, and long flanks of the abnormal progenitor, whilst others combined the ordinary and better-formed body with the fine silky wool. M. Graux, profiting by the partial resumption of the normal type of the merino in some of the descendants of the malformed original variety, at length succeeded, by a judicious system of crossing

and inter-breeding, in obtaining a flock combining the long silky fleece with a smaller head, shorter neck, broader flanks, and more capacious chest. Of this breed the flocks have become sufficiently numerous to enable the proprietor to sell examples for exportation. The crossing of the Beauchamp variety with the ordinary merino has also produced a valuable quality of wool, known in France as the "Mauchamp Merino." The fine silky wool of the pure Mauchamp breed is remarkable for its qualities, as combining wool, owing to the strength as well as the length and fineness of the fibre. It is found of great value by the manufacturers of Cashmere shawls, being second only to the true Cashmere fleece in the fine flexible delicacy of the fabric, and of particular utility when combined with the Cashmere wool in imparting to the manufacture qualities of strength and consistence, in which the pure Cashmere is deficient. Although the quantity of wool yielded by the Mauchamp variety is less than in the ordinary merinos, the higher price which it obtains in the French market—25 per cent. above the best merino wools—and the present value of the breed, have fully compensated M. Graux for the pains and care manifested by him in the establishment of the variety, and a council medal was awarded to him.—*Critic.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

The Sewing Machine Again—Misapprehensions Corrected.

We have been misunderstood by some, in our remarks in the last number, on the future condition of sewing women. We did *not* intend to imply that the sewing machine is a necessary evil, which though productive of great suffering must be tolerated and profited by, since as a result of the progressive spirit of the age it cannot be avoided.

We do know that in our large cities there are thousands of sewing women who are now being thrown out of employment in consequence of the introduction of the sewing machine, and yet they are so attached to city life that they cannot often be persuaded to go into the country to work for their living, and among these there must be suffering for a season, yet this class is small compared with the great number who will be benefitted by its introduction, not only of those who need the work done, but of those who do the work.

And as we have said before, we believe most fully that it will ere long prove a blessing to the seamstresses. They are *not* to starve in our midst, public sentiment is rapidly changing upon the subject of woman's entering the trades and professions, many are already entering them in various parts of the country, and soon, we doubt not, they will find enough employments more suitable for them than sewing, which we all know is, when persevered in, very injurious to the health. Indeed one great blessing to result from the introduction of this machine is increased physical vigor and constitution throughout the nation.

We glory in this machine, as we do in every new invention, as a triumph of the human mind over matter, as an indication of the *direction* of human progress—*towards the well-being of the masses*, as a social reformer which will do more to elevate woman than all the conventions or we were about to add, newspapers, that can be gotten up.

No doubt the machines will be modified somewhat before they will become general. Mrs. Gage, who uses one, complains of ripping of the work, but our husband has for more than a year, worn clothing made by these, and the sewing seems yet as strong as any other.

For the Girls.—A Peep into the Prairie Home of Aunt Patience.

We know the Misses would be gratified could they only see the happy family of their Aunt Patience, as they are now located in their new home, so we must beg pardon of MELANIE (Mrs. C's eldest daughter,) and publish a part of her private letter, which may afford a hint to other families who wish to improve these long winter evenings. After describing their pretty cottage home and their daily occupations, Melanie adds, "Our long winter evenings are occupied with studying. I generally act as teacher to the four younger children, besides attending to my own studies without a teacher. The branches pursued in our evening school are Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Trigonometry and German.

Then we have our Saturday evening Rhetorical Exercises, at which our weekly paper is read. This paper is called the *Prairie Budget*, and is edited alternately by one of us children; we write original articles which are copied into it and read at our weekly exercises. I do not know but what we shall solicit an exchange with the *Cultivator* soon. As a specimen of our paper I will give the table of Contents of the last number.

"Autobiography of a Jack knife," by MARTIN TRACY; "Intemperance," by GEORGE CUTLER; "Creation of the World," by HENRY CUTLER; "Lines written on seeing two boys standing by a pig pen," by MARY TRACY; Editorial Articles, by MELANIE.

OUR HEALTH.—THE LAWS OF LIFE.—We are not yet quite well enough to write much, but since our illness we have thought the more, upon the deficient physical and consequent mental vigor among our sex, for our physician, (a hydropathic female physician, by the way,) ascribes our sickness to overtaking the mental powers while the body was not in a vigorous condition.

We have been reading too, Miss Elizabeth Blackwell's new and very valuable work upon the "Laws of Life, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls," a work well deserving general circulation, and upon these subjects we shall have some thoughts to present at another time; for every one who remarks the short stature, un-symmetrical forms and pale faces which predominate in every crowd, and marks the complaints of ill health among the women, will see the importance of "line upon line and precept upon precept" on this subject.

MRS. SARAH COATES HARRIS.—We have received a very interesting article from Mrs. Sarah Coates Harris, on the want of homes among western people. It will be published in the next number. Our readers no doubt remember her able articles published a little more than a year since—some of them over the signature of "Chamomile." In her private letter, Mrs. Harris speaks of her western home and of western people, and especially of her own family circle, in terms which show that she is pleasantly situated and enjoying life as one should, surrounded by the comforts of home, with the opportunity to do good, and abundant time to read, study and travel. She says "If you and your husband have been to Europe, without seeing the Great West, it is a real shame for you, and one which you are in duty bound to retrieve as soon as possible," and adds a cordial invitation to us to visit her. Mrs. Harris is right, and we shall try to retrieve our character another season, (if our subscription list is long enough) by travelling through the West, when Mrs. H. and other of our friends may expect a call.

✂ A communication from Mrs. Bronson is on hand for the next number. We hope that many of our readers will employ these winter evening hours in jotting down thoughts for the *Cultivator*.

Letter from Mrs. Tracy Cutler.

REPLY TO LIZZIE: MOTIVES FOR SECURING A GOOD EDUCATION.

DEAR LIZZIE—I am extremely glad to learn that your desire to improve has not for a moment abated, and that leaving what is technically termed school, you are still pursuing the great business of life, *education*; that is, educating the powers of being, and thus preparing yourself for all that is truly great in life.

You ask, what are the motives that should incite to mental culture. Had you inquired, "What motive is there to restrain from this?" I might have more easily answered by saying "none," unless you act upon the apothegm of the wise man, that much study is a weariness to the flesh.

In considering the motives to be regarded as the most important incentives to the highest development of mind, it may be profitable to inquire into the relative constitution of our being, and the sources of motive in general.

We find, then, that we possess a complex nature, that our being as it unfolds itself is first sensuous, claiming for its happiness the gratification of certain appetites, and desiring a certain outward condition. The supply of these wants brings us into most intimate relations to other beings, and this develops sympathy, the result of the correspondence of one being with another. A knowledge of the proper relations of dependence, is the beginning of human education. The child learns dependence and obedience through its wants, and these feelings, scarcely if at all exalted above instincts lead to the still further development of the latent faculties of the soul. Dependence leads to the desire to propitiate, that desire in time grows into a love of approbation, which further develops into a still stronger feeling denominated ambition. These are motives that may be made to guide, or rather to impel the mind for a season, and in its half developed condition, they may be proper motives. But they lie as it were among the primitive formations of our being, furnishing a basis for higher strata. They furnish a centre in which the merely human and perishable in our nature may appropriately be imbedded, but they are not the truly productive elements. The soul, as it develops itself, becomes conscious of an inner nature, a power that scorns the low and sensuous, and looking upward through illimitable space, faintly apprehends the infinite, and because it apprehends it, feels a power of communion with it.

This it is which elevates the mere animal man to a rank with true intelligences—with beings that scorn to depend on the mere theorems that nature gives to the animal world in the form of instincts. He aspires to knowledge—even to a knowledge of good and evil. This recognition of the infinite in our nature must lie at the foundation of all truly exalted motive. To know, to continue to extend knowledge, seems to us the privilege of the celestial world, and our claim to an inheritance there is first suggested by our boundless desires to know something of infinite relations. The mind that is not penetrated with this sublime desire, has no foundation for exalted pursuits that will not be washed away by the selfish tide of indolence and sensuous indulgence. The present and the visible will obliterate the future and the invisible.

Among the lower instincts we find a desire to imitate those that most readily gratify our wishes, and we also find the lower nature an imperfect outline of the higher. Hence, when we feel an aspiration that grasps the Infinite, a desire that brings us to the feet of the universal Father, the higher instinct of spiritual life still claims the reproduction of that likeness within ourselves, and we feel no true pleasure in any pursuit that does not have this tendency.

Since science is but the exposition of those laws

which have been instituted by divine wisdom, we feel conscious that in its pursuit we are becoming more nearly assimilated to the creating mind, and this adds a conscious dignity, though it may be not an unselfish motive to our pursuits.

But, in our investigations, we find, not only the infinite in wisdom, but the infinite in goodness, revealing itself to our apprehension; and hence, intimating to us our relationship to a principle that sits as the reiner and purifier of all motives. Yet this principle, though infinite, is connected, not to say dependent. How did Goodness create the world? How hang the countless spheres in the blue dome of heaven? How people those worlds that circle in unvarying harmony, and impart life and joy and love? By wisdom, yes, wisdom, knowledge "was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was." "When he established the clouds above, when he strengthened the fountains of the deep." Knowledge, as the head mind of goodness, gives skill in all that is exalted. It teaches how to perform all the duties of life in the most acceptable manner, giving grace and dignity to the execution of the humblest duties of life.

Thus, then, we see that there is infinite harmony in all the relations that we are intended to sustain, the lower grasping the higher, a Jacob's Ladder on which the heavenly descends to earth, and the earthly ascends to heaven. Every motive, from the lowest craving of the instinct for the things without, to the consciousness of immortality, and a desire to prepare both heart and intellect for the communion of the saints in light, impels to the high cultivation of all our powers. As one motive will lead the child and another the man, so we find in our own experience that what was once an incentive has now lost its power, but other motives lie before us, and lure us on. There are periods when we are not capable of so appreciating our highest relations, as to make them the governing motives of mind. Then a lower one must be used till it has developed the higher, and we are ready to cultivate all our powers, not to gratify any lower desire than that of being most fully conformed in all things to the image of our Heavenly Father, conscious that by so doing we secure to ourselves the highest capacity for happiness.

I have thus alluded to the great leading motive for self-culture. Had I space, I should love, by an inductive process, to show how all our being is enlarged, how life is rendered richer and fuller, and every joy is made to possess a double zest from our increased capacity to apprehend all that is true and beautiful.

Yours affectionately, H. M. T. CUTLER.
Plainfield, Will co., Ill., Nov. 7, 1852.

Letter from Mrs. Gage.

Convention at Mt. Gilead—Jos. Mosher and his sheep, Ole Bull's Concert at Cleveland—Dr. Harriet K. Hunt's Protest.

A call from the friends at Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio, prompted me to leave the quiet of home, again for a few days to plead the cause of woman, and her elevation and advancement, before the people, at a Woman's Rights Convention. We had a good meeting the interest being well sustained for two days. Mrs. C. M. Severance, of Cleveland, the earnest, talented and efficient worker, in the cause of human progress, was with us, and read an elegant and appropriate address upon the subject under discussion. L. A. Hine, too, author of "Winter Evenings," which appeared some time since in the *Cultivator*, was there and made his strong appeals to the people upon the subject of Education, Temperance, &c. On the whole I think the meeting left a good impression, and many of the women who had not thought upon the subject, or felt that there was any duty for them outside the domestic

circle, have learned a better wisdom, and become convinced that a more enlarged sphere of action, a better cultivated understanding, and more freedom of thought, would not take from, but add to their usefulness, in every department of home love and duty. We were much indebted to the clergymen of Mount Gilead, who gave us a cordial welcome; the Presbyterian Church proving too small for the crowd of people who flocked to hear "those that were turning the world upside down," the congregation were invited to occupy the Methodist Church in the evening, a large and beautiful building which was well filled with an audience, who from their earnest and quiet attention, we should judge were as deeply interested as ourselves, in the addresses of the evening. The ladies we hope will long remember Prof. S's. remarks upon the follies of dress, fashion and frivolity; as also his comments upon woman as the cook, wherein he set forth the injudicious system of *over-feeding* humanity, in glowing colors. The utmost harmony and good feeling seemed to prevail, and I parted with regret from my new found friends.

From the convention we went to the residence of Mrs. E. Wood where we tarried through the night; there we were presented with the largest apple we have seen this season, a "Gloria Mundi" weighing one pound and three-quarters and large of its weight, only think of that.

From there we paid a short visit to the farm of Joseph Mosher, and had a ramble through his fine fields, admired his contented groups of fat, clean Byfields, his brag colts, his beautiful flock of grey geese, and last his splendid "French Merinos;" we carried his cane along, headed with an exquisite knob of the "Bird's eye," marble from Iowa, to protect ourselves against his animals, but he had so imbued them with the Friend's spirit of *non-resistance* that we found it useless in our hands; by the way I fear that he has practiced more of that loving kindness and charity of which the apostle speaks as being the highest Christian virtue, towards his stock than towards his fellow men, and sometimes allows himself to judge a little too harshly of their motives of action. Be that as it may his sheep for docility beauty, and fineness of wool can hardly be excelled in the State, and we trust that he will e'er long be as earnest to elevate humanity as he is now to improve his French Merinos and Saxons. We left Cardington for Shelby intending to return home immediately, but found that half a night would have to be spent in the Shelby depot, and the balance in travel, so we concluded to go on to Cleveland and take a fair start by day-light; this conclusion gave us unexpectedly an opportunity of hearing and seeing the world renowned violinist, "Ole Bull." Excuse me Dear Mrs. Bateham, (I will not speak for my companions,) I could not go into extacies at all; I was not as unappreciative as a good looking gentleman at my elbow, who went fast asleep, and nodded with closed eyes a deep significant assent to the grand touches of the Norwegian's bow; but we, the sleeper and I, were of course *minus cultivation*. No doubt he is a great artistic performer, but I prefer the more simple heart-tones.

Please let me request of you the publication of Dr. Harriet K. Hunt's Protest to the authorities of Boston; she sent it to me, with the request that I should get it inserted in the columns of the Cultivator, which proves that your sheet is known and appreciated in the land of steady habits, and that the attention of your readers is desired. She is an unmarried lady who has been some eighteen years a practicing Physician, and has earned for herself an easy independence; a woman of kind, genial heart, and a merry contagious laugh that would do more towards dispelling a fit of the blues than a cart load of Brandreth pills, or matchless sanative.

But I fear you will have to clip me again, so I will close by saying I am as ever.

Nov. 20th, 1852.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

To Frederick U. Tracy, Treasurer, and the Assessors, and other Authorities of the city of Boston, and the citizens generally.

Harriet K. Hunt, physician, a native and permanent resident of the city of Boston, and for many years a taxpayer therein, in making payment of her city taxes for the coming year, begs leave to protest against the injustice and inequality of levying taxes upon women, and at the same time refusing them any voice or vote in the imposition and expenditure of the same. The only classes of male persons required to pay taxes, and not at the same time allowed the privilege of voting, are aliens and minors. The objection in the case of aliens is, their supposed want of interest in our institutions, and knowledge of them. The objection in the case of minors is, a want of sufficient understanding. These objections certainly cannot apply to women, natives of the city. all whose property and interests are here, and who have accumulated, by their own sagacity and industry, the very property on which they are taxed. But this is not all; the alien by going through the forms of naturalization, the minor on coming of age, obtain the right of voting; and so long as they continue to pay a mere poll-tax of a dollar and a half, though so ignorant as not to be able to *sign* their names, or *read* the very votes they put into the ballot-boxes. Even drunkards, felons, idiots, or lunatics, if *men*, may still enjoy that right of voting, to which no woman, however large the amount of taxes she pays, however respectable her character or useful her life, can never attain. Wherein, your remonstrant would inquire, is the justice, equality or wisdom of this! That the rights and interests of the female part of community are sometimes forgotten or disregarded, in consequence of their deprivation of political rights, is strikingly evinced, as appears to your remonstrant, in the organization and administration of the city public schools. Though there are open, in this State and neighborhood, a great multitude of colleges and professional schools, for the education of boys and young men, yet the city has very properly provided two High Schools of its own, one Latin, the other English, at which the *male graduates* of the Grammar Schools may pursue their education still further at the public expense. And why is not a like provision made for the girls? Why is the public provision for *their* education stopped short, just as they have attained the age best fitted for progress, and the preliminary knowledge necessary to facilitate it thus giving the advantage of superior culture to *sex*, not to *mind*? The fact that our colleges and professional schools are closed against females, of which your remonstrant has had personal and painful experience, having been in the year 1847, after twelve years of medical practice in Boston, refused permission to attend the lectures of Harvard Medical College, that fact would seem to furnish an additional reason why the city should provide, at its own expense, those means of superior education which, by supplying our girls with occupation and objects of interest, would not only save them from lives of frivolity and emptiness, but which might open the way to many useful and lucrative pursuits, and so raise them above that *degrading dependence*, so fruitful a source of female misery.

Reserving a more full exposition of the subject to future occasions, your remonstrant, in paying her tax for the current year, begs leave to *protest* against the injustice and inequalities above pointed out. This is respectfully submitted.

HARRIET K. HUNT.

32 Green st., Boston, Oct. 18, 1852.

THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, November 3d, 1852.

Much activity continues in the produce markets. The abundance of money among Eastern capitalists and business men has favorably affected trade throughout the whole country, and prices of most kinds of farm produce are higher than for ten or twelve years past. Since our last, hogs have farther advanced—now being \$6@6.25 per 100 lbs at Cincinnati; and about the same price at different points along the rail roads. Most of those purchased in the interior of the State are shipped for the East, dressed, and sell in New York for about 8 cts. per lb. The prices of pork and hog products in Cincinnati as compared with the corresponding date of last year are thus given in the Price Current of last week:

	1851.	1852
Hogs, nett	4.37@4.50	6 00
Mess Pork	12.00	16 00
Shoulders in Dry Salt	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4	6 1/2
Sides in "	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4	7 3/4
Green Hams	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4	8
Green sides	4 3/4 @ 4 1/2	7
Prime barrelled Lard	6 1/2	10

Flour and wheat, and cheese have also farther advanced since our last, as will be seen by quotations below. Butter maintains its high position. Clover seed is in good demand and is likely to advance—the same is true of timothy and Flax seeds. The wool markets continue to indicate high prices, and farmers should look well to their flocks during the winter months, as the quantity and quality of the fleeces may be materially affected by lack of shelter and bad feeding.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Flour has advanced to \$4.41, 10, with large sales for shipment; Wheat now brings 70 cents; New Corn 38 cts.—old, 46; Oats 28a30; Barley and Rye 48a50; Flax seed 90; Clover seed \$5a5.25; Timothy seed \$1.50a2.25; Potatoes 30a35 (wholesale); Onions 40a45 per bu; Apples \$1.25a1.50 per bbl.; Cranberries \$9a10 per bbl.; Butter continues in good demand at 17a18 cts. for firkin, and 20a25 for fresh roll. Cheese has again advanced—9a10 cts. for prime W. R. Pork, mess, \$16a16.50 per bbl. Hogs \$6a6.25 per 100 lbs; Beef Cattle steady a \$4.50 to 5.50 per 100 lbs.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—Stormy weather has prevented much being done for the past week, and demand is dull; wheat brings 85 cts.; Flour \$4.25; Corn 56a58; Oats 35; potatoes 40a45; Apples 37a50, Butter 18a20; Eggs 15.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Flour 5.25a5.37 for Ohio. Wheat 1.10a1.15; Corn, Western, 85a87; Pork \$19a19.25 for new mess; prime \$16a16.50; Beef \$13a14 per bbl. for new mess. Sales of Ohio Butter at 18a20 cts; cheese dull at 9a10 cts.; Beef cattle sales at \$7a8 per 100 lbs nett.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 30.—Flour \$4. Wheat 62. Corn 30a31. Oats 28a30. Potatoes 37a40 Sweet do \$1a1.25. Apples 30 a37. Onions 40a45. Turnips 15a20. Butter 20a25. Pork, fresh 7a8cts.—salt 9a10. Beef, per quarter, 5a6 cts. Turkeys 50a75 cts. Chickens 12a15 cts. each. Eggs 15a18 cts. dozen. Hay \$6a6.50 per ton. Clover seed \$5. Timothy \$2 per bushel.

SALE OF TROTTER STOCK.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, 1852 at Groveport, Franklin county, Ohio, 10 miles south of Columbus, my Blooded Stock, as follows, to wit:

- 6 Fillies, from 2 to 3 years old;
- 4 Match Fillies, from 2 to 3 years old;
- 1 Gelding, 3 years old;
- 5 Stallions, from 2 to 3 years old;

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Dec 1.1t*

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OVER THIRTY-ONE YEARS have now elapsed since the Post began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement; and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undeniably the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar intrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, a writer who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male, or female, in the Union. Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise, in view of the general popularity of such tales as "The Mob Cap," "Eoline," "Linda," "Rena" etc, also is enrolled among our contributors.

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By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "The Curse of Clifton," "Virginia and Magdalena," "Shannondale," "The Deserted Wife," etc., etc.

In addition to these and other ORIGINAL TALES, involving a large expenditure of money we shall lay before our readers, as heretofore, choice Tales, Sketches, Essays, Narratives, etc., from the English Magazines—such as have given the Post a name for the excellence of its selections.

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Of course we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired, of being a strictly moral paper—not ridiculously squeamish and straight laced, but really and truly moral—such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be, as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

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OHIO CULTIVATOR

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

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No. 24.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EVERY MONTH.

M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor:
S. D. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

Close of the Volume.

The title and index, forming two leaves of this number, should be cut out and placed in the front of the volume by those who stitch or bind it. Missing numbers will be sent to subscribers who may signify a desire for them, when renewing their subscription. The complete volume will immediately be bound in printed cover for sending by mail—price \$1, sent free of postage; or 75 cents at the office. Any of the back volumes may be counted with subscriptions at club prices, adding 20 cents each for postage, if to be sent by mail.

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On Draining as a Means of Improving Lands—Ammonia in Rain Water—Drain Pipe Machines.

We have long been convinced that no improvement would be found so beneficial on most of the clay lands of Ohio, as *under-draining*. But the *expense* of the work as compared with the value of the land has hitherto been an insuperable objection to such improvements, in the minds of our farmers. The time has come, however, when the value of the land, and the ability of the owners, render it both expedient and profitable, that under-draining should be practised on many farms, and we are convinced it will be done quite extensively, as soon as our farmers understand the advantages and *profitableness* of the operation, and can procure the best material for its performance.

Every farmer understands the importance of draining *wet* lands, so as to remove standing water from the *surface*, but very few have any just conception of the injury done to crops and the soil by an excess of moisture *beneath* the surface, or of the benefits which result from the filtration of rain water through clayey soils, where it is allowed to pass off into under-drains, or a porous subsoil. In speaking, therefore, of under-draining as a means of improvement, we have reference to lands not commonly ranked as *wet*, but those of a level, clayey character, with compact subsoil, and forming a large portion of the best wheat lands in Ohio. Experience has abundantly shown that thorough draining of such lands will pay a liberal return for the capital invested.

Chemical science, and experiments in practical cultivation combine to prove the importance of *ammonia* as a promoter of vegetation. It is this element which gives the principal value to guano and stable manure; (see article on plowing in green crops, in O. Cult. Oct. 15, 1852;) and as rain water, as it falls from the clouds, contains a small portion of ammonia, the importance of securing this valuable substance in the soil, instead of allowing it to run off the surface, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of under-draining and deep tillage. It is also an argument for which we are indebted to modern science, and one that has given a great impetus to these kinds of improvement in Great Britain. But there are many other ways in which draining is found to operate as an efficient means of improving lands; and here we cannot do better than to extract a few paragraphs from the volume of C. W. Johnson, (of England,) on "Modern Agricultural Improvements:"

It was an early and just observation of those great improvers of agriculture who followed in the train of Walter Blyth and of Jethro Tull, that *the removal of land water is the foundation of all good farming*. It is true that the axiom is admitted pretty universally, that it is an operation now carried on with almost annually increased perfection and profit to the farmer, and it would perhaps be still more systematically and *stagnately* extended if the occupier and the

tivator more clearly understood the ill effects which land water produces, even, at considerable depths, on the crops which grow over it.

The question sometimes occurs to the young farmer, "What difference is there between rain water and that which was once rain water too, that in the land? Why should we covet an abundant supply of the first, and be anxious for the removal of the last? Is there any difference in their composition?" This difficulty the chemists of our time have very readily answered. They have shown, amongst other causes of difference in their value, that rain water contains ammonia, of which land water is commonly destitute. This presence of ammonia in rain water has been placed, as Liebig remarks, beyond all doubt; it may also be detected in snow water, and it is worthy of observation, that the ammonia obtained by the chemical philosopher from these sources possesses an offensive smell of perspiration and animal excrements, a fact which leaves no doubt respecting its origin.

It is to the presence of ammonia, then, in such waters, that one source of this effect may be attributed. It is true that the ammonia contained in rain water is in very minute proportions. and in spring water the proportion is probably still less; but then it must be remembered, what is not commonly very clearly understood, that the weight of water which annually falls upon the farmer's fields is very great. "If," remarks Liebig, (*Organic Chem.* p. 75,) "a pound of rain water contains only one-fourth of a grain of ammonia, then a field of 40,000 square feet must receive annually upwards of 80 lbs. of ammonia or 65 lbs. of nitrogen (ammonia is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen;) for, by the observations of Schubler, (made in Germany,) about 700,000 lbs. of rain fall over this surface in four months, and consequently the annual fall must be 2,500 lbs. This is much more nitrogen than is contained in the form of vegetable albumen and gluten, in 2,650 lbs. of wood, 2,800 lbs. of hay, or 20 tons of beet-root, which are the yearly produce of such a field; but it is less than the straw, roots, and grain of corn (wheat) which might grow on the same surface would contain."

[In Ohio, and other central parts of the United States, the fall of rain is about 36 inches per year—which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, or 75 pounds to the square foot—1,625 pounds to the square yard—3,932 tons to the acre. The average amount of rain in England is very nearly the same as in this country, but falls more frequently, in lighter showers. It is easy to see that although, as has been stated, the amount of ammonia in a pound of water is very small, yet the thousands of tons which fall in a year upon an acre of land may contain as much as any kind of growing crop demands.—*Ed. O. Cult.*]

Of the use of this alkali to the farmer's crops there is no doubt. for as the same great chemist adds, "no conclusion can have a better foundation than this, that it is the ammonia of the atmosphere which furnishes nitrogen to plants." The way, too, in which ammonia is formed in the soil, by the decomposition of its organic matters, affords us one easily understood reason for the advantages derived by the removal of its land water, a process which is thus clearly explained by Professor Johnston: "Ammonia is naturally formed during the decay of vegetable substances in the soil. This happens, either as in animal bodies, by the direct union of their nitrogen with a portion of the hydrogen of which they consist, or by the combination of a portion of their hydrogen with the nitrogen of the air; or when they decompose in contact with air and water at the same time, by their taking the oxygen of a quantity of the water, and disposing of its hydrogen at the moment of liberation, to combine with the nitrogen of the air, and form ammonia. In the two latter modes,

ammonia is formed most abundantly when the oxygen of the air does not gain the readiest access. Hence, in open subsoils, in which vegetable matter abounds, it is most likely to be produced; and thus one of the benefits which arise from thorough draining and subsoil ploughing is, that the roots penetrate and fill the subsoil with vegetable matter, which, by its decay in the confined atmosphere of the subsoil, gives rise to this production of ammonia."

It is evident, then, that if the surface or subsoil is already surcharged with stagnant land water the entrance into it of the rain water, which is so beneficial to the crop by the presence of ammonia and atmospheric gases, and also by promoting the decomposition of the materials of which the soil is composed, is entirely prevented; and, moreover, by this occupation of the soil by land water, another ill effect upon the soil is produced, its temperature is reduced. "The presence of too much water in the soil," says Professor Johnston, "keeps it constantly cold. The heat of the sun's rays, which is intended by nature to warm the land, is expended in evaporating the water from its surface; and thus the plants never experience that genial warmth about their roots which so much favors their rapid growth."

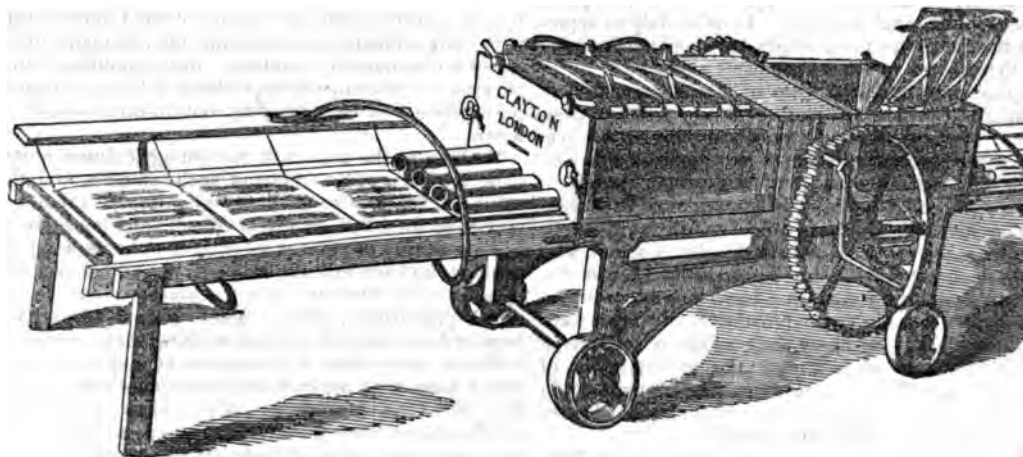
An important effect is observable in all soils properly prepared to receive heat and water, and permit their descent, viz: that the transmissions of accessions of heat downwards continues during the afternoon of the day (in summers,) and throughout the night, whilst the superstrata (chiefly from seven inches upwards) are losing some amount of their heat by conduction upwards and radiation. Such is the influence of good and deep drainage and ploughing upon the temperature of the soils thus improved. But the benefit does not terminate there; others follow from those operations, advantages which are thus well described by Professor Johnston: "Vegetable matter becomes of double value in a soil thus dried and filled with atmospheric air. When soaked in water, their vegetable matter either decomposes very slowly or produces acid compounds, more or less unwholesome to the plant, and even exerts injurious chemical re-actions upon the earthy and saline constituents of the soil. In the presence of air, on the contrary, this vegetable compound decomposes rapidly, produces carbonic acid gas in large quantity, as well as other compounds on which the plant can live, and even renders the inorganic constituents of the soil more fitted to enter the roots, and thus to supply more rapidly what the several parts of the plant require."

It is to such labors as these that the farmer's gratitude is justly due: their value can hardly be too highly rated, and in the result no mean harvest has been produced; for there is no branch of agriculture that has attracted more general and successful attention within the last few years than the improved drainage of the land. Science has here gone successfully hand in hand with practice, to a very useful and very profitable extent. "It was only in 1835," says Mr. Pusey, "that we heard in England, that a manufacturer in Scotland, Mr. Smith, of Deanston, had found the means of making all land, however wet and poor it might be, warm, sound, and fertile, and that this change was brought about by two processes, thorough draining and subsoil ploughing. His rule of draining was this, that we are not to endeavor merely to find out hidden springs, and to cut them through by a single drain, which in some of our books appeared to be regarded as all that was necessary, but that as the whole surface of retentive soils is rendered wet, not by accidental springs, but by the rain, the whole surface of the field must be made thoroughly dry by the under-drains running throughout at equal distances. Any field," he said, "however wet, might be so dried, provided these under-drains

were cut sufficiently near to each other." This was the principle of thorough or frequent draining asserted by Mr. Smith of Deanston, in 1835; and this principle, which was then new and startling to the generality of farmers, may now be regarded as firmly established.

As regards furrow draining on tenacious clay soils; the drainage of these soils has generally been done in shallow depths, under the prevailing common opinion that otherwise the water would not get into the drains. The *contraction* which beds the clay undergo when cut through by parallel drains has thus been entirely over-

looked. This contraction, however, is most important so much so (as I have found by experience) that drains dug from 30 to 40 inches deep have operated to the greater advantage than those of shallower depth. The bed of clay contracts itself near the drains as deep as the drains are made; and the deeper the bed of clay contracted, the larger will be the fissures for the water to percolate through to the drains. In well drained land, the water does not enter the drain by the furrow but percolates through the fissures (formed by contraction) from the ridge to the drains.



CLAYTON'S HORIZONTAL DRAIN PIPE MACHINE.

So great have been found the advantages of under-draining in England, that much attention has been devoted to devising methods for lessening the expense of the process, without detracting from its efficiency and durability. The use of draining bricks or tiles, was the first step in this direction; but the invention of *draining pipes*, and *machines* for making them, at very small cost, has done more than all else to promote this great means of improvement in that country.

We examined a number of these machines, in operation in England the past year, and can truly say that the speed and perfection with which they turn out pipes, of various sizes and shapes, is really surprising. If one or two of these machines were imported into Ohio, and put in operation, it would in our opinion do more good than the same expenditure could accomplish in any other way. We would suggest the matter, (in connection with the clod crusher, before described in this paper,) as deserving the attention of the State Board of Agriculture.

The above cut represents "Clayton's Horizontal Double-action Pipe and Tile Machine," which is one of the most approved kind, (although there are 5 or 6 others in use,) and was awarded the first prize of the Royal Ag. Soc. in 1850. The machine consists of an iron chest with two lids to admit the clay, one of which is shown open, (on the right,) and a strong piston inside which works both ways, and forces the clay through *dies* or apertures of such shape as to form pipes, four at a time, which are cut into sections of 12 or 15 inches long, as they come from the machine, and are then dried and burned, like bricks or other earthenware.

The machine is usually worked by two men turning the cranks, and three or four others to put in the clay, carry off the pipes, &c. From 8,000 to 12,000 pipes of 12 to 15 inches long, can be made with it in a day. The cost of these pipes, (of 1½ to 2 inches calibre) in England, is only from 10 to 12 shillings—(\$2.50 to \$3) per 1000. These pipes are laid in trenches from 2 to 3 feet in depth, the ends simply fitted evenly

against each other and clay placed immediately around and over them; unless the soil is of a soft, much sandy kind, when other contrivances are resorted to in order to keep the tiles in place. The entire cost of constructing such drains there, is only about 25 cents per rod; and we saw many fields in which the drains were not more than 30 to 40 feet apart over the whole field, and this too on lands where no water had been seen on the surface, and in this country would not be called wet. It is found that although the tiles are laid with the ends close to each other, and no joints are made for the water to enter, yet it never fails to find its way in, and is completely carried off through the pipes; and, the greater the depth at which the drains are placed, in clay lands, the more effectual and complete is the drainage.

In 1848-9, one of these machines for making pipes was imported in Seneca county, New York, and has been used quite extensively, having by the cheapness of the pipes induced a large number of farmers to experiment with their use. Pipes of two inches diameter, 15 inches long, are sold at Waterloo for \$10 per 1000—other sizes in proportion. Mr. Johnston, a distinguished farmer near Geneva, has laid *nine miles* of drains on his land—using 40,000 tiles or pipes. The expense, with him, has been about 12 cents a rod for digging the trenches, and the entire cost about 35 cents per rod, and notwithstanding this large expenditure of money, the productive power of the land is so increased, as well as the ease of working it, that it is found a very profitable investment.

One or two other machines of the kind have since been imported into New York, and we believe several have been manufactured there, from English patterns. The price of Clayton's Machine, above represented in London, is £28, or \$140. Smaller and single action machines, \$100. Some other kinds are still to be seen. Large pipes for sewers, &c., also hollow brick buildings, are made by the same machines, only with different dies.

SHEEP SPECULATIONS, No. 5.—Concluded.

The Infantado breed of merinos is frequently called in the books, the *Infantado Negretti* breed; but this is erroneous. I was informed by Mr. William Jarvis, that the surname of the duke of Infantado, is Negrette, and therefore it should be called the *Infantado Negrette* breed. This breed, and most others in the United States, having been mongrelized, many wool growers of the Western States are looking abroad for other merinos than those in their vicinity, to improve their flocks. Eastern speculators are ready and willing to furnish them a full supply of other mongrels, especially of French merinos. In order duly to appreciate the quality of these sheep, we should understand how these large merinos have been produced.

In the year 1786, the king of Spain presented to the king of France 376 merino sheep. These were chosen, by the commissioners of the king of France, from seven different cnavas, or breeds of sheep.—Three of these were the Paular, Negretti, and Escorial breeds; and it is particularly mentioned by Burgoanne in his travels, that seven rams of the Negretti breed were selected. Hence to this day, a person who is well acquainted with the Negretti breed, can distinctly see, that they contain a large proportion of the blood; and hence a large proportion of them have hard, wiry wool. So many of these sheep as survived the journey, were placed upon the national farm of Rambouillet. These seven breeds differed widely in their forms, and quality of their wool, and had ever been bred in Spain as distinct breeds.

The shepherd, who delivered a portion of the Paular flock to Mr. William Jarvis, at Tilton, in Portugal, informed him, that he, and his father, and grandfather before him, had had the superintendence of the Paular flock; and that for more than one hundred years he was fully assured, that they never had been crossed with any other breed of sheep whatever. In utter defiance of the Spanish principle of keeping each breed pure and in full perfection, the French breeders forthwith proceeded immediately to cross these seven breeds together, and the consequence is, that although they have now been bred together for 66 years, they are rather uniform in size, form, or quality of their wool.

It should be remembered that different breeds of sheep are produced by the influence of soil, climate, and locality, exerted upon them for a long period of time; and have each kind adhere to its own qualities so strongly, that even should these seven kinds of sheep be bred together 66 years more, it is in nowise probable that a uniform flock could be produced out of them. The object of these French breeders seems to have been, to produce a large breed of merino sheep, which should retain an average of the fineness and softness of the original breeds, together with all their other good qualities. But in this they have made a most signal failure. The Negrette breed has contributed to make the wool of a large share of them hard and wiry, and the Escorial or Saxon stock, which gives the orange color to their yolk, has produced on many of them a thick, salvy yolk, and on some is a tangled staple of wool, by a mixture of all the seven breeds. On very many of them ruffs of very coarse wool are found upon the folds of the skin of the neck; so that taken altogether, their wool can only be classed as second rate black top Merino wool.

In 1851, Mr. Solomon W. Jewett, of Vermont, imported some of these French sheep. In a communication to the American Agriculturist for 1851, Mr. Jewett explains the mode in which these sheep have been reared to their present large size. He says: "These sheep are kept with less trouble and feed, considering size, than any other animals; as they never roam about the fields like other sheep." Thus by

so much exercise as is necessary to keep them in good health, these French breeders have gradually brought them up to the extravagant size, which some of them now present. These sheep have good constitutions, and produce as much wool as can possibly be produced on such very large bodies, and hence to such persons as are pleased to breed such very large animals in preference to such as are very perfect, of some distinct breed, and are willing to bestow upon them the very extra care and feed which are necessary for that purpose, these sheep are as good as can be produced from mongrels. But for persons who wish to produce the largest quantity, and best quality of wool and mutton, with only ordinary good care and management, these sheep are a superfine humbug. In the hands of such persons the progeny of these sheep will soon become only merinos of ordinary size, and inferior quality of wool.

So long as the editors of eastern agricultural newspapers are disposed to applaud such animals, and the spirit and enterprise of those who import them, we may look for a full supply of them; and therefore it becomes every western wool grower to know what he is about, and see that the wool is not pulled over his eyes by these itinerant sheep dealers. Great deception is practiced by them. These French sheep have usually been sheared without washing them, so that it is almost impossible to determine, by any statements which have been made, what proportional rate of wool they will actually produce. Also, since real black-top merinos have come more into demand, on account of their hardiness, some of these eastern breeders use artificial means for blackening the surface of their wool, by various applications to it soon after shearing. The sheep which they send westward are doubtless highly fed, so as to show off a good quantity and length of wool; and hence when subjected to ordinary management, they fall short of the amount of wool which apparently they would produce.

Under such circumstances, why should not all growers of fine wool go to work and improve each one his own flock, by proper selection and management, selecting and adhering to some one kind. The breeds which are already in the Western States are full as good as those which can be obtained at the East, with very few exceptions. If the kind of sheep which any person wishes to procure can be obtained of those who raise them in this western country, and where they are offered without deception, surely there is every inducement to patronise the western breeder, in preference the eastern; not merely on account of the deceptions, but because eastern sheep are very liable to become variously diseased, by a change of soil and climate.

If the best quality of mutton, with the best quality and largest quantity of wool in proportion to size are desired, the smaller well formed sheep will be preferred. Small sheep in all countries produce the best mutton. As to wool, small sheep have a greater surface according to weight, than large ones, and therefore there is room to superinduce the greatest quantity of wool with the same feed. Any person may satisfy himself as to this fact by passing a string around the bodies of two sheep of the same shape and breed, one of them weighing 50 lbs., and the other 100 lbs. It will be found that the smaller animal has far the greater proportional circumference. If uniformity, both as to carcass and quality of wool are wanted, and such wool ever sells best, it is absolutely necessary to aim at raising only sheep of some particular breed for that purpose. This has ever been the Spanish method, and though most persons are apt to consider the Spaniards to be ignorant, we should remember, that before the time of Robert Bakewell, England possessed no breed of sheep so well formed, as were a large share of the Spanish sheep, such as the Infantado, Guadalupe,

loupe, Montarco, and short woolled breed imported by Col. Humphrey. They doubtless knew by a comparison of the profits derived from their different pasturage lands, that there was very little difference in the actual profits of each breed, and therefore had no inducement to change or mongrelize their flocks. Neither has anything been gained by it in those States; but rather the excellence of each of these distinct breeds has been lost. We cannot now expect to regenerate the merino flocks of this country, by an occasional importation of a dozen or two sheep from Germany or Spain, unless an entire new system is commenced, by breeding each kind by itself, and preserving in its purity whatever breed may be imported.

In support of this principle, I will quote the words of J. S. Skinner, Esq., one of our most distinguished agricultural writers. He observes: "There is an almost universal readiness to believe, that by sagaciously crossing different breeds, the best qualities of all may be obtained in one, and the worst of any one, bred out; but experiments have not verified these speculative attempts, either with sheep or cattle; and even if admitted to be practicable, it would require rare skill, the fruit of great sagacity and experience, to carry it out successfully. There may yet be room to improve any particular breed of cattle or sheep, by that skill in the choice of breeding stock, and perfection in management, which care and experience can only beget; but we doubt whether *any new breed* can be firmly established that shall represent the excellencies without the defects of different natural races, and one that will at the same time *endure*. All such made up breeds, upon the least relaxation of attention, or the least mistake in sorting, with a view to breeding stock, will fly to pieces and exhibit the defects, with which nature is sure to reward, the impertinent attempts of ignorance and presumption to interfere with her fundamental laws and purposes.

H. J. CANFIELD.

Mahoning, Co., O., Nov. 1852.

Spirit of Progress—Agricultural Papers.

EDS. CULTIVATOR:—While attending our State and County Fairs, we frequently feel as though we were laboring under a species of inspiration, and the question involuntarily presents itself, "What meaneth this?" The fact is, these Fairs are so many great agricultural pentecosts, and the spirit which was about to move the COLONEL on Wheeling Island, operates powerfully on every living soul that attends them.—There is no telling where this spirit of improvement will lead us to. It has already worked miracles—it has made the slothful, enterprising—the indolent, industrious—the slovenly, tastful—it is causing the farmer to place a true estimate on the dignity and importance of his calling. It's workings are visible everywhere. It is encircling our dwellings with beautiful evergreens—enriching our orchards with the choicest fruits—stocking our farms with the finest horses, cattle and sheep, that the world can produce—supplying our heneries with the biggest and loudest crowing roosters in all creation.

Farmers who, five years ago, had seldom been out of sight of their barns, are now threatening to cross the ocean, in order to obtain stock that will excel that of their neighbors. Inventive genius has gone to work to contrive labor-saving machines for the farmer; the farmer in turn is trying new modes of enriching and cultivating his soil, in order to increase his crops and profits. This is emphatically a new era. The future is full of promise; when one Fair is over, the time seems long to the next, so anxious are we to see what a little period will bring forth. Every year finds us in advance of the preceding. The wooden mould board has given way to the cast iron; the cast iron to

the steel. The snail motioned teams that conveyed our produce to market, have been succeeded by the never-tiring iron steeds; we are no longer contented with our rough native breeds of stock; the world can scarcely satisfy us. England, France, and Germany testify to the spirit that is abroad amongst us.

But while we value so highly this spirit of improvement, we ought also to keep in mind the means by which alone it can be kept alive. This we conceive to be by the dissemination of practical information among the masses. Who would have supposed ten years ago that such progress could have been made in so short a period? It has been done as though it were by electric impulse. Before the establishment of the *Ohio Cultivator*, who thought of State and County Fairs in Ohio? Does not the Empire State of the West owe its advanced state of agriculture to this paper? What has brought about this grand procession of Fairs? What has created this wonderful desire for improvement throughout all Buckeyedom?

It is estimated that nearly four-fifths of the population of the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits. How many of all this great nation of farmers take a paper that is devoted to their profession? Is there one in twenty? Now this state of things ought not to be. The man that does not keep himself posted up in his business will, if he should ever waken up, find himself sadly behind the times. The greater the amount of agricultural reading, the more rapid and general will be our improvement in this branch of industry. Suppose we try this winter if we cannot double the subscription of the *Cultivator*. It is just what we want in Ohio; besides the Ladies' Department makes it doubly valuable and interesting, by furnishing our wives and daughters with so much excellent reading for the fireside. The fact is we can't keep house without it. D.

Columbiana, O., Dec., 1852.

American Sylva—Valuable Publications.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR:—In a late number of the *Cultivator*, were contained some very valuable remarks on the subject of ornamental and forest trees, by T. W. Painter. The recent publication of Michaux on American Forest Trees, in 3 volumes, translated from the French by J. I. Smith, of Philadelphia, together with three additional volumes, by Nuttall, is a work of national importance. It is a perfect handbook or guide for any person of taste who wishes to make himself familiar with all the forest trees of our extensive country. The work is got up in excellent style, the numerous plates are splendid, and the descriptions clear and correct.

It should find its way into the library of every intelligent reader. The wealthy farmer in Ohio, could not confer a greater benefit on his family, than by presenting them with the work, as a New Year's present.

It is my opinion that such works as this, Dr. Harris' new work "On Insects destructive to Vegetation," together with sets of our Agricultural and Horticultural journals, would do more good as premiums at our State and County Fairs, than silver-plate.

On visiting our State Library last spring, I was gratified to see the great amount of valuable books already collected there, but was equally astonished to find that many books which would interest every class of readers, and which as Americans we should patronize, had been neglected—such for instance as Audubon's Birds of America; Audubon and Bachman's American Quadrupeds, &c. To these the State should at once add this new work on American Sylva. It can be obtained only of its publisher, Robert P. Smith, Philadelphia.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JARED P. KIETLAND.

East Rockport, O., Nov. 29th, 1852.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, DECEMBER 15, 1852.

READ THE PROSPECTUS on the last page of this number, and the terms, &c., on first page.

Topics of Interest to our Readers.

In looking over our Volume now closed, we find several topics have been very ably discussed by our correspondents, and much valuable information elicited. We take special pleasure in referring to the papers on *SHEEP* which appear in this volume. In no Agricultural journal in the country has this subject been so ably handled, as will be found in our columns this year. We have laid before the public the writings of some of our most skillful wool-growers, as well as the cautions and advice of disinterested and experienced men. For these articles the writers are entitled to the regards of all who need instruction or wish to avoid loss and imposition.

Cattle Raising has also received a good share of attention, illustrated with portraits of some of the most popular stock in the United States. *Swine* have not been overlooked, and this growing interest is now receiving a good degree of attention from our farmers, who are learning that this branch of business is making quick returns, and heavy profits. We predict that the coming year will bring about a more general introduction of approved breeds. The large capital now invested in *Improved Fowls*, has made the Poultry business one of the most brisk, as well as remunerative occupations of the day.

We have also given several excellent articles on the breeds and management of *Horses*; but we feel that this interest demands more especial notice, and since we have so fully discussed the sheep business, we may be justly called upon to devote more space to the Horse; and in addition to what may be furnished by experienced horse-raisers, we propose to give a series of original articles on this subject, from our own observation; as one of the editors has had large experience, alike in the stable, upon the road, and the field.

The *Dairy Business* is also a growing interest, which we shall be glad to promote, and shall not neglect to give our readers whatever of value is to be known on this subject. *General Cultivation*, and especially of the staple farm crops, will be treated of in the lights of the most reliable practical information, while visionary theories will be rigidly scrutinized and held to prove their claims to utility. The subject of *Manures*, of which we shall speak more particularly, will be highly interesting to many of our readers, especially those who do not farm upon lands of such almost exhaustless fertility, as are to be found in the valleys of the Scioto, Muskingum, and the Miamis. We shall speak of this subject, in view of the peculiar condition of our soils, and the materials best adapted to their preservation, in regard to the facility by which they can be obtained, and the economy of their application.

and practice of Agriculture in England, with the accompanying engravings, cannot have failed to interest our readers, and will, doubtless, be the means of suggesting improvements of value in this country. We shall continue to notice the progress of improvements in other lands as well as our own.

During the past year we have visited many sections of Ohio, and learned by personal inspection, the varied wants and resources of the State, which will better enable us to discuss topics suited to their several localities. Our arrangements for the next year will enable us to be still more abroad among the people, whose farms, flocks, workshops, and firesides, shall be our constant lesson. To enable us to carry out these designs, we ask a generous reception for our *CULTIVATOR* among the working men and women of the West, whose cause we have espoused, and whose interests it shall be our pride and pleasure to subserve.

Meeting of the State Board—Progress.

The Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, of which a report will be found in this paper, was larger and more spirited, than any former assemblage of the kind in Ohio. Over sixty counties were represented by delegates, and twice that number of persons were in attendance, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and the weather.

The interest manifested in the doings of the Board, by the friends of agriculture in all parts of the State, gives assurance of its future usefulness, and of the onward progress of the work of improvement. The finances of the Board are in a prosperous condition, and the new members elected are eminently well qualified for the responsible duties of that office, and we have no doubt will so perform those duties as to give general satisfaction to all classes of farmers and to all parts of the State.

The resolutions offered and discussed at the meeting were of the right kind, and will do good, although not as much, perhaps, as might be desired at the present time; and some topics were omitted entirely that we should have been pleased to see introduced. Still, enough was done and said to greatly encourage the friends of improvement, and to bid them hope that another year will afford still more evidences of progress, in the elevation of AGRICULTURE to its true position.

The only thing we regretted in the doings of the convention, was the attempt on the part of Mr. Gest to create a little *capital*, and stir up personal animosity (as he did also last year,) by his comments on something that had appeared in print in regard to the unequal distribution of the premiums at the Fair. The complaints alluded to, all unbiased minds will admit were well founded; and no one but a political lawyer would construe what was said into a personal reflection on the honor of any member of the Board. For our own part, we certainly never distrusted the fairness of the intentions of that body; but, in common with the writers of the complaints alluded to, we saw reason to believe that the leading members of the Board being mostly engaged in one department of agriculture, their minds would naturally magnify the importance of encouraging that particular department, while some other departments would be measurably overlooked. So general was this impression in the minds of the convention, that special pains were taken in the election of new members of the Board to select such as were engaged in the various departments of Agriculture. We would further add that one of the severest "reflections" on the Board which we have seen published was in the *Ohio Statesman*, about two months since; a paper edited by the new President of the Board—so we presume that was the "paper in Columbus" to which Mr. Gest indignantly referred.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR is to be held at Dayton, on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of September next, the citizens of that place having guaranteed the required amount, (\$3,000,) towards the expenses. This is a good arrangement, and we predict that the fair of 1853 will not fall behind that of 1852.

A meeting of the State Board will be held in this city on the 11th of next month, for making out the list of premiums for the next Fair.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, should immediately send petitions to the Legislature in favor of an act for incorporating such societies, in order that they may own lands for Fair grounds. We would suggest, also, petitioning for an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one or two miles of county fairs—as is now the law respecting camp meetings. Petitions might also be sent at the same time for a better system of distributing the Agricultural Reports—notwithstanding Mr. Gest's assertion that "the members of the Legislature will attend to that."

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A call has been issued by the State Convention for a Temperance Convention to be holden in this city on the 5th of January next.

THE OHIO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in Columbus on the 29th and 30th of Dec., inst. On most of the Railroads delegates will pass at half fare. Ladies in attendance will be gratuitously provided for in Columbus.

Meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society.

We would remind the members and other persons interested, that a meeting of the Ohio State Pomological Society will be held at Columbus, pursuant to adjournment, on the second Tuesday, 11th of January, 1853, for the purpose of examining winter fruits—correcting names, comparing qualities, &c. Persons having choice kinds of winter fruits are requested to bring or send specimens for the meeting. Packages may be directed to the care of M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS.—A valuable communication from our able correspondent, Samuel Williams, of Waterloo, N. Y., will appear in our next. He says, "I like your editorial remarks (in the last Cultivator), on the insufficiency of the analysis of soils to instruct the farmer to his practical advantage. The succeeding observations on the structure and chemical elements of the soil by Prof. Wells; and the critical remarks of Dr. Lee on the imperfections incidental to the analysis of soils in the laboratory, are worth to your readers more than a year's subscription to the Ohio Cultivator."

Items and Answers to Inquiries.

CORN AND COB GRINDER.—The best machine for D. M. J. to attach to his thrashing machine power, we think, is Pitts' patent. The cost we believe is \$40. Write to J. A. Pitts, Springfield, O. A good mill for this purpose on the sweep or bark-mill pattern, is manufactured by J. L. Gill, of this city, price \$50.

GRAPE VINES will do well on a hill side with a southern exposure. We will give a chapter on grape culture before long—also remarks on *piggeries*.

REMARKABLE MILCH COWS will be noticed in our next paper, with suggestions on selecting and breeding dairy stock.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS, of various patterns and prices can be found at the Implement Store of W. A. Gill & Co., in this city, and at similar stores in other places; price from \$10 to \$20. Any of the

larger sizes can be used for horse or other power. We prefer those with knives set on a cylinder, unless it is desired to cut cornstalks, in which case Densmore's, or Rich's may be best. We cannot inform D. R. whether two good sized dogs would afford sufficient power to work such a machine, but think they might do it.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL MEETING, DEC. 8TH, 1852.

The meeting was held in the Odeon, (Representatives' Hall,) commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., the President, (A. Watts,) in the chair. The Secretary, J. G. Gest, read the section of the law under which the body convened, as follows:

"SEC. 6. There shall be held, in the city of Columbus, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December, an annual meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, together with the president of each county Agricultural Society, or other delegate therefrom, duly authorized, who shall, for the time being, be ex-officio members of the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of deliberation and consultation, as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests throughout the State; and at such annual meeting, the several reports from the county societies shall be delivered to the President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; and the said Presidents and delegates shall, at this meeting, elect suitable persons to fill all vacancies in the Ohio State Board of Agriculture."

A call was made for the names of delegates from county societies, and the following presented their credentials and reports:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Adams—J. R. Cockrill.	Logan—A. Casad.
Ashland—Wm. McNeil.	Lorain—A. B. Gates.
Ashtabula—Chester Stowe.	Lucas—L. B. Lathrop.
Athens—Wm. Campbell.	Madison—B. Cowling.
Belmont—P. Cornwell.	Mahoning—David Haynes.
Butler—F. Anderson.	Marion—J. W. Larabee.
Champaign—S. Minturn.	Meigs—W. W. Mather.
Clark—A. Waddle.	Miami—W. B. McClung.
Clermont—A. Coombs.	Monroe—James Okey.
Clinton—I. Heslett.	Montgomery—J. McGrew.
Columbiana—John Ferral.	Morrow—Jos. Mosher.
Coshocton—Edmund Cone.	Muskingum—J. L. Cox.
Crawford—R. W. Musgrave.	Pickaway—Thos. Hueston.
Cuyahoga—B. Stedman.	Pike—O. J. Phelps.
Delaware—D. Bush.	Portage—D. McIntosh.
Huron & Erie—P. Benedict.	Preble—James Deniston.
Fairfield—John Reber.	Richland—H. Gamble.
Fayette—J. F. Willis.	Ross—James Vause.
Franklin—S. Brush.	Sandusky—L. Rawson.
Gallia—P. Cherington.	Scioto—Lem. Moss.
Geauga—E. Spencer.	Seneca—G. Sprague.
Greene—R. Dean.	Stark—M. Reynolds.
Guernsey—G. Lofland.	Summit—Daniel Hine.
Hamilton—W. H. H. Taylor.	Trumbull—J. M. Brown.
Hardin—A. Snoddy.	Tuscarawas—J. Blickensderfer.
Highland—C. Sams.	Vinton—A. Wolfe.
Jackson—W. W. Mather.	Warren—J. P. Gilchrist.
Jefferson—G. McCullough.	Washington—J. W. Barker.
Knox—W. Bonar.	Wayne—R. N. Woods.
Lake—Geo. Everett.	Wyandot—H. Peters.
Lawrence—N. Vermillion.	
Licking—W. S. Wright.	

Total number 62.

The Secretary stated that the Board were not quite prepared to present a full report of its financial affairs, but he would give an abstract of the doings of the last year, by which the present state of the funds would appear, to wit:

Total receipts of the past year,	\$23,863 69
Expenditures,	17,524 18

Balance in the treasury,	\$6,299 51
Claims against the Board unpaid, about	\$1,000 00
Leaving a balance on hand for the coming year, of a little over \$5,000, besides tents, office furniture,	

worth near \$2,000. In addition to this it was stated by the Secretary that several claims in favor of the Board, for escheated property, would no doubt be shortly decided in its favor, by which several thousand dollars would be realized, and that the revenue from public shows would be about \$4,000. For this prosperous condition of the finances, the Board acknowledged their indebtedness to the services of the Fair at Cleveland, and that much credit was due to the citizens of that place and vicinity, for their valuable assistance in the management of the Fair.

A motion was made to allow persons who might be present from counties not represented by regular delegates, to be enrolled and take part in the proceedings of the convention as delegates. Also, a motion to allow persons not regular delegates to take part in the discussions (not in the voting,) but both motions were deemed out of order, as not in conformity with the law.

The Corresponding Secretary, (Prof. Mather,) read a part of his report, relating to the duties of his office. It was then resolved to proceed to the election of five new members of the Board.

Messrs. Watts and Springer announced that they would decline a re-election.

Nominations were then made as follows :

Wm. H. Ladd, of Jefferson ; R. W. Steele, of Montgomery ; J. G. Gest, of Greene ; Wm. H. H. Taylor, of Hamilton ; Israel Dille, of Licking ; Jas. T. Worthington, of Ross ; D. McIntosh, of Portage ; James Johnson, of Wayne ; J. T. Brazee, of Fairfield ; Jacob Egbert, of Warren ; J. O'B. Renick, of Pickaway ; Jos. Barker, of Washington, and several others.

On the first ballot it was found that 68 votes were cast, and Wm. H. LADD, R. W. STEELE, and J. G. GEST had received a majority—hence they were declared duly elected.

On the second ballot 67 votes were cast and DAVID MCINTOSH was found to have a majority, hence duly elected.

On the third ballot 69 votes were cast, and J. T. WORTHINGTON having a majority, was duly elected. So the entire Board now stands as follows :

To serve for two years.

Wm. H. Ladd, of Jefferson county.
R. W. Steele, of Montgomery.
J. G. Gest, of Greene.
David McIntosh, of Portage.
J. T. Worthington, of Ross.

To serve for one year.

Samuel Medary, of Franklin.
M. L. Sullivan, of do
R. W. Musgrave, of Crawford.
Philo Adams, of Erie.
Wm. Case, of Cuyahoga.

RESOLUTIONS AND DISCUSSION.

Mr. Brush offered a resolution of thanks to the retiring members of the State Board, complimenting them for the able and disinterested manner in which they had performed their duties, and the benefits conferred thereby on the State. Adopted.

Mr. Brush offered a resolution recommending the State Board to increase the premiums on Farm Crops, and to place them at the head of the list. He justified the Board in the course hitherto pursued, but thought the time had now come when more attention could be paid to farm crops, without withdrawing attention from other interests.

Several delegates expressed the opinion that the premiums on cattle had heretofore been relatively too large, as compared with other articles.

Mr. Gest alluded to statements that had been made in a paper published at Cleveland, and one at Colum-

bus, in relation to the premiums at the State Fair, and pronounced the statement uncalled for and unjust. He said that as a large portion of the funds came from the Fair, it was necessary to so draft the premium list that it would draw the greatest number of the most attractive articles to the Fair. Hence a less premium had been awarded to the best cultivated farms and to the largest crops, than their intrinsic worth would merit, as these would make no show at a Fair. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Casad offered a resolution recommending to the Legislature the providing by law — 1st, for more accurate statistical information respecting the amount of annual crops, and — 2d, to provide for the incorporation of county agricultural societies.

Mr. Brush seconded the resolution, especially that portion relating to the incorporation of county societies. He advocated recommending the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the county commissioners to subscribe for the purchase of permanent sites for county fairs, an amount equal to that subscribed by the citizens. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Casad offered a resolution instructing the State Board to locate the State Fair at no place at which subscriptions for former fairs remained unpaid. Adopted.

This resolution was elicited by an item in the report of the treasurer, which stated that several hundred dollars were yet due on the subscription of the city of Columbus, towards the expenses of the Fair of 1851. Mr. Brush said in reply he had not been able to learn that any definite sum was ever subscribed or pledged by the citizens of Columbus for that purpose, and if it could be shown that such pledge was given, by any authorized person, he was certain the amount would be promptly paid.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution requesting the Board to memorialize the Legislature for a more effective law to protect sheep against depredations by dogs.

In advocating the resolution Mr. T. said he had lost many valuable sheep within two years past, by dogs, and it was well known that such cases were quite common. He gave statistics of the number and value of sheep in the State, &c. Other delegates also spoke in favor of the resolution. Adopted.

E. Cattell offered a resolution requesting the Board to amend rule 8th, for the government of county societies, in relation to premiums on crops, so as to require one person to certify to the measurement of the land, and to dispense with affidavits.

Mr. Gest, and some others, thought that such amendments would give room for imposition in regard to measurements, &c.; and after some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the following substitute adopted :

Resolved, That the Board memorialize the Legislature to authorize the presidents of county societies to administer oaths in all cases, where they are required by rules of the society.

Mr. Cone offered a preamble and resolutions in regard to compiling, and circulating the annual report of the Board — designed to secure its earlier publication in a more condensed form, and its distribution to members of county societies.

Mr. Brush thought the reports could not properly be made to the State Board much earlier than is now required, and he did not see how the information desired could be much condensed. Mr. Cone believed most of the facts in regard to the different counties could be put into tabular form so as to occupy much less space in the volume.

Mr. Coombs felt that a reform was needed in regard to the distribution of the reports. He had been an officer of a county society for a number of years, and had never been favored with a copy of the agricultural report, although other documents had frequently been

sent to him. He had several times had to go some miles to refer to the report, for information in regard to his duties.

Mr. Medary spoke of the delay in the printing of the reports of the New York society, and the length of time required to print so large a number of copies as are required—say 20,000 to 30,000 copies.

Mr. Gest stated that the forthcoming report would be more condensed than former ones, and in regard to the distribution, the members of the Legislature would attend to that business, and the societies in the several counties should confer with their members of the Legislature in regard to the matter. After some further discussion the preamble and resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Woods offered a resolution requesting the State Board when arranging their list of premiums to distinguish between winter and spring wheat and barley; also to reduce the amount of premiums on cattle, and increase them on mechanical and other productions.

Mr. Gest hoped the resolutions would not pass, at least in their present form. He was in favor of leaving these matters to the judgment of the Board, and such resolutions were embarrassing to the action of that body. He was not in favor of reducing the premiums on cattle, but was willing they should be increased on other articles.

Mr. Woods said he thought the progress thus far had been in the wrong direction. The premiums on cattle of a certain class had been increased during the past three years from \$20 to \$50, while the premiums on plows, butter, and various other articles, had decreased.

Mr. Gest said the Board had adopted the premium list of the New York State Society the past year in the list of premiums on cattle.

Mr. Brown replied, that the New York Society's premiums on implements, dairy products, &c., were much larger, and in better proportion with those on cattle than were those of the Ohio list.

After further discussion the resolutions were lost.

A resolution was offered, authorizing the State Board to hold their fairs in future at Columbus, provided the citizens would donate 20 acres of land for such purpose.

After brief discussion, this resolution was lost by a decided majority.

Mr. Waddle offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to provide for a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Mather called the attention of the Convention to the proposition started by speakers at the Cleveland Fair, for holding a grand Industrial Fair in the West, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Board of Ohio be requested to correspond with the State Agricultural Boards and Societies of other States relative to holding an Industrial Exhibition at such place as may be selected. Also requesting them to send delegates to Columbus to take this subject into consideration. Adopted.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution, that the President of the State Board be requested to deliver an Address at the next meeting of the Board. Adopted.

The meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock, P. M.

REMUNERATION OF FARM LABOR.—We published an article on this subject (p. 175) from W. B., of Columbiana county, to which we appended a remark and an inquiry. Also a reply to this article by A. R. Strother, of Van Wert. We were not fully satisfied with the conclusions of either of these writers, and as the subject is one of some interest to working young men, we intended before this time to have referred to it again. We have another article from W. B., which we propose to reserve, until we have leisure and space to give our own views on this subject; meanwhile let our young friends investigate, and then we will compare notes.

"THE RURAL NEW YORKER"—A weekly agricultural newspaper, by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., is one of the best of our exchanges, and, we are happy to learn, is receiving a liberal support. Its mechanical, educational and scientific departments, are well sustained, and make the 'Rural' a very useful and instructive paper in the family. It is also a handsome sheet, and very cheap, at \$2 per year—\$1.50 to clubs of 10 or more. A new volume commences with the year.

THANKS to friend Landes, of Selma, for a lot of choice apples—eight varieties—some of them new to us. Also to C. Limpert, of Groveport, for a similar present last month.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM.

The Past Year and the Future.

As we take up our pen, we are reminded that another year is closing and will have disappeared before we are again permitted to greet our readers; but the past has been a year of such signal blessings, and the future is so hopeful, that not a sad thought can we find in our heart. God's blessings have descended bountifully upon all our land, not only filling the granaries of the farmer, and giving good employment and wages to all classes of laborers, but encouraging the heart of every philanthropist and reformer.

And we too, as women cannot fail to rejoice at the signs of the times, which indicate for us an enlarged sphere, better laws, and better education. It is astonishing to see how rapidly public opinion is being aroused and changed upon the subject of woman's wants and needs. There is scarcely a prominent paper in the land now, but is more or less occupied with the subject; rejoicing that the onerous burden imposed by the needle, is soon to be lifted from woman, that she may have more time for higher duties, or advocating the removal of her legal disabilities, or urging for her a greater variety of employments, or what is of more consequence, that she have a better physical and more thorough mental education.

Then, too, as we take a closer view and look at our firesides, do we not all see abundant occasion to be grateful to "Our Father," and abundant motive to evince our gratitude by fresh devotion to the true interests of humanity? But our space waxes brief, and we must close—not with a *farewell* to any, for our past intercourse has been so pleasant, that we are sure we shall meet you all again, two weeks hence, and with many of you we hope to greet a little band of new acquaintances. Shall we be disappointed? Our "Roll of Honor" has already quite a number of names upon it, and those flower seeds will be ready for distribution in due season; our sheet is to be enlarged and improved; our housewife's department we hope to embellish with a series of useful engravings; the same vigorous writers who have heretofore contributed to our columns, we expect will continue their favors, and others will help us also; and for ourselves, we can only say that if our ability equals our zeal, we shall make our department more highly useful and attractive than ever before.

✂ We have received the Circular of the "Ohio Female Medical Society," but must defer its publication, with our remarks, till another number. Several articles from our correspondents are also deferred from want of room.

✂ The project of a State Temperance Convention, spoken of by Mrs. W. in the present number, we heartily approve, as a thorough organization throughout the State, would enable the ladies to work unitedly, and hence effectively for the cause.

"THE LAWS OF LIFE," &c., by Elizabeth Blackwell. We would inform L. L. that this valuable little work is (or should be) for sale at most of the bookstores; price 25 cents; postage by mail about 5 cents. Postage stamps can be conveniently sent by letter in payment for such articles.

A Temperance Appeal to the Women of Ohio.

MRS. BATEHAM—I belong to the great circle of the sisters of humanity, of whom many will be found among the readers of your widely circulated publication. It is a welcome visitor in hamlet, cottage, and hall, and to those who give it welcome I would make an appeal in words, (were they mine,) that would stir the deep fountains of the heart. To many it is known that a convention was called in Medina county, and a resolution adopted that a committee of five be appointed to correspond with earnest temperance women throughout the State, on the expediency of forming a Women's State Temperance Society.

And the plea now goes forth, that similar organizations be formed in every village and county in the State, for the purpose of sending delegates to Columbus at an appointed time, and ask at the hands of our law makers what is due an outraged, suffering people: relief from the awful consequences of the liquor traffic.

Surely, my sisters, you will lend a helping hand in this work, and come not singly, but by thousands. Say not in your hearts, "I am alone," but remember that drops make the ocean, atoms the world. Look abroad in this beautiful, bountiful land, and as ye go forth joyously, beside your noble sons, husbands and fathers, forget not the stricken—forget not the prostrate ones whose strength is sold to the spoiler, and tremble lest the net be cast around your own loved treasures. Forget not the drunkard's wife,—*Woman*, that once was, now the withered, blighted thing you see her. Look at your own bright, beautiful flowers, and then upon the drunkard's children, who shrink away as though God's sunshine was not made for them to bask in.

We must not look idly on, but plead—plead even as the woman of the unjust judge, and we may succeed where men have failed. The homes of loved ones are spoiled; the lowly, the great, and the gifted are slain, and their living curses warn us that the same destroyer is among us, beside our pleasant home, along the pathway of our youth, beside our mills, our streams, and desolates many otherwise prosperous homes, and the power to save rests alone in our Legislature. Whatever we do must be done quickly, as the Legislature is now in session. Petition after petition in former times have been idly trampled upon, yet there are noble and true men among them. Of them we will ask, not with pen and ink, but with the tongue which God has given us. The sons and daughters nobly come up in armies. With them we would work. Form phalanx after phalanx, without sectional, social or political interest, in this great, good work.

M. D. W.

McConnelsville, O., Dec. 10, 1852.

The Great Evil of the Times—The Want of a love for Home.

MY DEAR FRIENDS OF THE CULTIVATOR:—I would send an appeal in behalf of *home and the homestead*. I do not mean at present to speak of a homestead exemption law, which would simply ward off the creditor's claim. Oh, no: the sacred hearthstone has in our day and in our land, a more terrible enemy by far than the sheriff's warrant.

We are a locomotive people—we live upon railroads—we walk by steam—we talk by lightning. The things we used and admired yesterday, we fling aside to-day as out of date and out of fashion. The spot

which was our habitation last week, has become old and tiresome to us this week. The friends of last month weary us with the monotony of their society this month. Our brief summer is too old before it is vanished, for we have grown weary of our lace hats and tissue dresses, and we long for the new fashions of the winter, (to say nothing of the intermediate changes of spring and autumn.) Then we tire of our plumes and furs, and are impatient for the "new arrivals" of our merchant's summer goods. We buy new furniture as often as we can afford the expense, and shift the old to make a change when we cannot.

Some of your readers, especially those having such sweet homes as I have seen about Mt. Pleasant in your State, may think these remarks exaggerated, and only applicable to eastern cities, but I assure you it is not so. I write from the Great West—the region of the Mississippi. We have a glorious country and a glorious people here, but of our merits I shall defer speaking until some other day. One of our great defects is at this moment strongly pressed upon my vision—we scarcely know the name of *home*. I am not speaking of inland places now; I cannot speak advisedly of them, for ever since I came to this region, I have been in some portion of the territory absorbed in the trade of the Mississippi.

From St. Louis to St. Anthony, Minnesota, it is all the same, and this has been the extent of my field of travel and observation. In that range are many beautiful cities; they are very gay and fashionable places. Their ladies are truly Solomon's "Lilies of the field." One lady will wear enough upon her person at a ball to pay for a comfortable home. Half the time they may be seen migrating to spend their summers East or their winters South. Whole families, babies and all, are birds of passage. The enterprise of the country seems all concentrated upon trade and speculation; farming is too slow and tame a business by far, for the genius of our region, and is mostly left to uneducated foreigners. We have a few exceptions to this rule, but the *business* men think farming a stupid occupation—they could never wait to see the wheat that is sown this autumn, harvested next summer. They would be off to California before it was half grown. Our young men are almost all gone to California or to Oregon. This country is grown too old for them.

We are proud of our generosity; eastern people flatter us upon that point; but I hope you don't guess how extravagant and careless we are. We love new things so much, that the sooner we can destroy the old ones, the better. We must be fine and new, no matter what the cost. A young lady with no known means of support, save the charity of a distant relative, will dress as fine as a princess; and a young man whose salary is no more than \$4 a week, will spend that all on Saturday, to take some curly-headed school girl buggy riding. Oh, we are very extravagant!—We don't think of *home* and the rainy day; and we are very destructive—too destructive by far to know anything of real neatness. And what do we restless beings care for home! True, we love to build a fine house, and astonish the natives, with our grandeur; but in order to be able to do this, we will live in a hovel three-fourths of our time, without a tree to shade us, or yield us its delicious fruits. 'Tis not the *home* we care for: we'd much rather have fine clothes.

Ah, I do love progress; I love activity and life; I love the strides of human genius towards improving human surroundings and means of elevation. I am far from clinging to "old error as better than new truth." But, oh! "my ear is pain'd, my soul is sick." We American people are a glorious people. (at least in our own estimation) but must we, in our overwhelming rage for progress, trample under foot all the holiest affections of the heart? Must that love of *home*,

which is justly ranked as next to love of God, become an obsolete passion—a forgotten thing? Must all these cherished objects, so closely knit up with this love, as portions of the household altar, be set up at vendue, to give place to new French fashions? Must “the old oak” be cut up as firewood to make room for some foreign tree of puny, showy growth? Must the old family bible be resigned to rats and mice in the garret, that a splendidly embellished and gilded copy of the Holy Book may lie upon the table? “The old arm-chair,” in which our grandfather sat, and our mother breathed her last, must this be thrown aside and broken into fragments as an ugly thing?

Oh, I love refinement, I love art and elegance, but give me a HOME, aye a home wherein to rest my weary soul. Let us hear the dear old clock tick from the same corner where my grandfather used to look through his glasses to see if it was yet the hour for meeting; let me see the contented cat upon the hearth, and the house-dog in the door-yard. Let some of the neat home-made rag carpets be left, to tell of the thrift and tidiness of those we loved; let the comfortable oaken furniture still invite our wearied limbs; let the old orchard still yield its golden store.

If we have not old homes—homes made sacred by those whom we have loved, and who have passed away, let our new homes be HOMES, and not show houses. But of this, more in future. My letter is too long already.

Yours, as ever,

SARAH COATES HARRIS.

Galena, Illinois, Nov. 14, 1852.

Richland County Fair—Whitening Woolen Yarn.

JEANNETTE has sent us a lively description of the Richland county fair, which we are unable to publish, from the fact that our editors think that too much room will be taken up with details of individual exhibitions. We admire our correspondent's spirit in the following paragraph from her letter: “I believe all concur in the opinion, that there was not as large or good a display as has been witnessed here on a former occasion. This is accounted for in various ways; but I am willing to admit any reason which does not intimate that old Richland is progressing backward; as she is not one whit behind her sister counties in her endeavors to excel in everything which pertains to the public good.”

Speaking of woolen blankets, JEANNETTE desires some of the sisterhood to inform her how to whiten the yarn for their manufacture. This is a good suggestion which we hope will be answered, though we fear she will find the “lily white” very difficult to attain.

✂ Poverty wants some things, luxury many, and extravagance all things.

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THE MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, December 15
High prices and brisk trade continue to prevail, and especially have reason to congratulate themselves on our times.

No very material changes in leading products have place since our last; but foreign intelligence indicates a relative movement in flour and wheat, predicated on a deficiency in France, which has given more firmness in this country. Hogs and pork have advanced still wheat, corn and clover seed, are also dearer; cheese declined a trifle, but still commands good prices.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Flour continues at \$4a1 large sales for shipment; Wheat now brings 75 cen Corn 38 cts.—old, 46; Oats 28a30; ; Barley and Ry. Flax seed 90; Clover seed 5,25a5,75; Timothy seed \$1, Potatoes 35a40 (wholesale); Onions 40a45 per bu. \$1,25a1,50 per bbl.; Cranberries 9a10 per bbl.; But. tinues in good demand at 17a18 cts. for firkin, and 2 fresh roll. Cheese has declined to 8a9 cts. for prime Pork, mess, \$16,50a\$16,75 per bbl. Hogs \$6,25a\$6,4 lbs.; Beef Cattle steady a \$4,50 to 5,50 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Flour 5,25a5,37 for Ohio. 1,10a1,15; Corn, Western, 75a80; Pork \$18,75a\$19 mess; prime \$16a16,25; Beef \$13 00 per bbl. for n Sales of Ohio Butter at 18a20 cts; cheese dull at Beef cattle sales at 7a8 per 100 lbs nett.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 14.—Flour \$4. Wheat 65. Co. Oats 31a33. Potatoes 40a50 Sweet do. \$1,25a1,50. A a50. Onions 40a50. Turnips 15a20. Butter 20a2 fresh 7a8cts.—salt 9a10. Beef, per quarter, 5a6 c keys 50a62 cts. Chickens 12a15 cts. each. Eggs 1 dozen. Hay \$7a8 per ton. Clover seed \$5,50. Ti per bushel.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Navigation may be considered, though a few boats are still running, both on the canal. Little doing in produce, except at retail. Fl a\$4,50; wheat 85a87; corn 50a59; oats 40; hay \$10 1,50 per barrel; potatoes 56a62 per bushel; pork, \$6a 100 lbs; butter 18a20; cheese 8a9.

OHIO STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The next of the Ohio State Pomological Society will be held a bus, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1853, as per our journalment.

A. H. ERNST, Pres

F. R. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We are in receipt of a large and choice collection of Implements, priced in part of Horse Powers & Threshers, Corn Shells Plows, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Apple Presses, Meat Cuts, Saws, Stuffs, Churns, Ox-Yokes, Bows, Shovels of every description, Rakes, Pruning Shears, Grass Hooks, Monkey Wrenches, Trowels, Fraying Saws and Chisels, Cast-iron and Wrought Irons, Family Presses, Bull Rings, Garden Tools, &c. &c. JOHN F. DAIR & Co. Dec. 15 1852—3mt 40 & 42, Lower Market st. Ct

THE EVERGREENS SET CORN.—A few of this new and valuable variety of corn, from seed raised by Messrs. Naper, for sale. Per bushel, \$10; half peck, \$2; sent by express to any part of the United States, on receipt of money by mail. Seedmen supplied. This is beyond all most prolific variety of sweet corn ever grown. No farm be without it. Address ALFRED F. REA decl 21*

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OHIO CULTIVATOR:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Economy.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, SIXTEEN LARGE PAGES: MAKING A HANDSOME VOLUME OF 384 PAGES, WITH TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings of Improved Implements, Farm Stock, Plans of Buildings, &c.

M. B. BATEHAM AND S. D. HARRIS, EDITORS.

ASSISTED BY 200 CORRESPONDENTS—PRACTICAL FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS
TERMS. \$1 PER YEAR, OR FOUR COPIES FOR \$3; NINE COPIES FOR \$6.

THE PRESENT is emphatically an age of *Progress* and *Improvement*—an age of Railroads and rapid movement. The mind of man, acting with the accumulating power of increasing *knowledge*, is striking out bolder thoughts and greater projects than at any former period of the world's history. By the aid of science now generally diffused, the forces of nature are made to yield obedience to the will of man and contribute to his prosperity and enjoyment to a degree never before deemed possible. While in the mechanic arts and the fields of science, inventions and discoveries were never so numerous and important as now.

AGRICULTURE, too, is beginning to *move onward* with the spirit of the age. Farmers are fast discovering that knowledge is power, with them, also, and by the aid of the School and the Press they are rapidly elevating the character of their profession, and taking that rank in the march of improvement which of right belongs to the first and noblest of human pursuits. In evidence of this we need only refer to the increasing number and spirit of the Agricultural Societies,—now more than seventy, in our own State alone—and the growing demand for agricultural books and periodicals—with scarcely a vestige remaining of that prejudice against “book farming” which a few years ago was so common and so strong.

The *Ohio Cultivator* is acknowledged to have done more than any other agency to arouse the spirit of improvement among the farmers of Ohio and surrounding States, and judging from the increasing patronage it receives, it is destined to accomplish much more. As a means of sustaining the interest in county agricultural societies and fairs, or increasing their number, nothing has been found so effectual as to induce the farmers to read the *Cultivator*; and we appeal to the friends of these great levers of improvement to exert themselves to increase the number of our readers among their neighbors for this purpose.

Improvement is our aim, and with the commencement of the new year we shall somewhat enlarge the dimensions of our sheet and greatly improve its appearance, so as to make the *Cultivator* the handsomest, cheapest and best paper in the country—especially for the farmers of Ohio and the West. It is true that some Eastern papers, as the *Genesee Farmer* and the *Plow*, are published at one-half the price of this, and may seem to give more matter in proportion to the price than ours, but on careful examination of the size of the type and the pages, it will be found that the *OHIO CULTIVATOR* furnishes more than double the reading per month (exclusive of advertisements) given by the *Genesee Farmer*, and just about double that of the *Plow*—to say nothing of the superior adaptedness of the matter to climate and farming, markets, &c. We trust that our friends will bear in mind these facts when their neighbors talk about the cheapness of Eastern agricultural papers; and remember, also, that *quality*, not quantity, should govern the choice, and on this score we invite comparison with any.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT, which has rendered the *Cultivator* so popular as a *family newspaper*, will be continued under the supervision of Mrs. BATEHAM, with the valuable aid of Mrs. TRACY CUTLER, Mrs. F. D. GAGE, and several other talented female contributors. Domestic affairs will receive more attention than heretofore in this department, and a series of Engravings will be inserted illustrating articles of furniture, housekeepers' utensils, &c.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE will receive careful attention, with frequent notices of the prospects of crops and prices in this country and Europe, with such hints and observations as cannot fail to be worth more than the price of subscription to any farmer or other person concerned in the sale or purchase of farm produce. (We have heard of several cases of subscribers saving fifty or a hundred dollars in the sale of wool, pork, &c. by observing these hints in the *Cultivator*.)

LIST OF PATENTS AND CLAIMS will be continued, and notices of new inventions and discoveries relating to agriculture, &c., especially such as are deemed valuable; while *humbugs* and *impositions* will be freely exposed, so that the readers of the *Ohio Cultivator* need not be easily taken in, or far “behind the times” in this age of invention and progress.

Our extensive correspondence and numerous personal acquaintances in all parts of the Union, and also in Europe, afford us facilities for obtaining early and frequent intelligence from all quarters, and on all subjects that may be desired.

THE ROLL OF HONOR PREMIUMS, by means of which about 20,000 papers of choice seeds were distributed among our friends the past season, will be renewed the coming year; and orders have already been sent to personal friends in England to make selections of seeds for the purpose.

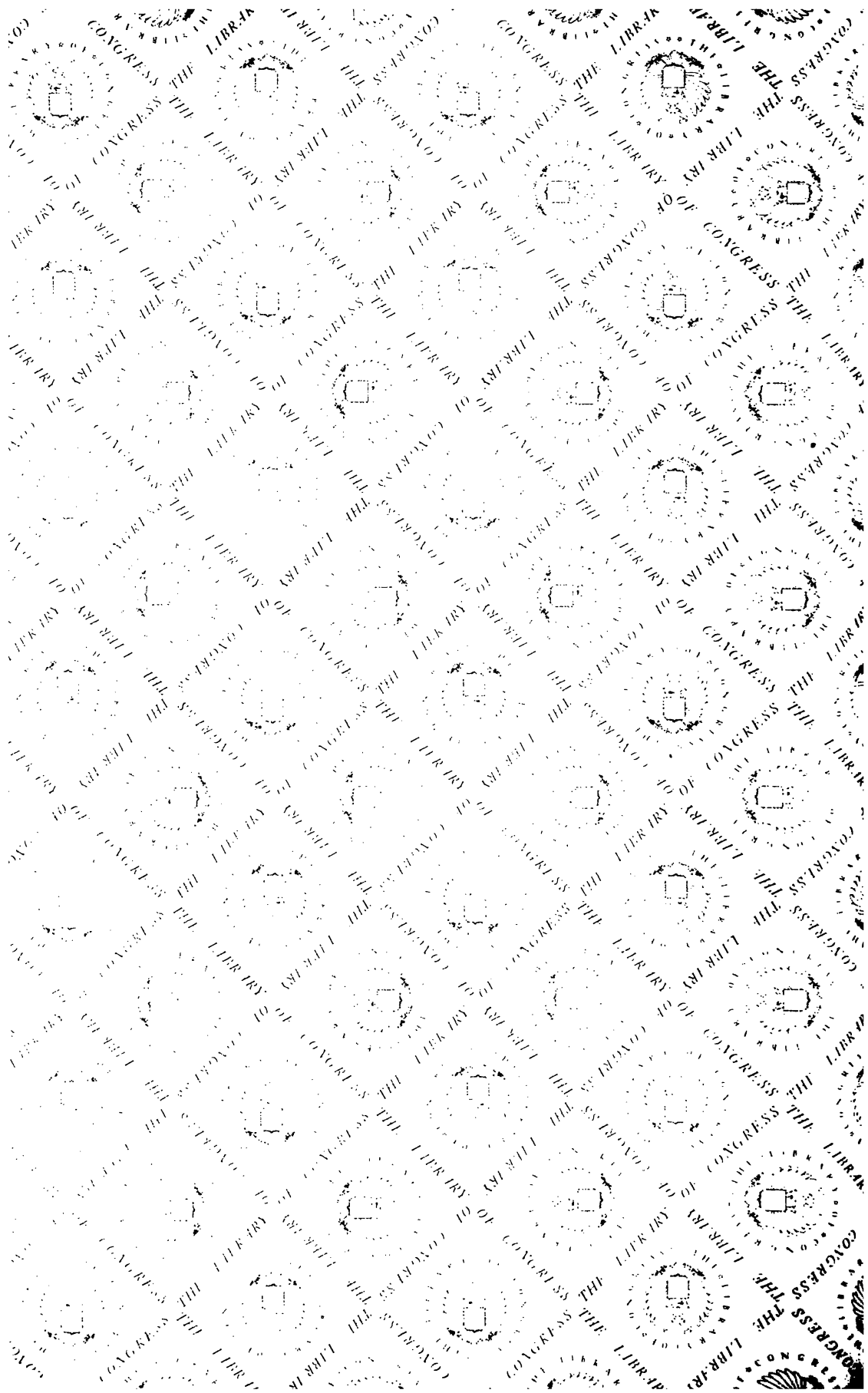
Observe.—Each person who sends us nine or more subscribers, with payments, at the club price, shall receive as many papers (and varieties) of rare seeds, free of postage, as he sends subscribers. These seeds are designed for the persons who get up the clubs, and not for distribution among the subscribers unless so arranged among themselves.

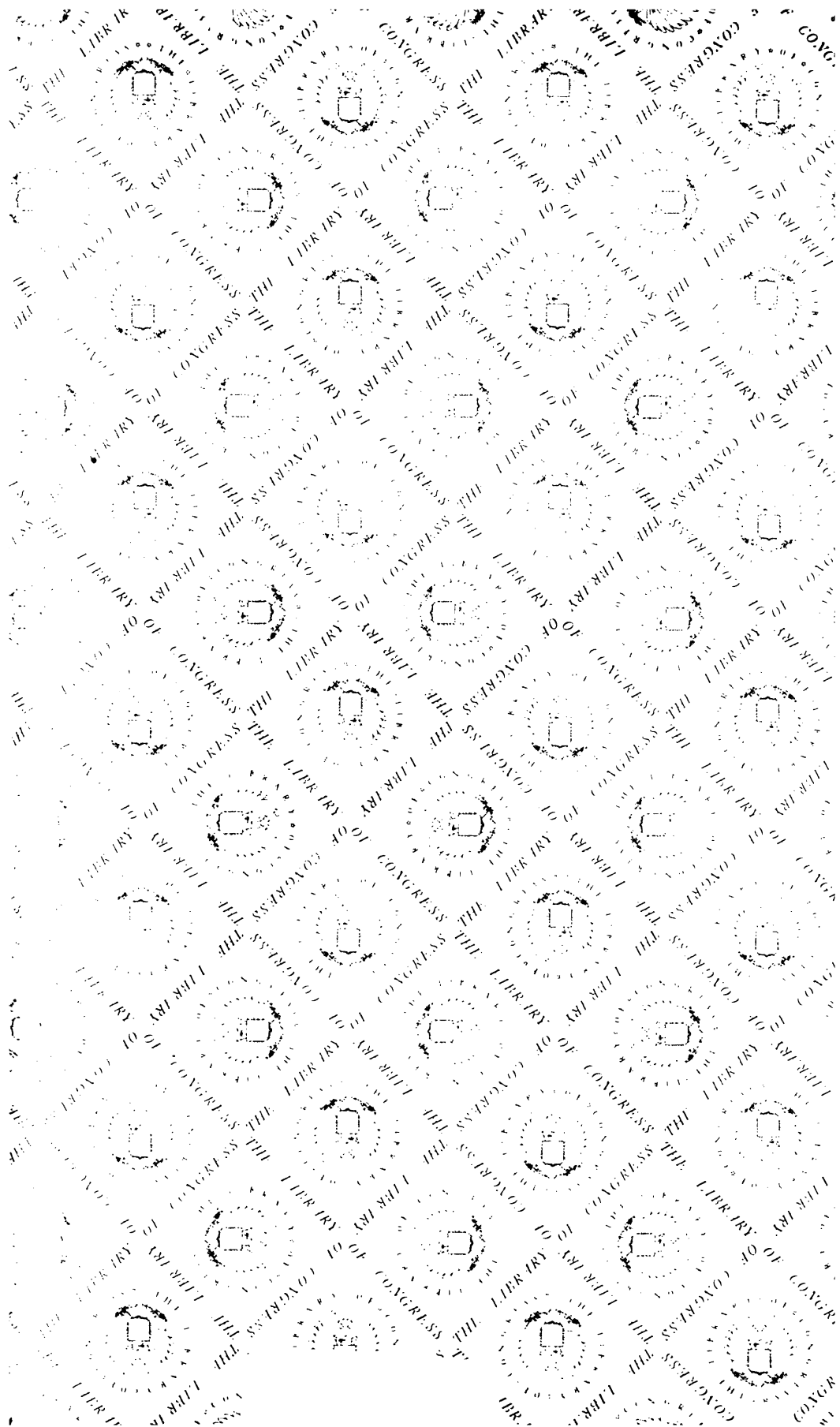
Here is a chance for young farmers and others to obtain seeds by which to raise something worth exhibiting at a County or State Fair: Many premiums were obtained for vegetables and flowers produced from our French seeds of last year, and we expect those of next year will do still better.

Now is the time to call on your neighbors and lend them specimens of the *Cultivator* to read these long evenings, then invite them to join with others in subscribing for it. Remember too, that present subscribers must renew their subscriptions or the paper will not be sent them after the close of the year—and such renewals are counted the same as new ones in forming clubs.

THE POSTAGE on the *Cultivator* is only 6 cts. per year, at any office in Ohio, and 12 cents in any other State.

Address BATEHAM & HARRIS,
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